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EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

IV.

WE alluded in our last article to the fact, that writers on public law have in some instances claimed, that Europeans in the states of the Levant are entitled to the same Extra-territorial privileges that they would have enjoyed from a "cession or conquest of territory." That is to say; the privilege of preserving their natural right, and being subject only to their national jurisdiction and laws, and of entire immunity from the laws of the Territory.

This claim, whether well founded or not, is based upon implied consent, or immemorial usage and suffrance, no less than upon express treaty stipulations. The important fact should not be ignored that Consular Jurisdiction originated and grew up, in the countries of the Levant, under a peculiar system of public law, that had been discarded and repudiated by all the nations, long before Consular Jurisdiction was established in Japan. Whether the claim of complete extra-territoriality in those countries is well taken or not, we shall not undertake to discuss. Our only purpose at present is to show, that the argument or reasoning by which that claim is attempted to be established, whether valid or not, does not apply to Japan. To render this entirely clear, it is desirable to glance at the history of the beginnings and development of Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant and Europe. We ask the indulgence of the reader, therefore, for this historical digression, and promise to be as brief as the nature of the subject will permit.

The advantages of some kind of magistracy for the settlement of commercial disputes appears to have been obvious to the nations of remotest antiquity. We are informed that as early as 1,300 years B. C. the Egyptians

permitted maritime cases to be decided by a high priest in a temple at Memphis, dedicated to the Gods for that purpose; and that 800 years later, the Greeks established a number of maritime courts. Certain Greek magistrates were authorized to act as judges and conciliators of the disputes of foreign merchants, it was also their duty to entertain strangers, to receive Ambassadors and to preside at religious ceremonies and public fêtes. Like the Consuls of modern times, these officers displayed above the door of their houses, the arms of the State. At Athens these officers went on board vessels in the port and decided the disputes of seamen "According to their confessions and the testimony of witnesses." Teos and other cities of antiquity had similar officers. But the Republic of Rhodes is entitled to the credit of having first adopted a maritime code; and it is to an acquaintance with the *Lex Rhodia*, that the nations of Europe first obtained any just notions of the great principles of justice, honor or liberality, in commercial matters. This body of laws is a most fitting monument to the genius of a people, adventurous enough in the darkness and superstition of that remote age, to push their commerce beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

The historian Varro, had given a detailed account of the commercial institutions of the ancient Romans, but his works have unfortunately been lost, and succeeding writers have treated the subject in a vague and imperfect manner. We are informed, however, that, like the Greeks, they had commercial magistrates, who decided the disputes of sailors in the cabins of the vessels to which they belonged. For a period of nearly a thousand years however, after the dawn of the Christian era, the laws and usages of maritime commerce in Europe scarcely rose above the level which they had reached in ancient Greece. During the conflicts which overran the Roman Empire, commerce was almost extinguished and the voice of justice and reason was silenced in the fiercer clash of arms that filled all mediæval Europe with its din. About the beginning of the Ninth Century, the Republic of Amalphi, situated on the borders of the Mediterranean, framed a regular code of maritime laws, and in the following century the Republic of Pisa, established the office of *Consuls*, for the adjudication of mercantile disputes. The word Consul, says Mr. Tuson, is derived from the Latin, *consulere*, to counsel and advise. It is a name renowned in history, and was originally employed to designate the first magistrate of Rome. Through the ambition of Caesar for the Imperial Purple it was however, laid aside, and in the reign of Justinian, it was discarded altogether. It is supposed that the Pisans adopted this title as the most appropriate appellation for their maritime judges. The establishment of the Consulate of Pisa was soon followed by similar institutions in all the commercial and maritime states of Europe. These magistrates were however only *local municipal* officers, authorized to act at the ports of their own country, and in no case to live abroad. These early mercantile institutions

were however, the first stone of the present judicial authority of the Consul.*

It has been conjectured that the institution of Consuls, in their present capacity of International Agents, took its rise in the wars of crusades. The *Pisans*, *Venitians* and *Genoese*, from motives of gain, supplied the Crusaders with ships and provisions. From these they obtained charters which secured to them great privileges and immunities: amongst other things, "the right of municipal establishments in many of the maritime towns and ports of the Levant, and of governing their subjects residing therein, by laws and ordinances of their own creation."† As early as A.D. 1204, the Venitians had established consular jurisdictions in Dalmatia, Candia and Cephalonia, and in 1229, they obtained, by treaty, with the Sultan of Egypt, permission to establish consulates at Aleppo and Alexandria, the two great marts of Asiatic commerce at that time. In a commercial convention concluded between the Count of Savoy and the Municipality of Marseilles in 1226, the privilege of establishing Consuls at Acre, and various towns in Syria and Sicily, with complete jurisdiction over its subjects, was granted to the Commonalty of Marseilles. The same year the King of Aragon granted by charter to the Magistracy of Barcelona, the privilege of appointing Consuls, "in the countries beyond the sea," in Syria, in Egypt and all ports of the Grecian archipelago, and in the Levant. During the 13th and 14th centuries, after the East had completely fallen under the captivity of Islam, there were numerous instances of treaties between the Christian and the Moslem powers, and especially with Egypt which confirmed the establishment of European consulates in Mahomedan countries; those treaties conferred upon consuls the most extensive powers of jurisdiction. At this period, the System of Personal Laws, described by Savigny, and before referred to by us, prevailed among all the Nations of Western Europe.‡

According to this theory the laws of the nation to which an individual belonged, followed him wherever he went, and he was entitled to their protection and benefits without reference to the laws of the Territory or State in which he sojourned. Hence in the same place or state, there might be found several persons living together each governed by a distinct code of laws. Such being the generally received notion of personal rights, it was only natural that Consuls should be authorized to administer justice to their fellow-countrymen according to their own national laws and usages, without any regard to the laws of the territory in which the authority was exercised. Consuls at that time, we are informed, enjoyed all the privileges of the *Jus Gentium*, and all the immunities accorded at the present day to Public Ministers or Ambassadors.§ Thus, we see, that at the time consular jurisdiction was established in the Levant, it implied absolutely and altogether the rights, privileges and immunities of extra-territoriality, in the complete sense of that term. It was a *fact*, and not a "legal fiction." It is claimed therefore, that by immemorial usage, by long established practice and by suffrage, if not by express treaty stipulations, the Consuls in the States of the Levant

lawfully retain their *Mediaeval Status*, viz:—of enjoying the privileges of the *Jus Gentium*, and of administering justice to their countrymen according to the laws of their own country. Hence the claim that Europeans are entitled to immunity from the laws of the territory. Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant, it is claimed originated, developed and took root in the system of *Personal Laws*. To uproot the one system therefore, is to certainly destroy the other. In other words; the Mediaeval system of extra-territoriality had become by implied if not by express consent, *vested rights* in the Levant, before the modern theories of the sovereignty and independence of nations, and the doctrine of the *territoriality* of laws, came to be accepted as fundamental principles of International law. It has been shrewdly observed, that no national servitudes are so easily borne or so difficult to shake off, as those imposed by the bondage of tradition; and this we conceive to be the best explanation of the fact, asserted by a recent writer, that the Mahomedan nations, not only never thought of displacing the private jurisprudence of the Greek Empire in its application to the conquered people, but have never claimed to subject christian foreigners within their states to the territorial laws.¶

Not only so, but by the municipal laws of Turkey itself, and some of the other Mahomedan nations, the Consulates therein are allowed to receive under their protection, christian strangers and sojourners. The individuals thus protected, are by usage, if not by positive local law, clothed with the nationality of the protecting Consulate. "Usage if not positive stipulation, recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection."‡

The earliest treaty between the United States and Turkey takes notice of, and recognizes, these ancient usages, by providing that Americans committing offences in Turkey, "shall not be arrested and put in prison by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their Minister or Consul and punished according to their offence, following in this respect the usage observed towards other Franks." In another article it is provided that "Americans established in the well defended states of the Sublime Porte, for purposes of commerce, shall not be disturbed in their affairs, nor shall they be treated in any way, contrary to established usages." The "established usages" as we have before said, are the absolute exemption of all Franks from the territorial laws.

As we have already stated, we do not undertake to decide whether the historical causes which have been just given sufficiently establish the right of Consuls in the Levant to exercise their *mediaeval jurisdiction*, or whether they do not. That question is apart from our inquiry. Our only purpose is, to point out, that the reasoning upon which that claim is sought to be established—whether sufficient or not—does not apply to the question of consular jurisdiction in Japan. The laws of interpretation in the case of treaties are substantially the same as in the case of other contracts; and it is a well understood principle, that the interpretation of a contract should be governed by the law under which it was made.** In seeking for an interpretation of the Extra-territorial provisions of the treaties with Japan, therefore, the law of nations as it existed at the time the contract was made, should govern so far as it is applicable thereto.

* It would be entirely out of place for us to dwell longer, in a paper of this kind, upon the commercial institutions of ancient Europe. The subject however is one of singular interest. The reader, if he is desirous of pursuing this inquiry, can do better than consult: Miltitz' "*Manuel des Consuls*," London and Berlin 1837, and Warden's "*Origin, Nature and Progress of Consular Institutions*," Paris 1813. Both of these works abound in curious research and most varied and interesting information.

† Miltitz, I, II, ch. 2, p. 401-495.

‡ Heffters, Drittes Buch, III Die Consuln, s. 224.

§ Phil. Int. Law, Vol. II, Pt. VII, ch. I, p.p. 261.

¶ Westlake's Int. Priv. Int. Law, ch. VI, p.p. 135.

‡ U. S. Consular Manual 1863, ch. V, Sec's. 151-176.

** Woolsey, Int. Law, S. 109, Philmore, Int. Law, Vol. IV, ch. XXXV, P. 491: 2. Kent. Com. Lect. 39, 457.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S SHELL MOUNDS OF OMORI.

THE first volume of the Memoirs of the Science Department of the University of Tokio has just been issued, containing the results of Professor Morse's investigations in connection with the shell mounds near Omori. The publication of this memoir undoubtedly marks an important epoch in the history of the science of archaeology in Japan, both on account of the importance of the subject matter and the fact of its publication.

About two years ago Professor Morse, having been in the country but a few days, saw these mounds as he passed by in a railway car. Being a trained observer and especially having had much experience in the study of mounds and shell heaps in America, he was quick to recognize their character and immediately made arrangements for their exploration, which were soon successfully carried out. In this study he was led to certain conclusions which were briefly presented at the time at a meeting of the Asiatic Society and were afterward published in the *Popular Science Monthly*. These conclusions or suggestions, for some of them were hardly more, attracted much attention at the time and provoked a good deal of discussion which indicated that the current of opinion was not entirely in one direction. Since that time Professor Morse has been engaged in an exhaustive study of the remains discovered at Omori, the results of which are to be found in this handsome volume. It is safe to say that this memoir will attract the attention of archaeologists, not only in Japan, but throughout the world at large, where so much interest is felt and so little known of the archaeology of the East. While the book will generally find its way only into the hands of scholars and will in time meet with proper criticism and comment from them, there are many things in it of popular interest which may be referred to in a newspaper article.

In the first place it may not be undesirable to say that shell mounds have been found in greater or less abundance in various and widely separated parts of the world; that they are generally on or near the shore of the sea or ocean and that they are simply "the refuse piles of savage races who came to the shore at certain times of the year, or who occupied the shore permanently and there availed themselves of the food so easily secured from the water in the shape of mollusks and fishes." Here they cooked in their rude fashion and here they ate the food thus procured from the water or hunted from the land. In short here they lived, and here therefore will be found relics of that life, in the shells of the mollusks and the bones of the fishes, birds and other animals; in the fragments or complete specimens of their rude pottery, consisting generally of vessels used in the preparation and preservation of their food; in their rude implements of bone or stone of which they made use in their simple mechanical operations; and sometimes in what were evidently ornaments for the adornment of their persons:—for all of these are generally composed of more or less imperishable materials.

By the careful study and comparison of these things and their surroundings, the archaeologist is often able to construct reasonable hypotheses in regard to these races; their habits of life; the degree of intelligence or skill which they may have reached; whether or not they belong to pre-historic ages and many other things of interest concerning them. In this way it has certainly been established that man belongs to a much earlier period than was thought possible a few years ago, and all must welcome a discovery which adds to our already accumulated stock of knowledge upon this

subject. Although the shell mounds found in various parts of the world have many features in common, yet they also have peculiarities which doubtless arise from local surroundings, age and other causes. Professor Morse classifies the objects found in the Omori mounds as earthen, stone, horn, bone, and miscellaneous.

There were found a considerable number of earthenware vessels more or less perfect and thousands of fragments. Of this ancient pottery, the author of the memoir says; that the variety was infinite; that the specimens were hand-made, no trace of the use of the lathe having been discovered; that many were ornamented, although in no case does the ornamentation appear to be an imitation of any natural object; that many of the vessels were painted with mercury sulphide, although no attempt to produce a pattern or design appears; the material used was coarse; many of the pieces were used for cooking purposes, and in some instances the charred remains of food can be seen. Some of them were evidently ornamental jars and remarkable for their apparent symmetry of form; although measurement shows them to be irregular in their proportions. That these vessels were at that time difficult to make and expensive is shown by the numerous instances in which mending has been resorted to, and by others in which the edges of broken pots have evidently been ground down to render them fit for use.

It is curious to observe the great abundance, and infinite variety in form, of the pottery from the Omori mounds, and the same abundance and variety occur in other mounds in Japan which Professor Morse has examined. It would seem like an early promise of the future of Japan in an art for which it is justly celebrated. Attention is called to the entire absence in these mounds of anything evidently designed for personal ornament, with the exception of a single earthen bead. However, this is one of the possible uses of some curious clay tablets, four or five of which were found in the mounds. These the author considers as unique. They are highly ornamented; of the finest clay and show great care in their making. The designs upon them differ widely. Professor Morse finds it difficult to account for them, but ventures to suggest that they might have been used in some game; or that they represent insignia of authority, or that they were amulets or charms of some sort.

Many horn and bone implements were found, the greater number, however, being of horn from the antlers of the deer. These were of various forms evidently used for boring and cutting. There was a hook from a deer's antler and an exquisitely wrought arrow point or fish lance point from a boar's canine. It is noticed that notwithstanding the prevalence of so many shells, often massive in size, not a single worked shell either "as an implement, utensil or ornament" has yet been found and none of the little shell beads so common in other deposits of a similar character.

The collection of stone implements from these mounds is exceedingly meagre, consisting of three chisel-like implements, the fragments of a couple of rollers and two or three wrought stones which, from their shape and the evidence of wear upon their faces, Professor Morse conceives to have been hammers. He remarks that finished stone implements are to be found in great variety and abundance in Japan and he regards their almost entire absence from the Omori mounds as evidence of their high antiquity.

Very many bones of animals were found mixed with the shells composing the deposits. They were broken or split irregularly and it is therefore difficult to identify them.

There have been recognized, however, the bones of man, monkey, deer, wild boar, wolf and dog. Many of these, especially the deer and wild boar, indicate that the animals were of the largest size. The right lower jaw of what was probably a baboon-like ape was found, which is entirely unlike anything in Japan to-day.

But the most interesting bones found in the mounds are the bones of man. From the study of these Professor Morse draws some of his most important conclusions and makes some suggestions which are of the greatest value to archaeologists in Japan. He maintains that these bones exhibit the strongest evidences that *cannibalism* existed at that time. The reasons are, briefly, that they were found entirely unrelated to each other, which would not have been the case had the mound been used as a place of burial; that they were all broken into fragments, as were the bones of other animals, either for the purpose of convenient introduction into the pots for cooking, or for extracting the marrow; and that they exhibit scratches and cuts especially at those places where the muscle would be separated from the bone with difficulty. He calls attention to the fact that the history of the Japanese seems to show that they were never cannibals and that there are no records to show that any of the tribes which they encountered in their conquest of the country were addicted to tastes of this character. Attention is also called to the fact that the historians of the Ainos represent them to be a race "so mild and gentle in their disposition that the art of murder was unknown among them." It is easy to see that these facts clearly suggest that the race of men to whom these mounds must be attributed, are of greater antiquity than any of which we have any historical account.

Professor Morse finds further and very interesting evidence of the antiquity of these men in the discovery of a single shaft of a *tibia* associated with other human bones. The excessive flattening of the *tibia* seems to be a characteristic of all pre-historic races.

The *index*, that is the ratio of the transverse to the interior and posterior diameter, in nine recent Japanese *tibia* selected at random was .74—this being the average while the lowest was .68. Of the specimen found at Omori the index was .62 and Professor Morse has since found one in a large shell mound at Higo with an index of .50, being one of the most flattened ever discovered.

In addition to these facts there is also presented in the memoir an elaborate discussion of a comparison between the ancient and modern molluscan fauna of Omori. This portion of the volume cannot fail to be of the highest importance to those interested in questions pertaining to the modification and variation of species.

Careful measurements of a large number of recent specimens found to-day at Omori, were compared with similar measurements of specimens taken from the mound. This comparison establishes the fact that many changes have taken place both in form and dimensions of the shells, since the time of the mounds and in some instances entire extinction has occurred. To the archaeologist these are important observations as tending to establish the great antiquity of the mounds, for all study of the subject demonstrates that very considerable periods of time are required for the production of such marked changes in species.

In brief it may be said that the evidence of the memoir is to the end that the Omori shell mounds are the work of a prehistoric race of men; a race addicted to cannibalism; a race familiar, perhaps to a disproportionate extent, with the art of pottery and that since the period of their existence sufficient time has elapsed to permit of a consider-

able variation in the molluscan fauna of that locality. Whether all of these conclusions are admitted or not, it will not be denied that the memoir is a valuable contribution toward the solution of many questions with which it is concerned.

In his preface Professor Morse very properly expresses his obligations to the Directors of the University, Mr. Kato and Mr. Hamao, for the interest shown in the investigation and the publication of the memoir in so complete and handsome a form. In mechanical execution the book must certainly be considered a marvel when it is remembered that it is almost exclusively a native product. The paper is of native manufacture and is certainly of excellent quality; the numerous plates are the work of native artists and the press-work, binding &c. have been done entirely by native workmen. The fact of its publication is important as showing a disposition to encourage original research, at least in matters pertaining to the early history of the races of men who have in past times inhabited Japan. Next to the author who has thrown into his work a rare combination of ability and enthusiasm, the authorities of the University deserve the thanks of all who are interested in this department of science, for their intelligence in recognizing the value of the contribution, as well as for the full and complete form in which it is now brought to the attention of scholars.

THE RETROSPECTIVE RAMBLER.

II

"IF Punch grows extravagant I shall reprimand him very freely; if the stage becomes a nursery of folly and impertinence, I shall not be afraid to animadvert upon it. In short, if I meet with anything in city, court or country, that shocks modesty or good manners, I shall use my utmost endeavours to make an example of it."—(Spectator, No. 34.)

When Addison wrote these words, little did he imagine in what a form, and to what an extent, "Punch" would become an Institution and a Power. In our 'Ramblings' we have found those little puppets, with the same peculiar reedy quality of voice, and the same reckless extravagance of action, in China, as are to be heard and seen in England and all over Europe.

But what is this in comparison with that weekly brochure of wit and wisdom which now finds its way almost all over the world—certainly farther than the *orbis terrarum* of the boastful, masterful Romans; and with an effect, in the way of checking follies and unmasking shams, which no other treatment perhaps could touch so well, or cauterize so effectually. And then Punch—the London Punch we mean—is such a gentleman! No indecorum in his wit; no indecencies in his sketches; no spite, or *double entendre* in his pleasantries. In the midst of all the grotesque and satirical, the hard-hitting and plain-speaking of "our Friend from Fleet Street," there is a wholesomeness of tone, a salubrity of atmosphere about him, which makes his visits as safe as they are welcome, as delightful as they are decorous.

But Punch has imitators, and a Rambler meets with them not unfrequently. Peking has, or had, its local Punch; so had Shanghai—at least occasionally; and as to Yokohama—its history would hardly be traceable without a file of Punch lying on the table. Even a trip across the Pacific, or a month in the country, must be enlivened by some little attempt in the Punch line.

"All as good as the original"—did you ask? Well, no—not exactly. There are artists of exquisite talent, who

yet have not perception enough to understand that caricature defeats its own end by mere extravagance; and there are wits not witty enough to know that personality is not personation. That sort of etching which produces a portrait only by exaggerating some one feature, and that sort of jocularly which finds its most natural vent in buffoonery and practical joking—these do not furnish the material wherewith to concoct the Punch of a pleasant flavour, an intellectual beverage fit for ladies and gentlemen. The failure appears in that "growing extravagance" which Addison declared he should "reprimand very freely," and in more than one place east of the Cape, such a *Spectator* as he would find not a few occasions for such reprimands.

Then the stage—the amateur, local, private-theatrical stage; especially when it "becomes a nursery of folly and impertinence;" when "local hits" are ill-natured, and the sacred relations of life are disparaged, and the solemnities of religion are parodied—should not such things be "animadverted on?" Otherwise, would-be wit runs riot and degenerates into foolish frothiness, and the love of "fun" destroys the tone of manners, and substitutes an air of self-admiring impertinence.

Perhaps the present generation has suffered from the habit of looking at all things in their ludicrous aspects; and some would make *Punch* and the burlesque drama largely responsible for this. Shall the charge be admitted? or, shall we not rather lay the blame on that way of "carrying things to extremes" which joyous gay-hearted youth always exhibits; which shows itself in slang phrases, and *outré* fashions, and outrageous theorizings; and only gets tamed down and exhausted by the sober realities of middle-life; and then Pater-familias looks on with a benignant smile, and says "Boys will be boys!"

But we are not a "gay-hearted" people. England is "Merric England" no longer. Rather should it be called, Mournful England! We manufacture desperately, and markets are inadequate. We try to raise our own crops, and the farmer loses more and more every year. We build ships, and can only get freights at forty shillings a ton. Our "talented" colonial Governors get into wars; and whole regiments are cut up, and a Prince Imperial is surprized and speared. The finances of India are in a state of collapse, and we cannot dispense with the opium revenue. One of the largest items of our home income is an evidence of the people's love of "drink." Ireland is restless under our rule, and we have got entangled in a joint-responsibility with the unmanageable Ottoman!

A melancholy list of difficulties and draw-backs; but in the midst of it all, John Bull contrives to "laugh and grow fat," and the Pilot at the Helm declares the ship of State has "weathered worse storms than this, before."

Nevertheless, in "city, court and country," now, as in the day of good Queen Anne, and here as well as in the remote "right little, tight little Island," there are things which "shock modesty and good manners," and concerning which one who has not become too much orientalized may feel free to "use his utmost endeavours to make an example of."

"Will he be found fault with?" Of course, he will; especially by those whose objectionable toes are trodden upon. He will have the *Spectator's* experience all over again: Will Honeycomb will whisper the ladies complaints at the "liberties taken with opera and puppet show;" Sir Andrew Freeport will demur at "that foolish beaten road of falling upon aldermen and citizens;" the Templars will think our Rambler "has made too great an excursion in attacking persons of the "Inns of Court;" Sir Roger de Coverly—even charming

Sir Roger, would say "take care how you meddle with country squires," especially those of the fox-hunting, or horse-racing persuasion; and Captain Sentry will commend the prudence of "not touching upon the army"—which includes, of course, Naval Hospitals, Military Store-houses and the Marine Artillery.

It is probable, however, that this present Rambler will act upon the conclusion to which all the members of the famous Club were brought by Addison's "worthy friend, the clergyman;" namely—that he "should be at liberty to carry the war into what quarter he pleased; provided he continued to combat with criminals in a body, and to assault the vice without hurting the person."

If therefore, in our Ramblings, we should visit a city which has not public spirit enough to light its streets with gas, although the pipes are laid and the lamp-posts set up; if we should happen to notice structures, in an earthquake country, whose chief beauty is excessive and ill-supported height; if we should find ourselves in the midst of a community where literature languishes while the Turf is in the ascendant; where public journalism is conducted on the plan of mutual recrimination, and international antipathies are cultivated rather than repressed; if we should hear of a government in whose favor the showy charlatan may calculate safely upon being able to supplant the conscientious expert, and the upstart of a moment to displace the well-proved friend of many years;—if anything like this should occur in our experiences, it would be difficult to say what amount of intervention would be sufficient to keep us from having a fair shot at the fleeting follies and giving a sharp check to the evil tendencies of a deteriorating civilization.

THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

THE safe arrival of the *Vega* in our harbour, on Tuesday night, will now be known all over the world, and will everywhere be heard with interest and enthusiasm. The discovery of a practical North-East passage from Europe to the Pacific will rank as one of the triumphs of the year, the peaceful triumph of science and enterprise in which Norden-skjold and his companions gained their laurels. It is only lately that we published* a full account of this expedition, in which the *Vega* was brought to her winter quarters on the 16th September last, at a place named Serts Kamen; but, from information which has now been kindly afforded us, we find that the spot marked as Serts Kamen on the chart we published was properly Tschelagskoj, and that Serts Kamen, where the *Vega* actually wintered, was some 400 miles further to the eastward, in Lat: 67° 6" and Long: 173° 30" W., near Koliuchin Bay, and therefore much nearer to Behring's Straits than we had imagined. From the 28th September to the 18th July, the *Vega* was frozen up, where she remained within 5,000 feet of the beach as safe as in any dock. The cold was intense, averaging about 46° centigrade, but except on the occasion of snow storms, it did not cause any suffering. During the shortest day of the year the upper limb of the sun was visible, whilst in clear weather daylight existed for four hours in each day during the height of the winter. A considerable population lives on the coast, (some 4,000 people scattered in villages about two miles distant from each other,) bearing the name of Tchuktchis, which is also the title given to that part of the country. These people are described as intensely dirty, and their huts of the smallest size each crowded with occupants. They subsist on fish and gain their livelihood by seal catching. During the winter these people supplied

* See *The Japan Weekly Mail*, of 23rd August.

the frozen-up expedition with a few bears and reindeer, but as spring advanced, game and wild fowl became abundant.

After 294 days detention in winter quarters, the *Vega* was released from ice and again commenced her progress on the 18th July. On the 20th she passed the East Cape of Behring's Straits, thus actually completing the object of her voyage, and practically proving the North-East Passage—a day which the members of the expedition will remember as the most gratifying of their expedition. Thence the *Vega* went to the Asiatic side of St. Lawrence Bay, crossed to Port Clarence on the American side; and again recrossed the Straits to Konyam Bay. This direction was taken for dredging in Behring's Straits, ascertaining the formation of the bottom and procuring specimens of shells, etc.; the position being especially interesting for that purpose owing to the meeting, there, of the currents from the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. From Konyam Bay, the *Vega* touched at St. Lawrence island and thence proceeded to Behring's island where, after a years' isolation from home, the travellers were enabled to get their first news from Europe from the representative of the Alaska Trading Company. She left Behring's island on the 19th August, and, after a pleasant voyage, has now safely come to anchor in our harbour.

The following is a list of the officers of the expedition, who, with Professor Nordenskjöld as their chief, have indeed to be congratulated on their success and upon their well earned triumph, after many months of discomfort and privation:—

Lieutenant L. Palander, of the Royal Swedish Navy (in command of the ship, and second of the expedition).

Lieutenant E. Brusewitz, of the Royal Swedish Navy.

" A. Hovgaard, of the Royal Danish Navy.

" G. Bove, of the Royal Italian Navy.

" O. Nordqvist, of the Imperial Russian Navy.

Doctor F. R. Kjellman, Naturalist.

" A. Stuxberg, Naturalist.

" E. Almquist, Naturalist and Surgeon.

It is satisfactory to hear that no sickness has occurred during the voyage, and not a single case of scurvy, facts which reflect the highest credit on the organization of the expedition. The North-East Passage has now been proved a practical route for navigation between Europe and the Pacific; but, although it has been shown that such a voyage might occasionally be successfully completed in a season, the risks of getting blocked in the ice are evidently too great to expect that ships will make use of Professor Nordenskjöld's discovery in preference to taking the route by the Suez Canal, or the one through Panama when that isthmus has also been pierced. But a way has now been shown by which the centre of Siberia can be reached through her great rivers, either from the Pacific or the North Sea, and a direct trade be carried on with the inhabitants of Central and Northern Asia without the expensive and tedious overland journey now necessary. The *Léna* may at no distant date be the rendezvous of ships coming from America or Japan and Europe, and become the new highway of trade with Central Asia. We may certainly expect that the news of Nordenskjöld's arctic circumnavigation will induce others to follow on the same track, and seek a commercial triumph where the learned Professor has now gained such a brilliant scientific one.

HIS Excellency the Finance Minister doubtless intended a compliment to the foreign mercantile community on Saturday last by inviting several merchants and bankers to inspect the detail working of his department and especially to show them the Paper-money factory (*Shi-hei-rio*), which is deservedly one of the most interesting sights in the capital. The entertainment provided by Mr. Okuma was an act of unofficial courtesy, but, although ostensibly of a private nature, it has since been understood that the information acquired was for communication without breach of confidence; in fact, it can hardly be doubted it was the express wish of the

Finance Minister that the personal observations of his guests should be made public. Mr. Okuma had probably been informed that doubts had been expressed as to the amount of metallic reserve held by the Government in its treasury, and he therefore took the opportunity of members of the foreign community being present, in order to show the actual existence of treasure in his vaults. As an official act such a course would have been beneath the dignity of a government, and even in a semi-official way it was unnecessary. If any excuse has existed for the uncertainty of the public as to the reserves of treasure held by the Government, it has entirely rested upon the fact that the Government itself has made no explicit declaration on the subject. Any such declaration would have commanded the confidence of an official statement, and would have been accepted in even more ready a manner than the figures which are now, semi-officially, made public. These figures, which were given to Mr. Okuma's guests as the reserves of bullion held by the Government on the day of their visit, showed that in Tokio the treasury contained gold coin to the value of twelve million yen, silver coin to the extent of eight millions; whilst at Osaka a further supply of coin and bullion existed to the amount of ten millions, in addition to specie still at the Government mines in the interior. The metallic reserve, therefore, held by the Finance Department on the 30th August was, in round figures, of the value of thirty millions of yen. Such a statement is highly satisfactory and will command credence without the knowledge that several foreigners had the opportunity of seeing some of the boxes in which the treasure was packed.

Since this visit was made we have been informed by the native papers that, at the request of the United States Minister, the Government are preparing an official statement of the stock of bullion and coin held in the national treasuries throughout the country, as also of the supply in the hands of the native Banks on the 30th June last. The Finance Minister will thus render an important service to his Government and to the public, in a far more satisfactory and conclusive manner than was possible by the private visit of his guests last Saturday—presuming that visit had the full object which has been attached to it.

THE reports of the different meetings of the Local Board of Health will be found well worth perusal, and we hope that those we publish this week will not be passed over as reading likely to be flat, stale or unprofitable. These reports show that the officers appointed are doing hard and good work, that a spirit of unanimity pervades their deliberations; or that, if differences exist, they are overcome by the one purpose of harmonious action for a general good. The Governor of Kanagawa must be congratulated on the business-like manner in which he limits the discussion to practical issues, upon the frank manner in which he candidly asks for the advice of the Board, and still more so for the prompt way in which he acts upon its advice. To our mind, the constitution of this Board of Health, and the manner in which its work is being carried out, is not one of the least signs we have lately had of Japanese progress. It becomes indeed difficult to realize that we are in Japan,—impossible to recognize it as old Japan,—when we read that the Governor of a district, who formerly would have dictated his commands to subservient attendants crouching at his feet, now consults his own and foreign advisers as to the treatment of Japanese subjects, confides to them the prejudices of a priest, the action of the mayor of a village, or asks whether the people should be forced to accept medical aid or not, and leaves it to his advisers to decide the question. And it is no less satisfactory to see that the principles which pervade the Board are those of persuasion and argument, not force and might; to read that "a gentle be-

haviour towards the patients shall be recommended to the police, the waiters and nurses"—that the places of amusement shall not be closed—that the people should be encouraged to co-operate. The report made by Drs. Wheeler, Shima and Hiodo upon the outbreak of cholera in the village near Yokoska will be read with interest, as showing the causes which doubtless have led to the spread of this epidemic, if not to its origin in so many parts of the country—an absence of drains; shallow wells with bad water, pools of stagnant dirty water near them; the houses built on swampy ground without a current of air to enter them, etc., etc., causes which exist in almost every Japanese town or village; but which now, if the action of the Kanagawa Kenrei be generally followed, will stand some chance of being permanently removed.

RESIDENTS in Japan cannot fail to appreciate the interest taken in Europe regarding the country they have, most of them, to pass so many years of their life in; and Japanese cannot feel otherwise than flattered at the attention their favored land receives from the West. The latest instance of this gratifying attention is that Mr. Pfoundes, under the auspices of Sir Rutherford Alcock, has suggested the formation of a Society in London "to bring into closer communication admirers and students of Japanese art, literature, and kindred subjects; to facilitate the collection, preservation, and dissemination of all information relative to Japan; to encourage European residents in the country and the Japanese themselves to collect the material for such knowledge; to endeavour to enlist the cordial co-operation of scientific and literary societies and of individuals in extending the usefulness of such an institution; to publish proceedings, notes, queries and other matter; and generally to promote so interesting a branch of research and study as that afforded by so unique a country as Japan."

Mr. Pfoundes may possibly be remembered by a few residents, but their recollection of him will hardly have led them to read this notice with the seriousness which Sir Rutherford Alcock and some other influential people at home have, apparently, attached to a suggestion emanating from him. In any case such a society would correspond so closely to those which have already done so much good work here as the "Asiatic Society of Japan" and the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens," that we are unable to feel as grateful for this proposition as we otherwise should. Nor shall we suffer any great pangs of disappointment if we find that this latest mark of attention to Japan is not carried out. Many contributors to the public knowledge of Japanese subjects now prefer sending their papers to the "Royal" or other old established Society, rather than make use of the sister establishment in Japan, and this practice would not, we expect, be discontinued even if a new special Japanese Society were started in London. Such an institution as that proposed could only tend to increase the disadvantage, which already somewhat exists, of useful and interesting papers being scattered instead of being combined.

IT has become the custom, of late years, to spare neither expense or labour in advertising; and many publications, of which the object is to advertise the productions of some manufacturer, have now the more ambitious appearance of standard literature and, often, works of art, than mere advertising sheets. Certainly the handsomely bound, gilt edged and beautifully illustrated volume we have lately received from Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, London, entitled "Remunerative Railways for new countries (edited by Mr. Richard R. Rapier), seems more intended for a drawing room table

than for an office desk. It contains, however, much useful information on the subject of preparing estimates for the construction of Railways, and we doubt not will prove the means of inducing many communications from distant countries to the enterprising firm who have published it. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the first railway in China, the toy railway between Shanghai and Woosung which, however, proved itself capable of doing good carrying work for the short time it was allowed to exist. We are informed that the contract for the equipment of this line was undertaken by Mr. John Dixon for £28,000, or roughly \$140,000; but the high cost of constructing the road itself and purchasing the land, made this but a small portion of the total outlay, which was subsequently paid by the Chinese Government. Interesting as Mr. Rapier's account is of the Shanghai railway, with its numerous photographs of the line, we doubt if the result of the "Woosung Road" is likely to have hastened the time when railways are to be common in China. We fear that the troublesome negotiations connected with the transfer of that property to the Taotai of Shanghai, and the subsequent dead loss of the money, will retain a stronger hold on the Chinese mind than the temporary pleasure which so many Celestials derived from a trip by the railway to Woosung and back. Mr. Rapier lays stress on the advantage of narrow gauge lines for new countries and, although a general preference is now shown for a medium one, there are doubtless many places where such a system must be advantageous. In Japan many ore producing districts are shut out from cheap communication with the sea coast by the absence of good roads, and in many such places narrow gauge railways would doubtless be of the greatest service. We cannot doubt that we fulfil the purpose of the publishers in sending to us the book we have noticed, by adding the fact that if such work is at any time wanted in Japan Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier would be glad to undertake it.

WE have before us the 2nd volume of this year's reports of the Geographical Society of Tokio, containing an account of the regular meeting of that Society held on the 31st of July last. Their Imperial Highnesses Kita Shira-kawa no Miya and Higashi Fushimi no Miya were present, together with thirty-seven other members, and nineteen officers of the Japanese man-of-war *Seiki*.

Two papers were read, the first being "Notes of Travel in Liaotong," by Mr. Furukawa Nobuyoshi. Liaotong, he states, is a portion of the province of Shun-chin-shun, in the south of Manchuria, and gives its name to the Gulf of Liaotong to the north of the Gulf of Petcheli. Mr. Furukawa's paper—a most elaborate and carefully compiled treatise—is divided into seven sections, viz., geographical division of the country, climate, population, historical sketch, language and customs, productions, and means of transport. The second paper was on the ancient divisions of the Chinese Empire and Central Asia under the Yuen Dynasty, by Mr. Kitazawa Masayuki. This paper is full of valuable statistics, and to the report is attached a lithographed copy of the map which was laid before the Society in illustration of the author's statements.

In the evening the company adjourned to the Seiyōken restaurant in the park at Uyēno, where Captain Inouyé and his officers were entertained by the members of the Society at a dinner, provided out of the general funds. After dinner, H. I. H. the President proposed the health of the guests from the *Seiki*, and felicitated them upon their safe return from their western cruise, during which, as he observed, the *Seiki* had accomplished a voyage of 27,000 *ri*, and had shown the flag of Japan in no less than eleven different countries extending over three continents. Captain Inouyé responded on behalf of himself and his brother officers, and concluded by

congratulating the members upon the success with which they had hitherto met in starting the Geographical Society.

WE conclude, this week, our extracts from the English Blue Book on the subject of Public Health, by reprinting Doctor Seaton's Abstract of the Proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna in 1874. The information afforded in this paper is almost indispensable to an understanding of the advantages of Quarantine or Inspection, and it cannot fail to be read with interest at the present time. Every European state was represented at the Vienna Conference, also Persia and Egypt; most of them had several representatives although each only commanded one vote, and the present Abstract shows in what an exhaustive manner the work was performed. A few points may here be mentioned, but the whole paper should be studied to enable the reader to grasp the full amount of information afforded and the results arrived at.

The Conference was of unanimous opinion that epidemic cholera has its origin in India, and that, in a permanent form, it is only to be found there. It affirmed that the disease was transmissible by the human subject and that the rapidity of its transmission corresponded to the rapidity and activity of human communication. It established that the atmosphere alone was not sufficient to propagate cholera to any distance, since no epidemic had ever been carried from one point to another in a shorter time than was necessary for a human being to travel the same distance: "The surrounding air is the chief vehicle of the cholera-producing agent, but the transmission of the disease by the air is limited, in the immense majority of cases, to a distance very close to the source of infection. None of the facts which have been cited of transport of cholera by the atmosphere to the distance of one or of several miles is sufficiently conclusive."

The subject of Quarantine is treated under the heads of Land, Maritime and River Quarantine. On the former point the Conference decided by 13 votes against 4 that: "in view of the numerous modes of communication which existed and increased from day to day, land quarantines were inexecutable and useless; and that on this account and for the serious damage they did besides to commercial interests, they ought to be abolished." On the second point (Sea Quarantine) perfect unanimity could not be arrived at, since however much the Conference was disposed to recommend a system of medical inspection instead of one of Quarantine, some maritime States would not fall in with these views. We should only spoil the purport of the resolutions finally arrived at on this subject, by a cursory notice of them in this 'Note': they should be read in detail. As regards river quarantine the same objections were found valid as existed against land quarantine; but in reference to the Danube, special precautions were recommended for adoption at its mouth.

To general readers these papers on Public Health are not without interest; whilst to those engaged in the discussion of the most suitable preventive measures to be adopted in Japan—not as a spasmodic effort, but as a permanent regulation—they will prove invaluable.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CAPETOWN, 12th August, 1879.

Sir G. Wolseley and Clarke's column are at Ulundi. Russel's column has reached Eutelog (?) and are fortifying themselves. The country is quiet, the Zulus have dispersed to their homes.

Negotiations continue with principal Chiefs, who have promised submission. Cetewayo is in the vicinity.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Cetewayo's Kraal destroyed. Cetewayo himself has fled to the bush.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 6TH DAY, DO-TÔ-BI.

DEATH.

On the 12th July, at 14, Longridge-road, Kensington, THOMAS BLACK, of the P. and O. Company, aged 52 years.

On the 5th instant, at No. 155, Bluff, JOHN JULIUS DARE, aged 38 years.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The London mail of July 18th, was received here on Tuesday evening, per the P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, from Hongkong. The homeward mails were despatched by the P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio*, which left for San Francisco, on Wednesday forenoon; and by the M. M. steamer *Tibre*, for Hongkong, this morning at 9 o'clock. The *Nagoya Maru* left for Shanghai and way ports, on Wednesday evening. No Shanghai mail has been received during the week.

The M. M. steamer *Volga*, with the Marseilles Mail of 27th July, left Hongkong for this port on the 3rd instant, at 7 p. m.

A telegram has been received stating that the steamer *Argyll*, which sailed from London at the end of last month for this port, with a large cargo of piece goods, &c., has been totally lost.

The S. S. *Guy Mannering* was advertised to leave Hongkong for Yokohama, via Shanghai, on the 27th August.

The U. S. S. *Monongahala*, arrived on Sunday last, from Hakodate. She is under orders to proceed home to San Francisco, next month, where she will then go out of commission.

The M. B. steamer was due here from Shanghai and way ports on Thursday last, and on the same day the public were informed that no steamer would arrive this week, owing to an accident having happened to the *Tokio Maru* in the Shanghai river. Considering that this accident must have occurred at least ten days earlier, and the fact of the *Tokio Maru* not coming must have been known at least seven days before it was made public in Yokohama, it is not unnatural that the question should be asked—why have kept it a secret until the day the steamer was due here? And Yokohama seems especially to have been left in the cold, as the Nagasaki newspaper of the 30th August, to hand this afternoon, gives a full account of the accident. If Nagasaki got the news why not Yokohama? *à qui la faute?*

The long looked for *Vega* arrived safely on the evening of the 2nd September, and the same night numerous and lengthy telegrams flashed the news to Europe and America that NORDENSKJÖLD had triumphed, and that the North-East Passage had been discovered and passed. The lengthy account published by us a fortnight ago of this expedition, up to the time of the *Vega* going into winter quarters, and the notice which will be found in another column of our present issue, will afford our readers all general information about this most interesting voyage. Hopes are entertained that before leaving Yokohama, the learned Professor will afford the public more information as to his discoveries than has yet been published; but we should be loath to press such a task upon him or his companions, during their short stay at this their first civilized resting place, after so long a voyage. Their well-earned rest will, we trust, be enjoyed by every member of the expedition; and those eager to show them every honor and extend to them every mark of hospitality will, we feel sure, be most gratified by

knowing that no unwilling labour has been asked from them in return.

Prophets of a coming typhoon thought yesterday that their predictions would be realized; but nothing came of many threatening appearances in the sky beyond a sharp blow and heavy rain. The wind sent rollers against the bund, leaving a fair legacy of seaweed for removal this morning. But a decided change has taken place in the temperature, and with this a marked decrease in the cholera statistics. Yesterday, but one death is recorded from the native town. The returns issued by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, and compiled up to the 30th August, for the whole country, gives the following totals:—Cases, 111,518; deaths, 59,993; recoveries, 14,034; still under treatment, 37,491; mortality, 53.80 per cent.

The anxious suspense of the community during the past week, concerning the life or death of one of its most popular members, has been cruelly terminated by the sad news of the death, last evening, of JULIUS DARE. For a week, hopes and fears have alternated as to the chances of his recovery, and for a week the deepest sympathy has been felt for those who were watching him so tenderly. It seemed incredible, that even cholera should have attacked so robust a constitution, and too cruel to think that death could take from us so general a favorite. But so it has been. The first victim from our midst, is one who, of all others, might have best been expected to battle with disease; and our first loss is one that could scarcely be greater. Last week, full of his usual vigour, joining as usual in our sports, Julius Dare was the picture of health and strength,—and to-day, we followed him to his grave! His death is a keen loss to the whole community. His long residence amongst us, his genial manner, his hearty companionship in everything that keeps a community together, had justly made him a general favorite; and but one feeling can have existed in the mournful gathering (consisting of nearly every resident in Yokohama), which has just returned from his last resting place—the feeling that each had sustained a personal loss.

The native papers still continue their discussion of the Loochooan question, and if grounds exist for all the rumors that are afloat, war would appear to be inevitable between Japan and China. But a considerable portion of the news which finds its way into print is not confined to rumor; and where dates, names and facts are stated it is impossible not to attach credence to the existence of a real and serious difficulty between the two countries. The position is this: China has addressed a strong remonstrance to Japan for having formally included the Loochoos in her territory and has urged her own claims to the suzerainty of these Islands. But evidently anxious to avoid a war she has offered to submit the question to arbitration,—a suggestion which Japan hesitates to accept; in fact (as far as we can hear) has altogether refused to entertain. Japan has now 'nine points of the law' in her favor, and so the question must remain until China makes the next move, for it is impossible to think that this country has any further initiative to take. It is known that, when in Pekin, General Grant was asked by the Chinese Government to use his influence to bring about an amicable settlement of the discussion with Japan, and thus act upon a clause in the American-Chinese Treaty, which promises the good offices of America in cases where China should be in difficulties with her neighbours. General Grant, however, pointed out that his position then was merely that of a private citizen and that he could not interfere in the matter. In any case, even had the General accepted the office of mediator between two countries, as suggested by China, it is uncertain whether Japan would have agreed to discuss rights which she has assumed and upon which she has already acted. No country, even possessed of less spirit than Japan, would willingly submit to arbitration upon a *fait accompli*, such as the formation of the Okinawa Ken; and certainly it is not likely that—without great pressure—Japan will agree to such a course. It is sincerely to be hoped that such influence as the foreign powers may be able to bring upon both countries to avoid a war will be successful in its object. And appearances are decidedly in favor of this pressure being wanted.

Just two months ago General Grant landed in Yokohama, and as his arrival was favored with fine weather, so on the 3rd September was his departure made on one of the pleasantest and brightest mornings we have had since last spring. A bright

sun, tempered by a cool breeze, showed that the General was leaving us just as the finest season in Japan was commencing. Yokohama looked at its best, and the bunting of the shipping in harbour gave a gay look to the natural beauty of the place. From the palace of the Yenryo-Kwan to the Railway Station at Tokio, the General was escorted by the cavalry of the garrison. At the terminus he was received by the Generals and Admirals, who there bid him farewell, as the special train went out of the station. At a few minutes past nine the train reached Yokohama, where the Governor of Kanagawa received the parting guest, and afterwards accompanied him on board ship. After a short rest the General and Mrs. Grant entered one of the carriages of the Household Department and drove to the Eastern Admiralty office, the others also following in carriages. As the cortege left the Railway Station, rockets and day fireworks were let off. The route was gaily decorated with the National and American flags. At the entrance gate of the Admiralty a very pretty arch was erected, covered with red, white and yellow chrysanthemums. A detachment of Blue Jackets was drawn up in front of the gate, and presented arms as the General's carriage entered, the Imperial Marine Band striking up *Hail Columbia*. The Port Admiral and a brilliant staff were also in attendance at the gate. Alighting from his carriage the General and Mrs. Grant were escorted to the reception room, where a large gathering of Japanese officials, Admiral Patterson, General Van Buren and other distinguished gentlemen, native and foreign, were in waiting. After a rest of about 15 minutes the General and Mrs. Grant proceeded down a covered way to the pier and entered the Admiral's barge. A detachment of sailors was drawn up on the right of the passage way and presented arms as they passed down, the band again playing *Hail Columbia*, and *The Star Spangled Banner*, as the barge, in tow of a steam launch, moved away. More fireworks and rockets were discharged and the clear sky became speckled with banners, balloons, fishes, stars and stripes and coloured smoke. The barge left the pier at 9.45 and was followed by quite a fleet of steam launches, gigs, &c. At 10 o'clock it came alongside the *City of Tokio* and, on the General going on board, the American ensign was run up at the main. A large number of people had already assembled on board the steamer to take farewell of the visitors. After bidding good-bye to his hosts and friends, receiving many a "God speed," the steamer about half-past ten, slowly swung round and started on her long voyage. The men-of-war now manned yards and as the steamer passed down the harbour, the *Richmond* thundered out 21 guns; the *Monongahela*, *Ashuelot*, *Fuso Kan* and *Kongo Kan* and the distant fort at Kanagawa, taking up the order, also fired their farewell salute. The *City of Tokio* with dipped flag passed on, returning the compliment with blasts of her whistle. The *Richmond's* band played the now familiar *Hail Columbia*, the *Kongo Kan* struck up *The Star Spangled Banner*, and the Admiral's tender escorted the departing steamer down the harbour. The *Kongo Kan* also followed her round the lightship for some distance, until Japan's fêted guest was fairly started on his homeward voyage.

Amongst the passengers by the *City of Tokio* to America was Professor Edward S. Morse, accompanied by his family, whose departure will be a great loss to the department in which he has been laboring for the past two years. Coming here on a purely scientific expedition, he acceded to a request from the Directors of the University of Tokio to fill, for a short term at least, the Chair of Zoology in that institution. His work during the two years of his stay in Japan, has not been confined to the performance of the regular professional duties of the college, for he has made unstinted use of his ability and energy for the benefit of the natives of this country. Being a man of irrepressible activity and inexhaustible enthusiasm, also an impressive and fluent speaker, and possessed of great skill in black-board illustration, he has given many lectures on a variety of subjects before native audiences; never refusing, when occasion demanded it, going miles into the country for that purpose. He has travelled from one end of Japan to the other to make collections for the Zoological Museum of the University, which has received large additions through his efforts. In the same institution he has founded an Archaeological Museum where will be found his Omori collections and many others made by him which will, without doubt, greatly facilitate the work of others interested in the study of anti-

quities. A man of genial and pleasant manners, and of a most generous disposition, making many acquaintances and friends among the people of Japan, he has endeared himself to them to an extent equalled by few foreign residents. He returns to America to resume work which has necessarily been interrupted by his stay here, but not without a hope, felt on both sides, that he may visit Japan again within a few years.

The successor of Professor Morse in the Tokio Daigaku, Professor C. O. Whitman, arrived in the last steamer from America. Professor Whitman began his Zoological studies under Agassiz in America and afterwards spent three years in Germany at the University of Leipsic—where he studied zoology under Leuckart, botany under Schenk and chemistry under Colby and Wiedeman. His thesis, upon receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, was an exhaustive discussion of the "Embryology of Clepsine." Professor Whitman has had much experience as a teacher and will doubtless do much to make up for the loss the Daigaku suffers in the departure of Professor Morse.

Was the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* represented by a reporter at the entertainment given by the Finance Minister to some foreign guests on Saturday last; or are we to imagine that the following extract from that paper has been furnished from an official source, or is it possible that the whole account emanates solely from the brain of the editor? The following is an extract from one of its yesterday's articles:—

"In accordance with the application from Mr. Wilkin (the Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce), and several other foreign merchants, to be allowed to visit the Treasury, H. E. Okuma received these persons at the Finance Department, on the 30th ulto., and personally conducted them through the treasury &c. Afterwards, while they were entertained at tiffin in the Printing Office, the Minister asked Mr. Wilkin 'how long he had been in Japan?' to which he replied that he had been here seventeen years. Mr. Okuma then said, 'In that case you would be well acquainted with the state of trade in our country and I should like to ask you a question. I have read the memorial addressed by yourself and others to Sir Harry Parkes, upon the subject of treaty revision, and find that it contains nothing but your desire to maintain the old treaty. A treaty of commerce needs frequent revision, as, although it may have seemed perfect at the time of its being made, there arises more or less obstruction as the position of both nations changes in commercial matters. Now, as our treaty was made at the time of the Tokugawa Government, more than ten years ago, there are, of course, several clauses which are disadvantageous under the present circumstances. We had placed much value upon yourselves and expected that you would fully explain the advantages and disadvantages now attending our trade, and recommend such alterations in the existing treaty as would make it convenient to both parties. But, contrary to expectation, you seem to say that the revision is inconvenient and the existing treaty should be maintained, which is nothing more or less than saying that if import duties were increased we cannot carry on our business. Commerce is not a matter of such limited character, and we regretted that you, contrary to the generally received opinion that the English are the leaders of mercantile matters all over the world, should be so narrow-minded in your ideas; but as you are the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce you must have some profound view on this subject, and as this is a good opportunity, I should like to learn your views.'" Mr. Wilkin seems to have had nothing to reply to this enquiry and, hurrying his friends, suddenly took leave of His Excellency."

The few gentlemen who were honored by Mr. Okuma's invitation last Saturday, will doubtless be surprised to find that amongst them there was a native 'chiel takin' notes,' and also surprised to find that their visit was as much of the character of an embassy as one for simple sightseeing. The publicity which has been given to this visit by the native press must be our excuse for having alluded to it in one of our Editorial Notes this week—a course we should, otherwise, have been reluctant to follow.

Our next item of news is (and the two events are not unlikely to be intentionally a sequence one of the other) that the foreign merchants and bankers have agreed to accept the Japanese Silver Yen, on a par with the Mexican Dollar, in all their transactions. This also reaches us from the native press,

but it anticipates by a few days a fact which now can only be described as imminent.

We hear from Tokio that the performances of the Vernon Opera Company at the Shintomiza Theatre are growing in favor with the Japanese theatre-goers. At first the attendance was rather meagre, but the enterprise of the proprietor was rewarded on Thursday night by a very full house. The appreciation of the Japanese public shows itself, however, in the very opposite manner to that of a Western audience. Whilst breathless silence and rapt attention attend each note or action of one of the junior members of the corps—who here aspired to the quiet honors of a "walking gentleman,"—shouts of laughter greet the most thrilling notes of the Prima Donna! It has often been noticed that Japanese do everything in the very opposite way to what we do. They laugh when we should mourn, their carpenters saw or plane inwards when ours would do so outwards, they sit when we should stand, they drink when we should eat and now, as a climax, we find that they applaud when we should hiss!

A most impudent robbery took place in Honmura Road, on Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Three respectably dressed Japanese called at an exchange shop, kept by a Chinaman on lot 165, and said they wished to change \$100 into satsu. The Chinaman opened his till for the purpose of obtaining the money, and while in the act of doing so, he was cut down by the Japanese, receiving several severe sword cuts. The robbers then rifled the drawer of its contents (about 200 yen) and escaped. The most extraordinary part of the whole proceeding is, that notwithstanding the fact that the shop is situated in perhaps the most frequented part of Honmura, no one seems to have noticed the robbers who, up to the present, have succeeded in baffling the police. The Chinaman was removed to the hospital and his injuries attended to.

The S. S. *Oceanic* is to proceed to England, via Suez Canal, for the purpose of having new boilers put into her, and of being altered to suit the requirements of the journey across the Pacific, which does not necessitate so large a first-class passenger accommodation as she now possesses. The steamers running between this port and San Francisco will until next summer therefore be reduced to four, two belonging to each Company, *Occidental and Oriental* and *Pacific Mail*, which will run alternately every third Saturday, the schedule of departures will therefore be as follows, viz:

From Yokohama:

<i>Belgic</i>	20th September, 1879.
<i>City of Peking</i>	11th October, "
<i>Gaelic</i>	1st November, "
<i>City of Tokio</i>	22nd November, "
<i>Belgic</i>	13th December, "
<i>City of Peking</i>	3rd January, 1880.
<i>Gaelic</i>	24th January, "
<i>City of Tokio</i>	14th February, "
<i>Belgic</i>	6th March, "
<i>City of Peking</i>	27th March, "

From San Francisco:

<i>Oceanic</i>	13th September, 1879.
<i>City of Tokio</i>	4th October, "
<i>Belgic</i>	25th October, "
<i>City of Peking</i>	15th November, "
<i>Gaelic</i>	6th December, "
<i>City of Tokio</i>	27th December, "
<i>Belgic</i>	17th January, 1880.
<i>City of Peking</i>	7th February, "
<i>Gaelic</i>	28th February, "
<i>City of Tokio</i>	20th March, "

Mr. Labouchère the Editor of "Truth" has his own way of putting things, but he often puts them in a clear way and strikes well home when doing so. In penning the following paragraphs for one of his last numbers, he has not only made appropriate remarks upon press criticism at home, but he has given a few hints which would be equally applicable to Japan:—

"Never," said Mr. Justice Denman, who was trying *Kate Webster*. "did the press behave so badly as in this case." I was nearly getting up and observing that the accusation ought to be specific, and not general. There was, it is true, one newspaper that hounded witnesses and cross-examined them, and whose reporters even went so far as to menace police-agents when they refused to furnish information. This newspaper has already earned an un-

enviable notoriety for hunting up sensational garbage; but I think that it was somewhat hard on other newspapers that Mr. Justice Denman should visit its sins upon the entire press.

But in these days of abject servility to the self-constituted censors of public morals, I admire Mr. Justice Denman for his independence of press criticism. When the advocate of Mrs. Thomas complained of having himself suffered from this criticism, the Judge rightly told him that this was a cowardly remark, and that lawyers in the exercise of their duties should not be influenced by remarks in the press. I never have yet understood why any human being should care one atom what is said of him by the press. A man buys some machines, covers the hoardings with flaming advertisements, and issues a newspaper. Why should this man's opinion be worth more than that of any one else? We are, however, a press-ridden community, and the owners of these commercial ventures give themselves patronising airs, and obtain homage to an extent that positively disgusts me.

Look at Mr. Gladstone. Never has fouler invective been heaped upon a public man than on him since he has ceased to be. As Lord Beaconsfield puts it, intimately connected with honours and rewards.

What has been the result? There is a reaction in his favour, and his bitterest enemies now sadly admit that he is the most popular man in England."

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL. PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1879.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained July 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	2	2	2	—	2	3
3rd	6	4	5	—	5	11
4th	1	1	1	—	1	2
Charity	2	4	4	1	2	6
Total	12	12	13	1	11	24

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.,

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 19th July, 1879.

The Napoleon legend is dead, but the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, is a living fact. Every dynasty has its fête-day; the Republic had not officially decided upon one, so public opinion has anticipated the hesitation of the government, and with M. Gambetta's magnificent soirée held on the fourteenth, have instinctively and tacitly, proclaimed now and for ever, that date as sacred to French republicanism. The mere attack and defence of the old castle of the Bastille was in no sense a military feat: the victory lies in the moral consequences, and signifies the destruction of arbitrary arrests, of condemnations without trial, of personal and irresponsible government. The fall of the Bastille meant emancipation and liberty for this country, and it is the date from which modern French society counts its existence. The Bastille was the visible, tangible image of centuries of arbitrary government and wrong; its demolition the emblem of freedom; and when out of its stones models were sculptured of the donjon and distributed over the country, or sent to sympathising nations, they meant another age of renaissance, for human thought, political rights, and equality before the law. The "day we celebrate" passed off in the greatest tranquility, strong testimony that the Republic is at home. Indeed the event was less connected with retrospective adoration, than a homage to the satisfactory present, and confidence in its desirability. This will explain, why there was no ardent manifestation for a cherished souvenir. The Chambers took holiday, to mark their respect for the significant past: there were balls and dinner parties; picnics; a limited display of flags, and isolated cases of enthusiastic illumination.

An out-cry is being made against the Republic, because it adopts a course of safety, of self-defence, peculiar to every government. Neither empire nor royalty ever allowed its enemies to hold positions of trust and power. It superseded declared foes, by tried friends, and functionaries that snub the constitution it rebukes and justly so, without pity. It has thus replaced councillors of state, who openly aided the duc de Broglie and his intrigues or conspirators, to overthrow the Republic; who urged MacMahon, not to obey the verdict of the general elections, to put the statute book in his pocket, collect taxes by the aid of the army, and despite the parliament. The monarchy and empire have weighted the code with iron laws against the press, and when ministers apply the law, they are accused of tyranny. When the late Bonapartist rowdies organised a scene in the Chamber, Gambetta was accused of arbitrary conduct for repressing the rioters. There are some very free

constitutions that suspend the *habeas corpus* act, the more effectually to strike extreme opponents; and the model parliament of the world has also its *bourgeois* party, yclept home rulers, or irreconcilables. Each people likes the *tapageurs* of other nations, never its own. But this is only ignoring the beam in our own eye. Bear in mind that France, the Republic, is distracted by three factions that compose a respectable reactionary minority, capable of harassing, but totally unable to reconstruct, if they succeeded to demolish. And this state of affairs is unhappily envenomed by the episcopal bench having become politically aggressive towards the constitution. Now the republicans resemble that very large class of animals, which when struck, defend themselves. It explains also, why the government educational bill has assumed such importance; it does not prevent the regular clergy from opening and conducting colleges, nor parents from sending their children to a sectarian school; its aim, according to prime minister Waddington, is to "repress the Jesuits as teachers, because, unlike the regular clergy, their mission is political," and the Republic only defends itself against them, as did preceding monarchies.

The Republic is also being blamed, because it refused permission to *functionaries* to attend the obsequies of Prince Louis. England owed honors to his name, his courage, and his misfortune. Even his political enemies here have not been unmoved at his tragic end; they did not forget that he was young, French, and brave; while at the same time they remembered he was a pretender avowed, and declared, pledged to destroy the Republic, and on its liberalism build the bastard Caesarism of his dynasty. In flocking to the funeral, partisans mixed business with their sobs. But the government allowed all private individuals to attend the memorial manifestations, as freely in Paris as at London. However, the moment an official joined in the demonstration, he had to choose between serving two masters. Thus at Lyons, Col. Leperche who attended an obituary-political Bonapartist Mass, has been cashiered, and the subordinate officers and men, sentenced to a few weeks imprisonment, and drafted into other regiments—where they will learn to do well. *Fait il faut!*

It is only the republic that can afford to allow royalists to banquet St. Henri the patron saint of the Comte de Chambord; the Bonapartists can do the same, when they find their saint, and in the interim all are free to peg away at the Republic.

The French are astounded at the reported verdict of the court martial ordering Lieutenant Carey, "to be shot for cowardice"—*pour encourager les autres* doubtless, as Voltaire remarked of the execution of Admiral Byng. They know very well Carey is not the horse to be saddled, but those who allowed the prince to recklessly expose himself—not so much to civilise the Zulus, as to make personal political capital. It is felt, that were the whole escort massacred, if an ordinary reconnoitering party were in question, not a word would be uttered. But when a prince—attached and unattached, becomes the victim of his own imprudence, complicated with the chances of war—matters change. It is mentioned among the *sa dits*, that Carey was an affiliate of the "Intertational;" why not make him a Nihilist? Even this honor is denied him, for a cartoon represents a red republican behind a Zulu, pointing out the prince. Pity the deceased had not been able to run away as quickly as the others: what glory he would then have achieved, had he returned with his four or five horse-men, and slayed that half-hundred Zulus! Who sanctioned the French demand, the prince's going to the front? Who invested him with the authority to order the horses to be unsaddled, and saddled?

The French were very anxious to know the opinion of the Germans about the recent review of the army of Paris; this opinion has been remarkably favorable, however uncomfortable the fact may be. One leading military critic admits, the Prussian artillery could not make a better display. Impartial Judges are aware the French artillery is superior now to the victors. The weak point in the army is, the want of effective companies of infantry; to exist, not on paper, but in fact. Also, the French are far behind the Germans in the tactics of mobilisation, and the country that can quickest put a quarter of million of men in campaign, can organise victory as surely as a Carnot.

M. Gambetta's first reception is far from being a thing of the past: it is one of those extraordinary events that men will not willingly let die. It was a ball, less ladies and dancing. The concert was perfect, the *incroyable* and original ballet, a gem, leaving the souvenir of a regret, that it was too brief. Of the 4,000 persons present, one-fourth were superior officers of the army—a nut for pretenders to crack. To show that he was not a platonic democrat, Gambetta invited some non-commissioned officers, and his election committee of Belleville; the latter alleged they had no dress suits "come then in your Sunday clothes;" they did so; I spoke to a group of them, found them to be very intelligent men, holding no extreme views, and chiefly interested in the recovery of business from stagnation. One man, who spoke, from a hole in his cheek

rather than a month—having been wounded during the siege, informed me, that the last time he was in the splendid *salon* where we stood, was in June, 1848, when, as a national guard sentry, he had orders to allow no one to enter. The Lucullus supper, &c., cost fr. 35,000; but then everything was of the best, and as plentiful as a Bolton Abbey of the Olden Time. Even cigars were provided *ad libitum*, and the materials of the garden tents, had in their time, "sheltered" three different dynasties.

Prince Jérôme has not yet given any sign of becoming "pretender;" the moment he does so, he must take up his bed and walk out of France—an event he most abhors. He has everything to gain by time, though silence is not a proof that Bonapartism has vitality. It will, however, wear out the patience of such fire-brands as de Casagrande & Co., whose company he does not desire; his advisers are, Emile Ollivier, Renan, Admiral de la Roncière, Col. Stoffel, Richard, &c. It is all a joke about his being a coward; he fought a duel in his early life, and received his baptism of fire at the battle of the Alma. When he came to Paris with his father in 1846, they were so poor, that he himself opened the door for visitors. His mortal enemy, the Duc de Morny, said, he "had cowardice, but was not a coward;" he is beyond doubt a free-thinker; or, as the Archbishop of Bourges said when he had ordained young Tallyrand a bishop: "He is very clear, but I believe, he believes in nothing at all." It is this circumstance, along with an irregular life, that have made the prince so unpopular. When Napoleon III. was taken prisoner, he offered to share his captivity. His antipathy to the ex-Empress is due, partly to her having snubbed his wife and her desire to make the Patterson branch of the family rank first in the rights of succession. Prince Jérôme is 57 years of age: he never laughs, only smiles; talks best when pacing with his hands in pocket, smoking a cigarette. His rooms are full of busts, souvenirs and volumes belonging to the First Emperor for whose memory he has a positive fetichism. A point to the prince's credit, his servants, five men and two women have lived with him since he was a boy. On Thursdays, he generally rides out with his two sons, Victor, who resembles his father, and Louis aged 13 who takes after his mother. But he rides as badly as Napoleon III., who was bandy-legged, walked. Louis is an idle boy, more apt for fun than lessons: he is frequently locked up in school on account of idleness, and he states since his cousin's death, "I am less confined in the cell, though I do not work a bit more." Evidently Prince Jérôme wants to shake off M. Rouher whom he calls a "magnificent ruminant," and that set. As to his free-thinking views there is no reason to conclude the road to a throne, is not also "a road to Damascus." He protested against the coup d'état but not the less sat on the steps of the throne, and enjoyed a magnificent revenue under the Second Empire. Put no faith in princes.

Napoleon I. said; "to kill the Republic, one must march across my corpse." And yet he made the 18 Brumaire. "I will not permit any one to accuse me of projects against the Republic which has received my oaths," said Napoleon III. And yet he made his Brumaire in December, 1851. "How the world is given to lying," sighed Falstaff.

It is impossible to write any letter without an allusion to the rain. Going to the seaside is now synonymous with remaining in town. And America, not content with flooding old Europe with wheat, meat—in the live, slaughtered, and canned state, now coolly sends us orders to be prepared to receive showers, with tails the length of comets, and storms that never cease blowing. Only think that in the south of France and Spain, people die of sun-strokes. There is balm in Gilead: last year Belgium had only two days of sun-shine out of the 365. The damage done to the production of poetry, and love-making—for there are no summer evenings for cushat doves to coo, is about on a par, with that inflicted on cereals and vines. Note, that patent medicines, "for coughs not to be neglected," and "rheumatisms in their infancy," never were so much advertised as now.

Two *demi-mondians*, foreigners, but the oldest of the old-guard, attempted to have an obituary mass celebrated for Louis, and have been conducted to the frontier, by two gendarmes, for irreverence.

The cavalry escort that accompanied Gambetta's carriage to the review on Sunday last, was commanded by the duc de Mortemart. The Divorce Society of Paris, has sent an address of sympathy to Garibaldi.

Sign of the times; the famous château of Ménéars, has been purchased for an "umbrella" manufacturer; price fr. 3 million; out of evil—good.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The Prime Minister has announced to the faithful lieges of Japan, that on the 31st August, Yanagiwara Aiko, one of the

Gon Tenji was safely delivered of an Imperial Prince. During the three days succeeding the auspicious event, Prince Shōtai the ex King of Loochoo, Prince Shōten his son, and all the Imperial Princes, Prime Ministers, Councillors of State, and other officials of the *Chokunin* and *Sōnin* rank, as well as the *Kizakoku*, called at the Palace to congratulate H. M. the Emperor. To-day, the ceremony of naming the Prince has taken place at the Palace, the men-of-war in harbour were dressed with flags and the Japanese vessels fired a royal salute. The ceremony of naming an infant Prince in Japan, consists simply in the Emperor writing the name on a paper called a *Hiōcho*, and forwarding it to the Palace in which the young Prince resides. The Prince is reported to be in good health, and as the ceremony of naming him has taken place, he will be removed to the new Palace recently built in the grounds of Mr. Nakayama, who has been appointed to take charge of the youthful Prince.

It is rumoured, that H. E. Inouye Kaworu, will proceed to England in the early part of the present month on an important special mission.

H. E. Ito, the Home Minister, who has for sometime past been seriously indisposed, having recovered, resumed his duties on the 2nd inst.

A letter lately received in Tokio from Sydney, states that Mr. Sakata, the Japanese Commissioner to the Sydney Exhibition, arrived safely in that city on the 18th July last.

It is rumoured that H. E. Matsukata, the Senior Vice Minister of Finance, will be appointed Chief Commissioner of the 2nd National Exhibition of Industry, which will be held here in the year 1881.

The Japanese are anxious to extent their business relations with neighboring countries, and have succeeded in getting Motoyamatsu chosen as one of the two Korean ports to be open to Japanese trade. Mr. Hanabusa is now engaged in obtaining the consent of the Korean Government, to open another port.

Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, entertained the members (native and foreign) of the District Board of Health, at a banquet in the Grand Hotel, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Kojima, the Secretary of Kanagawa Ken was, at his own request, allowed to retire from his office on the 3rd instant, and in consideration of his long and able services, his social rank was advanced one degree, a graceful recognition which will doubtless have the effect of encouraging other officials to display the same qualities which have been so prominent in Mr. Kojima.

It is said that as cholera in Tokio is gradually decreasing, H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, will arrive here about the middle of this month; the Japanese Government will then have a fresh opportunity of exhibiting their wonted hospitality to another distinguished foreign visitor.

H. E. Iwakura, the Vice Prime Minister, paid a complimentary visit to the Dutch Consul, on the 30th ultimo.

H. E. the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Japan, had an audience of H. M. the Emperor on the 5th instant, to present his letters of credence. In the evening H. E. Teraahima, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, entertained him at a banquet in the Yenriyōkwan.

The erection of the new German Legation, in Nagata Machi, Tokio, having been nearly completed, a banquet will be given shortly in the building by the German Minister to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and other officials, as well as the different Foreign Representatives.

It is rumoured that Mr. Shimadzu Saburo, the ex-Daimio of Satsuma, has been ordered to come to Tokio at once. We believe that no political significance is to be attached to this action on the part of the Government.

Fifty policemen of Kagoshima Ken have been ordered to proceed to Loochoo, not that there is any apprehension of their services being immediately required, but simply as a matter of precaution, natural under existing circumstances.

The distance from Tokio to Shuri (Loochoo) has hitherto been approximately estimated at 707 ri. The Post Office Authorities have lately ascertained that the distance by the mail route is only about 580 ri.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The existing Powder Factory of the Naval Department at Meguro, Tokio, being found insufficient for the requirements of the Department, the authorities have lately purchased about 3,000 *tsubo* of ground adjoining the factory, and intend to increase the manufacturing capacity of the establishment by the erection of three additional buildings thereon.

A telegram has been received from Nagasaki, that the Japanese man-of-war *Nisshin Kan*, which was ordered to return here from the Chinese Sea, arrived on the night of the 29th ultimo, and we also learn that the Japanese man-of-war *Hiyri Kan*, will shortly proceed to Amoy.

Mr. Yamagata, the Chief Engineer of the Japanese Navy, has been ordered to proceed to London at once, in order to purchase torpedo boats for the government. In the meantime a school for teaching the use of torpedoes has been established in connection the Naval College, in Tokio. Lieut. Shibayama has been appointed instructor, and no doubt by the time the boats arrive from England, the students will be quite *au fait* in the theoretical portion of their duties.

The *Mainichi Shimbun*, which has quite a reputation for the manufacture of *canards* states "that at a meeting of General Officers lately held in Tokio, one of the Lieut. Generals present said, that if a war broke out with China, he would be able to defeat the Chinese with a force of 120,000 men and fully explained his plans, which seemed to meet with the approval of those present." There is, we are glad to say, little probability of the "Lieutenant General" having an opportunity of carrying the design credited to him by the *Mainichi* into execution.

A native paper has the rather improbable statement "that Major Kajiyama of the Japanese Army, lately went to China on Government business, but as the Chinese Government would not allow him to land at any place except Hongkong and Shanghai, he returned here a few days ago."

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Pisciculture has been successfully practiced in Japan. We learn that the salmon which were brought from the Ishikari river, in Yezo, and have since been kept in the ponds in the premises of the Colonization Department in Tokio, having now grown to five inches in length, about 1,000 of them have recently been released in the Tamagawa and Rokugogawa, for experimental purposes. The Colonization Department have requested the local authorities to order the fishermen in the neighbourhood of these rivers to let the fish free again in the event of their catching them during the next two or three years, or, until salmon have become thoroughly acclimatized.

Fresh industries continue to spring up and afford a pleasing evidence of the progress being made by Japan in material prosperity, the latest proof is given by the announcement in a native paper, that permission having been granted for the establishment of a Sulphuric Acid Factory in Osaka. A company will shortly be formed, under the title of *Riusan Seizō Kaisha*, with a capital of yen 100,000. The erection of the Factory was commenced on the 15th ultimo.

We are informed that on the 21st ultimo, the Authorities of the Colonization Commission granted permission to Mr. Iwabashi to establish the *Hokkaido Kaishin Kaisha* (Association for the development of the Hokkaido). We referred to this undertaking sometime since, and although we fear the hopes of the promoter are rather too sanguine, the enterprise is likely to result in benefit to the northern part of the Empire.

Satisfactory intelligence continues to reach us respecting the crops. A report from Kochi Ken, dated 18th August, states that the rice plants are now in a healthy state. Although some villages suffered from the changeable weather in March and April last, the continuance of fine weather, with an occasional and suitable amount of rain in June and July, have restored the health of the plants; and under present circumstances, full crops are expected in both the provinces of Tosa and Awa.

In order to relieve as far as possible any inconvenience which might be felt among the poorer classes by a scarcity of their staple food before the new crop comes forward, the Government have been disposing of their stocks of rice in various parts of the country, and three thousand *koku* of rice, belonging to the Government, were sold at the Government Rice Godown in Asakusa, Tokio, on the 2nd instant.

The same paper also informs the public "that the American Government having asked to be furnished with a statement of the quantity of coin and bullion in Japan, our Government is now engaged in ascertaining the amount of coin, &c., in the treasuries, and the produce of the different mines. The Government has also requested all the National banks to forward a statement of the coin and bullion in their possession on the 30th June last."

The following are the Custom's receipts in the port of Yokohama, during August last:—

Export Duties	...	...	...	Yen	53,222.737
Import	...	...	...	"	91,370.497
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	"	1,777.955

Total... .. Yen 146,371.189

The following is the list of shipping in this port during August last:—

Arrivals.					
Native ships	...	...	...	...	79
Foreign "	...	...	...	...	21
					100
Departures.					
Native ships	...	...	...	...	76
Foreign "	...	...	...	...	18
					94

The number of passengers conveyed in the steamers running between this port and Yokosuka, during August last, amounted to 13,560.—*Idem*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Matters at Niigata appear from the last accounts to be still in a very unsettled state, and the local papers report the most serious disturbance that has taken place, since the outbreak at Numatari in the beginning of last month. The exact causes of this fresh commotion are at present unknown, but it is probably owing to the feeling of discontent that exists amongst the lower orders in Niigata. It appears that on the 17th ultimo, at Chiu-jo machi, some policemen escorting the body of a man who had died from cholera to the place of burial, were set upon by a number of people, but succeeded in dispersing them with some little difficulty. At about eleven o'clock the same night a gun was fired four or five times, by some person at present unknown, and was doubtless a signal. On the 22nd, when the officials were giving to the *Shizoku* who had commuted their pensions, possession of their allotted plots of ground, the farmers assembled to the number of about five or six hundred and destroyed the house of Owo, one of the *Shizoku* and committed other acts of violence. The police endeavoured to quell the riot, but without success, and being themselves assailed by the mob, were compelled to use their swords in self defence, two or three of the rioters being slightly wounded. The police appear to have retreated, as the rioters destroyed the local police station, and shortly afterwards the chapel occupied by Mr. Palm, of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, and set fire to the contents of two godowns belonging to a cotton merchant. By this time a strong reinforcement of police had arrived on the scene from Shibata, and, after a sharp struggle the rioters were dispersed. Eight of the ringleaders have been arrested and a searching investigation is to be made into the whole matter.

Another cholera riot is reported to have taken place at Toyohama Mura, in Aichi Ken, which resulted in the arrest of 11 rioters, who are now undergoing examination before the Police Authorities.

The population of the Bonin Islands having gradually increased to such an extent that the local production of rice has become insufficient for their requirements, the Government forwarded to the islands 120 bags of rice, in the S. S. *Toyoshima Maru*, which left Yokohama on the 30th ultimo. The same steamer also took 50 pounds of carbolic acid, some agricultural implements, and a quantity of timber for the use of the islanders.

The editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* was sentenced, on the 1st instant, to thirty days' imprisonment for having indirectly libelled the authorities of the Branch Police Station in the town of Kanagawa, respecting their mode of dealing with cholera patients.

Education has always received great attention at the hands of the government and we notice that a public evening school has been established in each of the Districts in Tokio, where the members of poor families, persons employed in business, coolies, &c., will receive gratuitous instruction.

Public lecturing has become quite the rage amongst a section of the Japanese; the *Asahi Shinbun* says it is reported, that Mr. Itagaki Taisuke, will shortly land in Ise and come to Tokio by way of the Tokaido, lecturing at every town along the road upon the subject of the extension of the personal liberties of the people.

Relics of the times now happily past when the great Daimio maintained independent state were obtained recently when twenty-three guns were recovered from the wreck of a man-of-war, belonging to the late Satsuma clan, which was lost some years ago off Bantiau.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city of Kiyoto on the evening of the 24th ultimo. The building of Honguwanji and six or seven other places were struck by the lightning.

A disinfecting office has lately been established in Kinshichô, Hongô, Tokio, for the purpose of washing or disinfecting the clothes, bedding, &c., of the cholera patients, instead of burning them as has hitherto been the practice. This has been done in order that the articles disinfected may again be servicable to the owners, as great dissatisfaction was occasioned by the total destruction of infected property, particularly articles of household use.

Instances continue to occur of great liberality on the part of the wealthy Japanese towards their poorer brethren during the present epidemic. We are informed that H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, and five other of the Princes lately presented the sum of Yen 1,000 to the people of the fifteen *Ku*, in Tokio, to be expended for sanatory purposes.

Ribiyô (Dysentery) is reported to be prevalent in Katsuka Mura and its neighbourhood in the Miyagi Ken, since the middle of last month. It is however said to be quite different from cholera.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio reported during the week, is as follows:—

Date.	New Patients.	Deaths.
August 29th.....	42	30
" 30th.....	44	20
" 31st.....	22	14
Sept. 1st.....	36	18
" 2nd.....	34	8
" 3rd.....	26	8
Total (6 days).....	204	98

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 5th September, 1879:—

Date	New Patients.	Recovered.	Died.	Under Treatment.
June 18th to }	1,030	111	691	246
August 29th }	35	6	42	233
" 30th.....	29	5	31	226
" 31st.....	31	12	20	225
Sept. 1st.....	37	4	22	236
" 2nd.....	41	13	27	237
" 3rd.....	15	6	18	228
" 4th.....	29	8	13	236
" 5th.....				
Total.....	1,247	165	864	

In Yokohama alone there were yesterday only 3 new cases, 4 recoveries and 1 deaths.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 31st August, 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$7,329.77
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 984.60

Total.....\$8,314.37

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$5,971.34
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 849.77

Total.....\$6,821.11

Miles Open 18.

YOKOHAMA JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The following is the programme for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting of the Jockey Club, which is fixed for the 6th, 7th, and 8th of November.

FIRST DAY,—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1879.

1.—For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile. Open to amateur riders only.

2.—GRIFFINS' PLATE. For Japan Ponies, *bond fide* Griffins. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs. Open to amateur riders only.

3.—For China and Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile. Open to amateur riders only.

4.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs. Open to amateur riders only.

5.—For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

6.—For Half-bred Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs. Open to amateur riders only.

7.—For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

8.—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter. Open to amateur riders only.

SECOND DAY,—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1879.

1.—For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round.

2.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile. Open to amateur riders only.

3.—For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and three-quarters. Open to amateur riders only.

4.—For Japan and China Ponies. Winners of No. 3 or No. 7, first day, 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile. Open to amateur riders only.

5.—For Half-bred Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

6.—For China Ponies. Winners in 1878 or 1879, of one race, 7lbs.; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile. Open to amateur riders only.

7.—For Japan Ponies. Winners, in 1878 or 1879, of one race, 7lbs.; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile. Open to amateur riders only.

8.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile. Open to amateur riders only.

THIRD DAY,—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1879.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE. For China and Japan Ponies. Over six hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

2.—For Half-bred Japan Ponies. Sweepstake of \$10 each, with \$75, added from the fund. Winners of one race, 7lbs., of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Once round and a distance. Open to amateur riders only.

3.—THE CHINA CHAMPION STAKES. For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every Race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the Fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. First Pony to receive 75 per cent., second Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter. Open to amateur riders only.

4.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION STAKES. For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every Race won. Open

also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the Fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. First Pony to receive 75 per cent., second Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight as per scale. One mile. Open to amateur riders only.

5.—**WELTER STAKES.** Sweepstakes of \$10 with \$50 added. For China and Japan Ponies that have not won a flat race since Spring meeting, 1878. To be ridden by amateur jockeys that have not had a winning mount during the meeting. 12 stone. Three quarters of a mile.

6.—**THE CHINA CONSOLATION.** For China Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance. Open to amateur riders only.

7.—**THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.** For Japan Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs. Open to amateur riders only.

8.—A handicap for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entries to be made on the Course before the last race, and winners of any race after the publication of the Handicap 5lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. Second Pony to save Entrance fee. Once round.

Entries to close on the 18th October, except for the "Griffins' Plate," "Hurdle Race," and "Welter Stakes," which will close on the 28th October.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The sixth meeting of this Board was held on the 20th ultimo, at 11 a. m., at the Machi-gaisho. President, Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The President remarked that the following subjects were on the order of the day:—

- 1.—The Report of the Hospital Committee;
- 2.—Regulation of the time when the medical members of the Board will alternately go to visit the cholera lazarets, and consult with the Japanese physicians in charge of these hospitals;
- 3.—The *resumé* of the minutes of the first meeting, as prepared by the Committee of redaction;

4.—Advice upon some rare medicines, which are said to be useful for treatment of cholera, but which are exceedingly high in price (cotoïne, paracotoïne, pilocarpine, jaborandi).

1.—The President said, that as the medical members of the Board had held their hospital committee meeting and had sent in a Report, he should request the Foreign Secretary to read the same. The following is a short *resumé*:—

I.—Quantity of nurses for the cholera lazarets. Recommended to regulate this quantity as follows: For severe cases two nurses for each room of 2 patients; for light cases two nurses for two rooms of 2 patients each; for convalescent cases one nurse for three rooms of 2 patients each.

II.—Quality of nurses. Honest, diligent and good-hearted persons only would be chosen for nurses and more liberal wages would be given to diligent nurses.

III.—Patients who had died from the disease should be directly removed to the mortuary and as much as possible kept out of sight of the sick and convalescents in the hospital.

IV.—A gentle and respectful behaviour towards the patients is recommended to the police, the waiters and the nurses.

V.—To notify as quickly as possible to the family or relatives the death of a patient in the hospital.

VI.—Regular visits and cleaning of all the wards three times a day, and twice during the night.

VII.—Erection of a decent mortuary, where the patients who died shall remain during three hours, in order that the family or relatives may visit the body before its interment.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Isogai, the President, Drs. Wheeler, Simmons, Kondo, Miyajima and Geerts took part, it was resolved to adopt the report and to act accordingly.

Dr. Wheeler observed that as to the mode of medical treatment, this must be left generally to the judgment of the physicians in charge, because it was impossible to fix such a mode of treatment beforehand for all cases.

2.—The President then asked the medical members of the Board to fix and regulate the days when each of them shall alternately visit the cholera lazarets in order to have consultations with the Japanese Doctors in charge. After some discussion between Drs. Simmons, Miyajima, Gutschow and the President, it was decided that the Doctors will fix, in committee, the time when each of them will visit the hospitals.

3.—The redaction committee handed over the *resumé* of the minutes of the 1st meeting, intended for publication in the foreign and Japanese newspapers. After some few alterations were made it was adopted.

4.—Mr. Kawano asked the opinion of the professional members about some rare medicines (cotoïne, paracotoïne,

pilocarpine and jaborandi), which are recommended by some in the treatment of cholera. As these medicines are however exceedingly high in price, he wished to inform himself as to their utility, before large quantities are bought.

In a subsequent discussion between Dr. Geerts and Simmons, it was observed that these new medicines were not recognised by any pharmacopœia; that they had not come into general use, but that some few medical men had reported favourably upon some of them; that there was, however, till now no specific against cholera, and that there seemed to be no sufficient reason for buying large quantities of the said very dear medicines for the lazarets, although it would be good to have a certain quantity in hand.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

The Seventh meeting was held on the 22nd ultimo, at 10.30 a.m., at the Machi-gaisho.

President, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The President fixed the following subjects to be discussed to-day:—

1.—Virulent form of the disease at Hemmi-mura, near Yokosaka, and difficulties met with at Hodogaya, where the people refused to receive foreign medical aid.

2.—Determination of the distance necessary between dwellings and the places where the dead bodies of cholera patients are burnt.

3.—Resolution of the Central Government to raise the local Quarantine Board of Naga-ura, and transfer of the duties of that Board to the Local Board of Health of Kanagawa.

4.—Appointment of a special Quarantine Committee on the Board.

5.—The question whether public places of amusement, like theatres, exhibitions, &c., shall remain open, or shall be closed on account of the epidemic.

6.—*Resumé* of the minutes of the second and third meetings.

1.—The President regretted to state that the disease had assumed a very virulent form at Hemmi-mura, near Yokosaka, and also in Hodogaya. At Hemmi-mura, four persons out of a family of five members had died, whilst the fifth person, the father of the household, was the only one still living, and under treatment.

Dr. Shima, of the Board, had gone to Yokosaka, to act together with the local physicians. But as the advice of the foreign medical members was also very much desired, he requested Dr. Wheeler to go to Yokosaka, to make a careful inspection, and to report upon his visit.

Adopted, that Dr. Wheeler should go that afternoon, in company with one of the Japanese members.

The President then asked what should be done at Hodogaya? When a person had fallen sick in that village, the family, friends, and neighbours surrounded the house and the patient; they then invoked the gods by reciting Buddhist prayers, but obstinately refused to receive any foreign medical aid from the physicians in charge. They strongly objected to be treated at a lazaret. Can we force them to receive medical aid or not? The *kocho* of Hodogaya had been here and he had seen everything at the lazaret of Idzumi-cho, in order to convince the inhabitants of his village that now every possible care was taken for the patients at our cholera lazaret.

Dr. Geerts proposed to arrange two or three houses at Hodogaya into a cottage hospital, as the Yokohama lazaret was too far away.

Dr. Wheeler observed whether it would not be possible to ask two or three Buddhist priests there to convince the people that we only wish to help them, and that it is not wise to refuse any medical aid?

Dr. Hiedo thought that there was only the choice between two things: 1, to let everything go as it is; or 2, to force people to be treated and nursed in the hospital. He expected no result from reasoning, as the *kocho* and some respectable citizens had done this already without success. The Chinese doctors of the village also would not co-operate with our measures. But the only thing which remained to be done was to address the *kocho* again, and ask their co-operation.

Dr. Gutschow remarked that it was, in fact, a very bad situation. In case of compulsory measures, all the lighter cases would not be seen; and as the excreta of these patients are also infectious, the danger of the disease spreading further will be greater. On the other side, such measures might cause a revolt amongst the people.

After some further discussion between Drs. Miyajima, Kondo, Wheeler and others, it was decided not to use compulsory measures, but to try once more to tranquillise and convince the people, with the aid of the respectable citizens of the village.

2.—As to the question of the interment, or the burning of the bodies of cholera patients, Mr. Kawano pointed out that the difficulties were not so much in Yokohama, but in the smaller villages of Kanagawa Ken, because the inhabitants of one village objected to the dead bodies of the neighbouring village being buried or burned in their village. The distance between two villages being often less than eight *chû*, it was very difficult to

fix this distance as the minimum between the cremation ground and inhabited places.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Wheeler, Kawano, Geerts, Gütschow, Ninomiya, and the President took part, it was decided to burn the bodies where this was possible, and where this was found impossible, to bury the corpses, after disinfection with strong sulphuric acid or with freshly burnt lime.

3.—The President communicated the decision of the Central Government to raise the local Quarantine Board at Nagaura and to transfer the duties of that Board to the Yokohama Local Board of Health.

4.—In accordance with this order, the President proposed a committee of six members to be nominated for all quarantine and inspection matters.

It was unanimously adopted that Messrs. Gütschow, Geerts, Wheeler, Isogai, Kawano, and Imanishi should form this committee, because they had now already much experience of the matter.

5.—As to the question of the closing of places of public amusement like theatres, &c., Dr. Geerts proposed, and Messrs. Isogai, Miyajima, and others seconded, that the epidemic had not yet assumed such alarming proportions at Yokohama, as to warrant the closure of these places of amusement.

Accordingly it was decided not to close these places for the time being.

6.—The *Redaction* Committee read the extracts of the minutes of the second and third meetings, which were adopted for publication.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

The eighth meeting was held on the 25th August, 1879, at 10.30 a.m., at the Machi-gaisho.

Present: The Governor of Kanagawa ken.

The President fixed as subjects on the order of the day.

1.—Report of the committee (Drs. Wheeler, Shima, and Hiodo) for the medical inspection at Hemmi-mura and Yokoska.

2.—*Resumé* of the minutes of the fourth meeting.

1.—Drs. Wheeler, Shima, and Hiodo reported the following:

1.—The total number of cholera cases in the village was 30.

2.—There was a total absence of any drains whatever in the village.

3.—Bad water in very shallow wells.

4.—At the house where the five members of one family were attacked, there was a pool of stagnant, dirty water near the shallow well.

5.—The wooden tubs of the privies were all leaky and badly constructed; and they must contaminate the water of the wells which are often close to the privies.

6.—The place is very much exposed to the hot sun.

7.—The whole village is built upon a swampy under-ground, which has been filled up artificially by pieces of soft clay-slate (loess) from the neighbouring hills. The soil has therefore a very porous character.

8.—No current of air can enter under the houses, as the floors rest nearly upon the ground.

9.—The people in the village are poor, very ignorant and careless, and did not take any care for the disinfection or destruction by fire of the alvino discharges, which very probably have been simply cast away, and might have poisoned the water of the well.

10.—The water of the well near the house where the five members of one family were attacked, has been taken to Yokohama and analysed at the Benten Laboratory. It was found to be extremely foul, filled with insects and bacteria, with a large amount of ammonia and dissolved organic matter.

11.—The village counts about 300 inhabitants; after the disease appeared in such a virulent form, several inhabitants ran away to other places.

After some discussion between Drs. Wheeler, Geerts, Shima, Kondo, Miyajima, and Mr. Isogai, Dr. Geerts proposed, and Dr. Wheeler seconded, that a committee, consisting of Dr. Shima, Mr. Ninomiya, one *kencho* officer, and one of the sanitary chemists of the Benten Laboratory, should go at once to the place,—1st, to choke all bad wells; 2nd, to provide at once the village with a proper water supply from Yokohama or Nagaura; 3rd, to clean and disinfect all the houses where patients of cholera had been; 4th, to destroy or disinfect the infected closets; 5th, to warn and advise the people to observe cleanliness.

It was unanimously resolved that this committee should go in the afternoon to Yokoska and Hemmi-mura, and directly take the matter in hand.

2.—The Committee of *redaction* submitted the *resumé* of the proceedings of the fourth meeting, which was adopted.

The meeting closed at 12 noon.

The ninth meeting of this Board was held on the 27th ulto., at 10.30 a.m., at the Machi-gaisho. President—the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The subjects to be considered by the Board were:—

1.—The report of the special committee (Drs. Shima and Ninomiya, Mr. F. Koiso, sanitary chemist of the Laboratory, and officers of the building department of the Kencho), which had taken sanitary measures at Hemmi-mura;

2.—The system of building privies and closets in Kanagawa Ken;

3.—The methods of burning the discharges and the bodies of cholera patients at the cremation grounds of Kuboyama and Aizawa;

4.—Communication of the President regarding the Daijokwan Regulation No. 23;

5.—Proposal of Dr. Hiodo, to have a kind of popular medicine adopted by the Board against the premonitory diarrhoea, by reason that people in the villages were often without timely medical attendance;

6.—The question whether reporters of newspapers may be allowed to visit, in that capacity, the cholera hospitals.

1.—Mr. T. T. Ninomiya reported the following as to what had been done in Hemmi-mura, on the 25th August, and following days:

1.—The chemical and microscopical analysis had proved all the wells of drinking water of this village to be in a highly polluted state. The wells had been all closed for this reason, and three tons weight of pure drinking water was now daily brought to the village. A water conduit from the hills was also made. For the moment, these two means would suffice.

2.—A general survey of the village was made. All the filth lying near the houses was collected, and brought to one place, where it has been burnt.

3.—The closets, which were nearly all in a bad condition, made of leaky wooden tubs and over-filled with excreta, were disinfected, emptied, and cleaned. But as this will only be a partial remedy as the ground is very porous, and in several places saturated with excreta, many closets have been destroyed wholly, in order to have others built, with earthenware pots set in cement. Several inhabitants had already changed their closets accordingly, and the *gun* officials were now busy in providing the poorer peasants with such a new closet.

4.—The drains could not be made at once, as the cost was too high, and could not be paid for by the villagers. A gradual improvement as to the drains will only be possible.

5.—All houses where any cholera patient has been have been disinfected and cleaned carefully by us; when the occupants of the neighbouring houses wished their houses also to be cleaned and disinfected, it was done; but where the occupants objected, it was not insisted upon.

6.—After these measures had been carried out, and pure water provided, the number of new cases diminished immediately, and is now only few.

11.—As to the system of building closets, the President observed that in July, 1878, and again in April, 1879, circulars had been issued by the local government, recommending to the people the use of large pots of glazed earthenware, and condemning the old practice of building new closets with wooden tubs. It was also said in these circulars that existing privies were to be gradually changed into the new system of the pots set in cement.

Dr. Geerts remarked that the board had to discuss a most important subject, although it might seem of a repulsive nature. In a densely populated town like Yokohama, which increases moreover steadily in size, the danger to the public health, caused by the present very imperfect closets, becomes with every day greater and greater, because the soil, on which we live gets more and more saturated with putrid organic matter of animal origin, poisoning both the air we breathe and the well-water we drink. He deemed two systems of closets good for Japan viz., 1st, the pail-system, which he considered the best, and, 2nd, the pot-system. Which of the two should be adopted was now open for discussion. Although it might be difficult for the executive government to make at once a radical change in the former customs of the people, still as regards such a very important sanitary subject, the people might be forced to erect proper privies within a certain fixed time. In foreign countries there existed also police regulations respecting closets, and there is no reason whatever why such should not exist in Japan, if the present closets were a danger to the public at large. If it be resolved to go in for the matter practically, it was desirable that it should be done, 1st in a systematic and rigorous way, and 2nd as soon as possible. The cost did not seem to be an insurmountable difficulty, as the government might raise a loan or subscription to provide the houses of the poor with a proper closet.

Dr. Gütschow observed that, although the pail-system was no doubt excellent and very suitable for Japan, where the peasants eagerly collect and make use of human excreta as manure, it would perhaps be found difficult to introduce this system generally on account of its greater cost, and on account of the people being not accustomed to it. He wished to make the change as economical and effective as possible, and found it also desirable to commence with the carrying out of the matter as soon as may be convenient. He deemed the pot-system the most advisable under the present circumstances, if properly carried out, and he gave some useful and practical explanations

as to the manner of placing and fixing the pots into the concrete. In order to give a distinct form to his proposal, he fixed the following points: 1st, That each house shall have its own closet, 2nd, that every closet shall be built in a proper way, and that it be left to the people to choose between the pail or the pot system; 3rd, that the cleaning of closets shall be supervised by the sanitary police of the *Kencho*.

Dr. Wheeler deemed it also necessary that the erection of proper watertight closets should be enforced for all new buildings.

The President would order a careful investigation to be made at the *Kencho* into the question whether the necessary funds for providing the poor with good closets should be raised by subscription or by any other means. Part of the cost could be realized by the sale of the manure.

Dr. Kondo remarked that the pot system would likely be the easiest for general introduction, as it did not differ much from the present custom.

Messrs. Kawano, Itogai, Miyajima, and others considered the matter also of great importance.

The Board voted unanimously: 1.—That a change in the way of building closets was necessary from a sanitary point of view; 2.—That the question of finance be left to the *Kencho* for careful investigation; 3.—That Dr. Gütschow shall be requested to draw up a report as to the mode of carrying the new system into practice.

III.—The President observed that some complaints were made about the smell from the cremation grounds, especially of the burning of the discharges of cholera patients. He asked the opinion of the members how this should be remedied.

It was agreed that Drs. Geerts and Nimomiya should make a careful investigation of the matter, inspect the cremation grounds at Kuboyama and Aizawa, and report upon the matter at next meeting.

IV.—The President communicated that Regulation No. 23 of the *Daijokuan* had been revised, and was now called Regulation No. 32. Although the new regulations were in principle the same as the former, some articles had received a milder form. As soon as the translation was finished, the regulation would be handed to the foreign members; copies in Japanese were distributed at the meeting.

V.—Dr. Hiodo proposed that the Board might recommend and adopt some kind of popular medicine against premonitory diarrhoea, because many people in the villages could not get timely medical aid. As the people feared the disease so much, it would also serve to tranquilize them in a moral sense, if they could have some medicine, that might be useful in the beginning.

It was resolved that the hospital committee shall consider the matter and report at next meeting.

VI.—The President observed that one of the foreign newspapers had applied for permission to send a reporter to the cholera hospital. He wished to know the opinion of the members about this request.

After some discussion in which Drs. Gütschow, Geerts, Miyajima, and Wheeler took part, it was remarked that the regulations did not allow visitors to go to the cholera hospitals, except medical men and relatives of the patients. Consequently it was resolved that only medical men could be allowed to visit, as reporters, the cholera-lazarets.

THE FAMOUS PLACES OF YAMATO AND KISHIU.

(Continued.)

YOSHINO

In crossing the ferry over the Yoshino-gaha at Kami-ichi, the view up the stream is very picturesque. The pointed thickly wooded hill about half mile distant on the right bank is the *Imo yama*, or Sweet-heart's mount. Mention is frequently made in ancient poetry of the *Imose yama*, which is usually explained to mean the Sweet-heart's and Lover's Mounts, but there is no *Se yama* or Lover's mount to correspond with that interpretation. Various explanations have been proposed; some say that it has been washed down the river into Kishiu, others deny that it ever existed. In a great deal of the old poetry the *Imose yama* are spoken of as being on the usual route to Kishiu, which certainly did not lie by way of Kami-ichi, and they are still pointed out by the river-side below Godeu. Landing at Ikahi we go a short way down the stream to Tañji, and then turning to the south enter the lower hills. Cherry-trees line the path and cover the hill-side for a considerable distance from a small tea-house up to the entrance of the town of Yoshino, where stands a huge bronze *torii*, built up of broad rings three feet in diameter. These trees, which are supposed to number exactly

a thousand, are famous throughout Japan. There is no sight compared to them for beauty when covered with delicate pale pink blossoms in the month of April, except perhaps the plum-trees of Tsuki-ga-se in the north of the province, whose fragrance extending a mile away adds an additional charm. But the cherry blossoms of Yoshino enjoy a far wider reputation. Further up the mountain side, beyond the town of Yoshino, is a second thousand of these trees, the pride of Japan. Yoshino has a population of about 1,400 inhabitants; it is built along the top of a narrow spur, and consists almost entirely of shops for the sale of rosaries and pilgrims' staves and of inns which line both sides of the road. Half-way up the town stands the temple called Kuchi no Miya. At the top of a flight of steps is the great red two-storied gate, from the side-niches of which the Two Kings have been removed. A second flight leads up into the court in front of the great hall, where formerly stood the colossal statue of Zawan Gongeh, 26 feet in height, flanked by statues of Kuwañon and Miroku each only two feet less. This is one of the largest edifices of its kind in Japan. It was built by order of Hidenoshi (Taico sama) to replace an earlier structure which had been destroyed during the civil wars. The pillars which support the lofty roof are huge tree-trunks, lopped of their branches and roughly trimmed, the largest logs which could be got. Their gradually tapering form reminds us of the way in which the stone pillars of Doric temples derived their shape from the primitive trunks which they replaced. One of the pillars is a gigantic azalea, at least thirty inches in diameter, grown upon mount Ohomine, where those shrubs frequently attain an enormous size, though seldom reaching the bulk of this specimen. Ex-voto pictures of proportionate dimensions and great age adorn the walls of the portico. The founder of this temple was the famous Weñ no Seukaku, who was born at Chihara in the province of Yamato. His mother dreamt that a single-branched vajra descended from heaven and entered her bosom, and on awaking she found herself pregnant. A strange child from his very birth, he loved to spend his time alone in the woods far up the mountain side. At the age of thirteen he already displayed an extraordinary acquaintance with Buddhist formulæ, could go out in the rain without getting wet, never trod by accident on the smallest insect, wore clothes woven of wistaria tendrils and lived upon nuts and berries. In his 17th year he ascended Koñgausen on the western side of the province not far from his birthplace, and lived there the life of a hermit for ten years by the side of a temple which he had raised to Fudou and other gods. In 658 he removed to Mount Minoo in Setsutsu, where he found three cascades. The basin of the upper fall was occupied by a dragon 30 feet in length, who from time to time emitted from his mouth clouds and rain. Seukaku dreamt that he visited the hermit Nāgārdjuna in a palace at the bottom of the pool, and received injunctions from him to climb all high and difficult mountains and bring them under the dominion of Buddha. In consequence he built a hut by the cascade in which he placed images of Riuzhiyu Bosatsu (Nāgārdjuna) and Beñ-zai-teñ. The next twenty years he spent in repeating sacred formulæ. Koñgara Douzhi and Seitaka Douzhi, or Miroku and Kuwañon under other forms, came and served him by day and night, while two hill-spirits called Zeñki and Goki provided him with fuel and water. These two spirits are always represented in attendance on him both in sculpture and in painting. By virtue of his devoted practice of religious exercises he at last attained to the possession of miraculous powers; he could walk on the water, fly through the air, foretell the future and cure all diseases. In 668, he cut a path up to the summit of mount Ohomine in Yamato, where he found a sword and a vajra in the rigid grasp of the body which had belonged to him in a previous state of existence. Having obtained possession of them by means of spells which loosened the grip of the skeleton, he was enabled to undertake still further achievements. After opening up a path across the mountains to Kumano, he returned to Yoshino, where he passed several years in religious exercises. In 698, he ordered the hill-spirits to build a stone bridge for him to Koñgausen, and as a punishment to one of them named Hito-koto-nushi, who delayed the work by refusing to labour during the day, bound him hand and foot by means of spells, and condemned him to remain a prisoner for 5,670,000,000 years, until the coming of Miroku, the Buddhist Messiah. He now conceived the purpose of erecting a temple at Yoshino to the god who might be fittest to ensure the salvation of the human race, and offered up prayers to all the Buddhas to

undertake the charge. The first that appeared was Jizau with his mild countenance, but the hermit, feeling that such a gentle god would be unfit to cope with the wickedness of the race, took him up and cast him far away, so that he fell to earth in the province of Hanki. Miroku was the next to present himself, who turned out equally unsatisfactory. The hermit spent seven days more in an upright posture, with glaring eyes and clenched fists, so that the gods might better understand the nature of his requirements, until at last there stood before him a being pale with concentrated rage, who made with his left hand the mystic sign of the sword and in his right held a triple-pointed *raijira*. Senkaku recognized in him the god Zawau Goŕgen who could effectually turn away human beings from their evil lusts, and having carved an image of him out of a huge rhododendron, set it up in the temple prepared for its reception. In spite of the manifold good works of the saint, he did not escape the effects of envious calumny. One of his disciples, whom he had corrected with necessary severity, revenged himself by turning traitor and denouncing him to the Mikado as a wicked magician and worker of evil miracles. The police were sent to arrest him at Yoshino, but he refused to obey their mandate, and conveyed himself out of their sight through the air. His persecutors then seized his mother, and kept her as a hostage until he surrendered. Being exiled to the island of Ohoshima off Cape Idzu, he flew back nightly to visit his mother in her own home, besides making excursions about the whole country to climb all the most famous mountain peaks, but in the daytime he was always present to the sight of his guards. Not satisfied with the partial success of his intrigues, the unfaithful disciple persuaded the Mikado's ministers that he still practised his magic arts against the life of the sovereign, and officers were sent to examine into the truth of the accusation. The disciple corrupted the messengers of the law, and persuaded them to put him to death without a trial, but when they tried to behead him, he so fortified himself by the use of mystic signs and formulae that their swords snapped in pieces. The Mikado hearing of the miracle, called upon the diviners to exercise their skill in the matter, and they reported that they found Senkaku to be a holy and innocent man. He was consequently pardoned and invited to Court. Among the mountains first ascended by him are Atagosan in Yamashiro, Onitorisaki in Setsutsu, Daisen in Hanki, Hikosan in Buzen, Hakusan in Kaga, Tateyama in Wetsuchiu and Hagurosan in Deba. Senkaku finally flew away to China in the year 701, and was never seen again among mortal men.

On the right side of the street a little way beyond this temple is a much smaller one called Yamaguchi no Zhiŕzhiya dedicated to the forest gods, with no chapel. Here a narrow path branches off to the left to the tomb of Go-Daigo Teŕwau, distance about half a mile. It was in 1336 that this unfortunate prince took refuge in the mountains of Yoshino, and there bade defiance to the traitor Ashikaga Takauji. He only survived his flight three years. By going along the path for a short distance we can see the pine wood which surrounds the tomb, on the side of the opposite hill, with a piling in front. One of the pleasantest houses for the traveller to lodge at is the Buddhist monastery of Chikuriŕ-wiŕ, beyond the street of inns. It was formerly richly endowed, but the Abbot's only present source of income is derived from the pilgrims whom he provides with accommodation and anchorite's fare. The view from a little hill in the garden above the house is extremely pretty. About half an hour's walk beyond this monastery is the Mikumari no Zhiŕzhiya, or "Temple of the Parting of the Waters," formerly called Komori no Daimiyauzhiŕ, or "Great Illustrious God who protects children." At the top of the steps is a two-storied gate with a closed gallery extending right and left. On entering the court, there are three chapels in a row on the right hand, and the oratory and priests' apartments on the left. All the buildings were formerly highly decorated, but are fast falling into ruin in consequence of the endowment having been confiscated. Another half hour's climb brings us to the principal temple, a small and uninteresting building lately erected; the two-storied gateway below is old. Azaleas of several species abound on this part of the ascent. A stiff piece of climbing for twenty-five minutes then succeeds, and we descend again to the Kokoromi tea-house in half-an-hour. Fifteen minutes above this is another tea-lut, and an ascent of twenty-five minutes brings us to the top of a tooth of the sierra by which we have to reach the summit of Ohomine. From this the path des-

cends again for 600 feet, and then reascends for 400 feet to the Koteŕzhiyau. About ten minutes before attaining this peak, is the Hiyaku chiyau jiya-ya or Hundred chiyau tea-shed, that being the distance still remaining to the summit. Just below this tea-shed is a troublesome place called the Zhiyu-bara, or serpents' belly, where the pilgrim has to clamber over almost precipitous rocks with hands and feet. Another dive down and climb up the opposite side of a great depression in the ridge, which occupy about forty minutes, bring us to the Oho-teŕzhiyau. Again we descend for half an hour and re-ascend to the Dorotsuji tea-house in another hour. From this point commences the worst part, and the last bit of the ascent has to be accomplished by means of ladders resting against the steep rocks. The pilgrims choose this spot for changing their straw-sandals, and washing their hands, so that they may not provoke the wrath of the god of the mountain by trespassing on his domain in a state of impurity. There is no danger, except for persons of very weak nerves. The path ends at a group of huts picturesquely planted on terraces one above the other, from which there is a fine view of the mountain ranges due north. A pointed summit bearing N. E. is Takami-yama, below which passes the mountain-path from Washika over into Ise. Leaving the huts and turning along the path to the left, we arrive at the Oku no Wiŕ, from which the Shiŕtau priests have been permitted to expel the image of Weŕ no Giyanzhiya, who was the originator of the religious worship on this mountain, and it is now dedicated to some vague spirit whose name nobody knows. But the old building remains untouched. A few steps through the wood directly opposite bring one to the topmost summit of the mountain, the very Ohomine Saŕzhiyau, and in a couple of minutes we reach an open space covered by bamboo-grass from which there is a magnificent prospect of the sea of mountains which entirely covers the south of Yamato, right away to Shiyaka-ga-take, the highest of the group. A little south of east rises Kunimi Yama, which hides the celebrated Ohodai ga hara, parent of the Yoshinogaha. To the south, in front of Shiyaka-ga-take, is Misen, and close at hand bearing south-west is Inamura-ga-take, with Teusen-ga-take and Shichimen-zan behind it. Proceeding along the path westwards, we reach the new temple which is being erected for the accommodation of the hermit by his devotees. Several fine bronze images which represent him equipped for a pilgrimage, with one-toothed clogs on his feet and accompanied by the faithful demons Zeŕki and Goki, line one side of the open space in front. From here we return by another path to the huts. The height above the sea has been variously estimated. One careful observer gives 1,882 m. or 6,173 ft.; another places it at 1,644 m. or 5,394 ft., and the truth perhaps lies between the two. In any case, calculations based on observations with aneroids are to be accepted with great caution. It is not so much the height as the length of the climb, and the repeated short ascents and descents of a few hundred feet at a time by which the summit is reached that make the excursion fatiguing. Seven hours from Chikuriŕ-wiŕ afford ample time for resting and botanizing on the way, for which purpose the month of June is most favourable. In the neighbourhood of the top of the ladders are several projecting rocks, which are difficult and slightly dangerous to climb, such as the Kane-kake-ishi (Bell-hung rock) and the Nishi-nozoki (Western Peep). To visit these is considered by the pilgrims a meritorious action.

From Ohomine it is convenient to turn off westwards, and visit the famous monastery of Kaŕya-san in Kishiu. In order to take the usual route by the Ten no kaha valley, the traveller must return to Dorotsuji, and descend to Dorogaha, about 2,800 feet below the summit of the mountain. Another route lately opened, is by returning to Hiyaku-chiyau Jiya-ya, and thence descending to a place called Akataki. It then passes by the Shiŕtau temple at Nifu, after which its course is not to be found on any of the maps. Full particulars can be obtained from the Abbot of Chikuriŕ-wiŕ. Its reputation with the professional conductors of pilgrimages is unfavourable, and unless the traveller has a taste for adventure in unknown regions, he had better take the road down the Teŕ no kaha valley, which we will proceed to describe.

The descent from the summit of Ohomine to the level ground at the head of the valley takes about 1 hr. 20 min., and from the tea-house which stands here to Dorogaha is about 1 ri. Shortly after passing the tea-house we cross the Teŕ no kaha near its source, a deliciously cool, clear

and inviting stream. Half an hour more brings us to a tea-house, where a path turns off to the right across the stream to some caves in the white marble rock, called Taurau no Iha-ya. These are as interesting as small caves usually are. They have slippery floors and low roofs with pine-torch embers under foot and soot on every side. Dorogaha, being a favourite place of resort for pilgrims who come Ohomine from Kauyasañ, has numerous and good inns. The village is about 2,800 feet below the summit of Ohomine, and is therefore at least 2,560 feet above sea level. It possesses a very temperate climate, and rice-cultivation is impossible in the immediate neighbourhood, but *daikon* and the ordinary potato do well. The local name for the latter is Giyaunzhiya-imo, after Weiñ no Senkaku on the right, Zawan Gogheñ (the god of Yoshino) and Rigeñ Daihi (b. 832, d. 909) founder of the Yama-bushi sect on the left. The path descends the valley on the right bank of the stream, and climbing over a hill, the top of which is in reality only about 50 feet above Dorogaha, though it seems very much higher, descends to Nakagoshi (1976 feet) and Kabahi (1882). At Nakahara the pilgrim's route crosses the stream to the temple of Kuwañof, now little better than a ruin, and recrosses shortly afterwards to the right bank. At Wada a path branches off over the river to some copper mines, which were first opened in 1862: the yield in 1872 was over 165 tons of metal. As the curves of the river's course lengthen in proportion to the increase in the volume of water, so the spurs which have to be crossed become higher, for the perpendicular rocks which line its course in most places do not permit the path to be carried along on a level with the stream. The scenery is varied, though never affording extensive prospects. From Wada and Yamanishi the path usually follows the left bank, but during certain seasons when timber is being felled in the woods, the route is diverted to the opposite side, and recrosses again between Komoriyama and Yamanishi (1560 feet). Instead of halting for the mid-day meal at the latter place, it is better to go on half a mile farther to a small inn kept by Tatsumi Sawemof, charmingly situated above a deep bend in a stream. A long steep ascent leads up to Takiwo, where one can rest and enjoy a fine prospect of hills and stream. Just before reaching Hirose there is a choice of paths, one of which climbs high up to the right to a point from which there is a splendid view and avoids Hirose, while the other continues along the river bank for a short distance, and rises to a considerable height in its turn, passing through that village. The accommodation all along this valley is very poor, fresh sea fish is never seen, and fresh-water fish only during the season, when mountain-trout, here called *amego* or *ame no uro*, are taken. *Banchiya*, which tastes like a decoction of dried fallen leaves of no kind of tree in particular, is the only form of tea procurable, and it is therefore advisable to carry a small tin canister of good leaf in one's pocket to infuse at tea-houses where hot water is to be had. A small teapot and a couple of tea-cups will also be found useful. Half a *ri* before reaching Teñ-no-kaha tsuji occurs a long ascent called the Matsuwotage; at the top a road branches off to the right to Godeu and Shimo-ichi on the Yoshino-gaha. At the entrance to Teñ-no-kaha tsuji a path crosses the stream, and passing through Kodai, continues along the bank of the river, which here becomes the Totsu-kaha. At this village the river turns to the south, and the path follows it through the village of Sakanoto, to where a small tributary torrent flowing west from the frontier of Kii falls in. Crossing the bridge (1240 ft.), and leaving the path, which continues south towards Sarutani village, we turn to the right, and after a climb of $\frac{1}{2}$ *ri*, reach Nakabara (1950 ft.). This hamlet contains four or five good-sized inns. Cultivation appears confined to barley and *fukii* (Petasites Japonicus), the young stems of which form the principal green vegetable food in the Yoshino valleys. From Nakabara the path continually ascends for some distance. In a quarter of an hour we reach a point from which there is an extremely fine view look-

ing backwards down the valley towards the Totsu-kaha. Inuawi (2000 ft.), situated on the opposite bank of the stream close to the bridge, is reached in half an hour more. Here are several decent inns. Just beyond the village a path turns off right to Godeu, and a little further another branches away left to Iketsugaha (2 *ri*), and a temple called Kuwauzhiñ on a high peak. From Iketsugaha there is a path to Kauyasañ, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ri*. From Inuawi the road passes through two or three small hamlets and finally climbs through a wood to the Teñgu-gi ridge (3070 ft.), which separates Yamato from Kishiu, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The view here looking backwards includes the whole of the Yoshino range from Ohomine down to Shiyaka-ga-take. North of us rise Kōgausen and Katsuragi-yama. A more extensive view embracing the whole horizon, except to the south, may be obtained from a small hill about 200 yards north of the tea-house; here Tasu-uo-mine and Takami-yama on the border of Ise come into view, and westwards we have a peep over the trees into the very heart of Kauyasañ, where the residences of the priests lie thickly together near the main entrance from the Wakayama side. From the bottom of a valley on the right the final portion of the "New Route" from Akataki struggles up the steep hillside by numerous zigzags, to a point where it meets the path round the side of the hill from Teñgu-gi, and both disappear into the forest beyond. Close to the tea-house on the ridge the writer saw *Pyrus Japonica* (*boke*), *P. Spectabilis* (*kailan*), purple magnolia and a double cherry all in full bloom together on the 17th May, long after they had ceased to flower in Toukiyau.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC HEALTH.*

APPENDIX TO DR. SIMON'S REPORT TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

[From Papers presented to the British Parliament, 1875.]

NO. 2.—ABSTRACT BY DR. SEATON OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, HELD AT VIENNA, JULY 1 TO AUGUST 1, 1874.

The International Sanitary Conference of Vienna, to which I had the honour of being delegated, along with Dr. Dickson of Constantinople, as representing the United Kingdom, was assembled at the instance of the Austro-Hungarian Government for objects which are stated at length in the despatch of Count Andrássy, appended to this paper (Annex I). Summarily, these objects were (1) to re-examine the state of the knowledge of cholera in reference to prophylaxy, with the view of establishing, if possible, a complete understanding between the Governments who had been convoked as to the national and international measures adopted for preventing the spread of that disease, "de concerter entre les Etats intéressés des arrangements obligatoires qui auraient pour but d'amener une parfaite conformité dans les dispositions à prendre pour se prémunir contre ce danger commun;" (2) to consider the question of instituting a permanent, or temporary, international sanitary commission of the further investigation of epidemics and the means of combatting them. It was reserved for the conference to enter or not, as it might see fit, on the subject of quarantine against other diseases than cholera.

Every European state was represented at this Conference. Persia and Egypt were also represented. The United States of America had been invited by the Austro-Hungarian Government, and had accepted the invitation, but no representatives attended. The States represented were 22 in number, "each sending as many delegates as it thought fit, but each disposing of one vote only. The delegates were, with few exceptions, of the medical profession, and no state was without a medical representative. Most of the delegates were persons holding office in the public service, sanitary or medical, of their respective countries.

The Conference was formally opened July 1st, 1874, and formally closed August 1st, 1874. During this time 20 sittings of the full Conference were held, independent of the meetings of the several committees to which had been entrusted the preliminary consideration, and preparation for discussion, of some of the more important questions on which the Conference had to decide.

Following the programme which had been proposed and submitted to the respective Governments in Count Andrássy's despatch (Annex II.) certain preliminary scientific questions in reference to cholera were first submitted for consideration.

* See the Japan Weekly Mail of 30th August.

1. Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

These the Conference decided to consider in full assembly without the intermedium of committees. As most (though not all) of these questions had been thoroughly discussed by the Conference which had been held eight years previously at Constantinople, it was determined, in order to facilitate business, that as each such question arose the conclusions arrived at on the subject by the Constantinople Conference should be read, and a provisional vote thereon taken without discussion. If the result were one of unanimous assent, the question was regarded as settled in that sense, and the Conference passed on to the next question. But if the assent were not unanimous, if a single delegation of those present at the particular time even obtained from voting, the discussion was declared open. This mode of proceeding was found in practice extremely convenient and led to a great saving of time.

I.—SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS.

The first of the preliminary questions was as follows:—"Le choléra Asiatique, susceptible de s'étendre (épidémique), ne se développe-t-il spontanément que dans l'Inde, et est-ce toujours du dehors qu'il arrive quand il éclate dans d'autres pays? Ou bien revêt-il aussi le caractère endémique dans d'autres pays que l'Inde? dans ce cas, quels sont ces pays?"

On the points involved in this question the Conference was in unanimous agreement with that of Constantinople, that epidemic cholera has its origin in India, and exists permanently there in an endemic state, that it is probably endemic only in India, though there are some countries bordering on India, concerning which sufficient grounds do not exist for a formal conclusion on this point; that it has never been observed in a really endemic state, (which of course must be carefully distinguished from an origin from secondary foci) either in any part of Europe, or in Turkey in Asia or in the Caucasus, or in the north of Africa, or in America; and that, though the possibility of its becoming acclimatized in any of those countries is not to be rejected, such event is to be held as extremely problematical.

On the second question, "Le choléra est-il transmissible par l'homme?" some discussion took place, not in reference to the main question, in which the conference was entirely in accord with that of Constantinople, but on an exception taken by the German delegates to the wording of one of the conclusions of the Constantinople conference on the subject.

With certain qualifications to meet this view, and which recognized the influence of localities, the conference accepted those conclusions, thereby affirming that cholera is transmissible by the human subject coming from an infected locality; that the rapidity of its transmission is in correspondence with the activity and rapidity of human communications; that the introduction of a single cholera patient may give rise to the development of an epidemic; and that there are facts which tend to prove that a single individual (and a *fortiori* several) coming from an infected place, and affected with diarrhoea only, may be enough to give rise to the development of an epidemic of cholera, or, in other words, that the premonitory diarrhoea of cholera may be the means of transmitting the disease.

On the points raised in the third question, "Le choléra peut-il être propagé par des effets qui, provenant d'un lieu infecté, ont servi à l'usage, et spécialement par ceux qui ont appartenu à des cholériques?" the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference were unanimously accepted, viz., that cholera is transmissible by goods employed for personal use coming from an infected place, and especially by such as have been used by cholera patients; and that there are even facts which show that the disease may be conveyed to a distance by such goods, if they have been kept close and unexposed to free circulation of air.

The fourth question, "Le choléra peut-il être propagé par des comestibles?" was one which had not been considered at Constantinople. This question it was decided after a short

discussion to divide into two, the one having reference to food, and the other to drink, especially to drinkable water. To the first branch of the question, "Le choléra peut-il être propagé par les aliments?" the answer given by a majority, after considerable discussion, was that the conference having no conclusive facts of the transmission of cholera by food, was not in a position to give a formal decision on the point. To the second division of the question, "Le choléra peut-il être propagé par des boissons, particulièrement par l'eau?" the reply was unanimously in the affirmative.

On the fifth question, "Peut-il être importé par des animaux vivants?" the conclusion arrived at by a majority, after some discussion, was that there exists no proof of the transmission of cholera from animals to mankind, but that the possibility of it may reasonably be admitted.

On the sixth question, "Le choléra peut-il être importé par les marchandises?" the conclusion of the conference at Constantinople, that, while they were unanimous as to the absence of any proof of the transmission of cholera by merchandise, they must admit the possibility of such occurrence under certain conditions, was, after discussion, adopted by a majority. No vote was given against it, but several delegations abstained from voting. As is evident from the wording of the resolution, it was only as to the concluding phrase that there was any difference of opinion.

On the seventh question, "Le choléra peut-il être propagé par les cadavres des cholériques?" the conclusion of the former conference, that though there was no conclusive evidence of the transmission of cholera by the corpses of cholera patients, it was prudent to consider them as dangerous, was unanimously adopted.

On the eighth question, "Le choléra peut-il se propager au loin par l'atmosphère seule?" the conference adopted, with equal unanimity, the conclusions of that of Constantinople, which were as follows: No fact up to the present time has shown that cholera can be propagated to a distance by the atmosphere alone, whatever the atmospheric conditions may be; and it is further a law, without exception, that no epidemic of cholera has ever been propagated from one point to another in a shorter time than was requisite for a human being to travel from the one point to the other.

The surrounding air is the chief vehicle of the cholera-producing agent, but the transmission of the disease by the air is limited, in the immense majority of cases, to a distance very close to the source of infection. None of the facts which have been cited of transport of cholera by the atmosphere to the distance of one or of several miles is sufficiently conclusive.

The conference assented also with unanimity to the answer which had been given at Constantinople to the ninth question, viz., "L'air frais arrivant de dehors aux agents donnant naissance ou propageant le choléra, et les aérant, ou bien l'isolement de ces agents de l'air extérieur, constituent-ils des éléments ayant ou non une influence sur le caractère contagieux de choléra?" This reply was to the effect that in fresh air the generative principle of cholera rapidly loses its morbid activity, but that under special conditions of confinement of air such activity might be preserved for an undetermined time; that it was under these conditions of confinement of air that, (as already stated in reply to question 3), cholera might be transmitted even to a distance by goods employed for personal use; that great deserts were a very efficacious barrier against the propagation of cholera, and that there was no example of that disease having even been imported either into Egypt or Syria across the desert by caravans coming from Mecca.

The two remaining preliminary questions of the programme gave rise to long and animated discussions.

Question 10 was, "Quand il y a contagion, quelle est la durée de l'incubation?" The resolutions of the Constantinople conference on this point had been as follows:—"In almost all cases, the period of incubation, i.e., the time which elapses between the moment at which the individual receives the cholera infection and the commencement of the premonitory diarrhoea, or of the confirmed cholera does not exceed a few days (elsewhere more precisely limited by the words, 'a week' at the outside.) All facts which have been cited of a longer incubation relate to cases which are inconclusive, either because the premonitory diarrhoea has been included in the period of incubation, or because the infection might have taken place after the person's departure from the infected locality. Observation shows that the duration of the choleraic diarrhoea which has been termed premonitory, (which must not be confounded with every diarrhoea met with at cholera times), does not exceed a few days. The facts which have been cited as exceptional do not prove that the cases of diarrhoea prolonged beyond this period are really choleraic, and are susceptible of transmitting cholera when the individual suffering has been withdrawn from all sources of infection."

After a very long debate, the Conference of Vienna assented to these conclusions by 13 affirmative votes to 1 negative, four delegations abstaining from voting.

5. The difference of opinion, at least between the delegations which voted in the affirmative and those which abstained from

2. Throughout this abstract I have given in full the conclusions as voted by the Conference. They frequently go beyond a mere categorical reply to the questions asked, and sometimes contain qualifications of the conclusions stated in the final "Relevé des Conclusions, &c." (Annex III.) which should not be disregarded.

3. The phrase objected to was "L'homme atteint de choléra est par lui-même le principal agent propagateur de cette maladie." And the objection taken by Professor Pattenkofer was particularly to the words "par lui-même." The view of the German delegation was thus formulated by Professor Hirsch:—"Je ne conteste nullement la transmissibilité du choléra par l'homme venant d'un milieu infecté; je considère l'homme seulement comme la cause spécifique, en dehors l'influence de la localité infectée; en outre je le considère comme le propagateur du choléra, lorsqu'il vient d'un endroit où le germe de la maladie existe déjà."

4. It is apparently by an error, which escaped observation at the time in the Procès-verbaux, that the proposal of the German delegation therein stated to have been formally adopted, and to the exclusion of the Constantinople resolutions. But the fact was that the discussion showed that there was nothing really to dispute about; the Conference readily and at once recognized the influence of localities, and most certainly the resolutions of Constantinople, modified on this point only, as I have stated in the text were adopted. I find this error in the Procès-verbaux and the Relevé des conclusions, has been since noticed by other members of the Conference. (See Bull. de l'Acad. de Med. 1874, p. 926.)

The 11th and last question was this:—*Connait-on des moyens "ou des procédés de désinfection grâce auxquels le principe "générateur ou contagieux du choléra peut sûrement ou avec "quelque chance de succès être détruit ou perdre de son "intensité? Dans le cas affirmatif, quels sont ces moyens?"*

A short preliminary discussion made it evident that it would be desirable to take separately the opinion of the conference as to the existence of means of disinfection which might be relied on with certainty, or only of means for the probable success of which there was good evidence; to separate, in short, the "sûrement" from the "quelque chance de succès." The known existence of any means of disinfection, absolutely certain in its operation, was denied by 12 delegations, and affirmed by none, seven delegations abstaining from voting.

On the other hand 14 delegations asserted, while four denied, the existence of means of disinfection, of the successful application of which there was reasonable probability. The vote on this latter question, however, must be interpreted by reference to a further discussion to which it gave rise, which showed that the objection on the part of the delegations which had voted in the negative, to admit the probable efficacy of disinfectants, had arisen chiefly, or at least in great part, from the influence they conceived an affirmative answer to the question would have in leading to a reliance being placed on disinfectants, to the prejudice of the precautions (which they deemed much more important) of simple hygiene. This had certainly been the furthestest possible from the intention of those who had given the affirmative vote. A resolution, therefore, which should remove all ambiguity on this point was proposed, and unanimously adopted, as follows (I give the exact words of the resolution itself): "La science ne connaît pas encore de "moyens désinfectants certains et spécifiques; en conséquence, "la conférence reconnaît une grande valeur aux mesures "hygiéniques, telles que : aération, lotions profondes, nettoyage, "etc., combinées avec l'emploi des substances regardées actuellement comme désinfectantes."

No attempt was made at the present stage of proceedings to specify the various means of disinfection (as required by the last clause of the 11th question), the subject being held to belong in its details more properly to question 22 of the programme.

Four sittings of the Conference had been occupied with the determination of these preliminary questions. The conclusions arrived at were, it will have been seen, essentially of accord with those arrived at by the Conference of Constantinople. At the last of these sittings the course to be adopted in considering the second part of the programme, the practical questions relating to Quarantine, was also discussed. It was determined that the questions relative to Land and River quarantines (questions 12-15) should be entertained in full Conference, but that the subject of Maritime Quarantine (questions 16-22) should, in the first instance, be referred to a committee and discussed on the committee's report. It was further resolved that the questions relating to the establishment of an international sanitary commission (Part III. of Programme) should also, in the first instance, be referred to a committee. And the committees for the respective purposes were nominated.

voting, was I apprehend, more apparent than real. I did not gather from the discussion that it was at all disputed by the latter that in the immense majority of cases) perhaps the expression "almost all" might have been felt by them a little too strong) the period of incubation does not exceed the limits stated in the resolution. Their objection attached rather to the too small importance, which, in a prophylactic point of view, the resolution seemed to attach to the exceptional cases, of which the most reasonable explanation consisted in admitting a longer period of incubation. As Professor Patteuhofer put it, the question was to be regarded from a prophylactic not a clinical point of view; adding that from the latter "il "accepterait la thèse d'une courte durée." On the other hand it was by no means intended, as the limiting word "almost" shows, by those who supported the resolution to deny the possible, nor the probable existence of a longer period of incubation in some cases, nor that dangers might, though rarely, arise therefrom.

6. In the *Procès-verbaux* the votes are recorded as 13 affirmative to 5 negative; M. Schleisner's vote, which was affirmative, having been erroneously entered as negative.

7. In point of fact no enumeration of disinfectant substances or recommendation, as to special means of disinfection was ever made by the Conference. The committee on Maritime Quarantine (see *postea*) in the *Règlement* attached to their report, suggested certain means as applicable to ships, and to passengers by ship, their clothes, and effects, but on discussion it was felt that the best course was to leave the choice of means of disinfection to the competent authority of each country.

8. The committee on Maritime Quarantines, as first nominated, consisted of Hirsch (Germany), d'Alber-Glaustatten (Austria), de Ring (France), Polak (Persia) and Seaton (Great Britain); but M. de Ring and Polak declining, for reasons stated by them respectively, were replaced by M. M. Semmola (Italy), and van Cappelle (Holland). The committee on the subject of an International Commission consisted of M. M. Lenz (Russia), Catinelli (Hungary), Marcovitz (Roumania), Kierulf (Norway) and Polak (Persia).

II.—QUESTIONS OF QUARANTINE.

The mode in which the questions connected with Quarantine were submitted for the consideration of the Conference differed from that which had been taken with regard to the scientific questions. The Conference of Constantinople, having established facts which fairly lead to the inference that a theoretically perfect Quarantine is capable of arresting cholera, had conceived and adopted a scheme for applying Quarantine, which would keep cholera, as it was supposed, eventually out of Europe. This was to be done by maritime quarantine stations on the Red and Caspian Seas and Persian Gulf, and by land quarantine stations on the Turco-Persian and Russo-Persian frontiers, and on the side of Boukhara. The scheme involved further complete temporary interruption (if necessary) of all communication between Egypt and any places in the basin of the Mediterranean. That Conference had also laid down general rules for quarantine (*Règime Quarantenaire*). Its scheme, as a general scheme, had never been put into execution, and indeed was in great part quite inexecutable; and it had this great defect, that it included no provision whatever for what, during the interval which had elapsed since the Conference had reported, had been the sole cause of anxiety with reference to cholera in Europe, viz., the spread of the disease in Europe itself.

The Conference of Vienna was not called upon specifically to review the several recommendations on Quarantine of the Conference of Constantinople as it had been called on to review its conclusions on scientific matters; but certain broad general questions had been framed with the view of eliciting the opinion of the delegates assembled at Vienna as to the measures of restriction on the progress of cholera which were practicable, and likely to be efficacious, by land, by sea, or by river.

A.—LAND QUARANTINE.

The 12th question on the Programme was:—"Des établissements de quarantaine doivent-ils être construits sur terre contre le choléra?" Unless this question were answered in the affirmative, the following one, the 13th on the Programme, which had reference to the details of such establishments, fell to the ground. A resolution was proposed answering it in the negative, and adopted by a majority of 13 delegations to 4; two delegations abstaining from voting. The terms of the resolution adopted set forth that, in view of the numerous modes of communication which existed and increased from day to day, land quarantines were inexecutable and useless; and that on this account and on account of the serious damage they did besides to commercial interests, they ought to be abolished. (Considérant que les quarantaines de terre sont inexécutables et inutiles; vu les nombreux moyens de communication qui augmentent de jour en jour; considérant en outre qu'elles portent des atteintes graves aux intérêts commerciaux, la Conférence rejette les quarantaines de terre). Up to a certain point there was absolute unanimity of opinion in the Conference. No one contended that land quarantines on the continent of Europe wherever a railway system had been established, were practicable; but objection was taken to the universal condemnation of land quarantines which the resolution implied. This objection was represented in three degrees (if I may so say) by three amendments successively put and negatived. The one widest from the resolution was that formulated by M. Milosavljevitsh, the delegate for Servia, which, commencing by a recognition of the general utility of quarantines, went on to say that, though land quarantines were not practicable in the centre of Europe, they ought to be established wherever topographical and social conditions admitted. This amendment received 4 votes against 13 negative; two delegations abstaining. The next formulated by M. de Ring, delegate of France, was to the effect that the Conference was of opinion that land quarantines were in most cases impracticable, but that any States which deemed it possible to guard efficiently their land frontier by quarantines should have the liberty of doing so. This obtained 5 votes to 13 negatives; one delegation only abstaining. The last amendment put, that of M. Orphanides, the delegate for Greece, proposed the maintenance of land quarantines in Greece and Turkey, on the ground that the reasons which called for the rejection of such quarantines in Europe generally did not apply to those countries. This proposal equally obtained five votes only; but of the 13 delegations which had rejected the former amendments, and which voted afterwards for the resolution originally proposed, eight abstained from voting on this amendment. The effect was practically the same as though

9. The delegations which voted against this view were those of France, Greece, Portugal, and Servia. The delegations which abstained from voting were those of Luxemburg and Switzerland. It should be stated, however, that the delegations of Turkey, Egypt, and Spain had not up to this time taken their places in the Conference.

10. The exceptional circumstances of Greece were ably put to the Conference by M. Orphanides; but no statement whatever of such circumstances was made on behalf of Turkey (the Turkish delegation, it should be explained, had not then arrived). On the other hand, the utter inexecutability and consequent inutility of the Turkish land quarantines were strongly stated by the Russian

they had voted in the negative; an absolute majority of the delegations present being requisite for the adoption of any propositions.

The resolution, entirely condemnatory of land quarantine, was (as I have already stated) then adopted by the vote of 13 delegations to 4; two delegations abstaining.

B.—MARITIME QUARANTINE.

It having been decided that the questions (14 and 15) which stood next in the Programme should be postponed until the subject of maritime quarantine had been discussed, the conference next passed to that discussion, which proved an extremely animated one, and which occupied altogether nine sittings.

The discussion commenced of course with the consideration of the Report made by the Committee to whom the questions (16-22 in the Programme) relating to the subject had been referred, which Report was to the following effect:

That maritime quarantines can only be of real use, as protective against cholera, in those ports which may be regarded as the chief points of irruption of that disease in its progress by sea towards Europe.

That, wherever instituted, they should be of the completest kind, and in conformity with the strictest rules of hygiene. That they should be international institutions.

That when cholera has broken through the chief points of irruption, quarantines in the ports of continental Europe are useless, inasmuch as the communications by land take from them all their value.

That, under these circumstances, there should be substituted in the ports of Europe for quarantine a rigorous medical inspection of every ship coming from an infected locality, in conformity with regulations which the Committee had prepared, and which it submitted to the Conference.

The general discussion of the principles involved in this Report was of the highest interest, and occupied three sittings. It was characteristic of the different stand-points from which this practical subject was approached at Constantinople and at Vienna, that, while the attention of the former conference had, so far as it was concerned, been exclusively given to the establishment or maintenance of quarantine for the purpose of checking the progress of cholera by sea from Asia to Europe, it was with the question of the maintenance of quarantines in the ports of Europe itself that the conference of Vienna was chiefly occupied. Little or no difference of opinion was manifested amongst those assembled at Vienna as to the utility of sea quarantines between Asia and Europe; but very great diversity of opinion was found to exist as to the advantage of

delegates, who, however, were amongst those who took no part in voting on this amendment. As M. Fauvel, one of the French delegation (who had not taken his place in the Conference at the time this question was discussed), has since insisted before the French Académie de Médecine on the practicability and value of these quarantines, it may not be amiss to add the following reliable description of them by Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvil, civil surgeon, Baghdad, who had himself been subjected to them:—

"On my way from England last autumn, to rejoin my appointment, by Russia and Persia, I had to spend 10 days in quarantine on the frontier at Khanikin; and I can best give an idea of Turkish quarantine by trying to sketch what I saw. Khanikin is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Here the river Diyala, crossed by a stone bridge, separates Turkey from Persia, and at the Persian end, a plot of ground, bounded on one side by a canal, was marked out as the quarantine camp, and here for two months before my arrival as many as 5,000 travellers, Asiatic Russians, Afghans, and Persians, had at the same time been encamped. Each company on coming in was supposed to pitch its tents a few feet apart from the previous arrivals, though the people mixed freely together. I arrived half an hour before midnight, and the stench from dead quadrupeds and all manner of abominations was frightful; but that was not all, for if a person were found dead from cholera his company had to begin the quarantine afresh, the result being that no sooner was the breath out of the dying man than his friends scraped a hole in the ground under the tent and pushed him in, while after them another company would arrive, pitch on the same ground, and probably do the same. In one case the friends were in such a hurry that they left the dead man's beard protruding; the jackals came, and next morning his bare jawbones were sticking through the ground. No account is kept of the arrivals, and no care whatever is taken of the travellers, but that is no fault of the sanitary officers for they have not the means. I was very much struck with the energy and perseverance of the European officer here, but what could he do single-handed amongst 5,000, constantly coming and going, men from the North, not by any means in the best of temper, and whose language he could not understand?

The provisions purchased through intermediaries were dear. This camp varying from 3,000 to 5,000, was simply a hot-bed of disease; while it did not prevent cholera entering Turkey by that road, for it appeared at Kizil Robat, a village of about 800 inhabitants, 16 miles on the way towards Baghdad, and for ten days five to six people died daily; and yet this camp, behind the disease, was kept up for a couple of months after that, while no quarantine was established between Kizil Robat and the interior, that is to say towards Baghdad."—(Transactions of Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, N. S., No. XI. for 1871.)

such institutions in Europe itself, and it soon became evident in the progress of the debates that the conference was divided into two camps, one comprising the majority of the delegations, who were favourable to their entire abolition in European ports, and the substitution of a system of medical inspection of vessels coming from infected places; the other, the minority, who were for maintaining them.

At the close of this general discussion, a proposal that the report be reconsidered by the Committee with the addition of other members of the Conference entertaining views more favourable to quarantine having been rejected¹¹ the Committee itself undertook to review its report before the conference should proceed to consider and vote on the separate articles of it.

At the next sitting, (the 11th of the conference, and 4th of the discussion on the report.) Professor Hirsch, the reporter of the Committee, read a statement on its behalf as to the alterations and additions in the report, which, in view of the discussion which had taken place, it deemed advisable; and the conference then proceeded to the consideration of the report, article by article.

The first article was as follows:—

"Les quarantaines dans les ports de mer ne peuvent offrir une protection réelle et essentielle contre le choléra que dans ces ports qui peuvent être regardés comme les points principaux d'irruption du choléra dans sa marche maritime vers l'Europe."

The Committee in its supplementary statement had proposed to make this more precise by additions which should specify the caspian and the Red Sea, with the Canal of Suez, as the chief points of the maritime irruption of cholera, and should give a positive instead of an inferential approval of quarantine being established at Astrakan and Bakon on the Caspian Sea and at Lo Wesch on the Red Sea.

Another "réduction," intended, as expressly stated, to imply exactly the same thing, was moved by Mr. Fauvel as follows:—

"En vue de prévenir de nouvelles invasions du choléra en Europe, la conférence approuve, en principe, les mesures recommandées par la Conférence de Constantinople, et notamment les quarantaines maritimes dans la mer rouge, et sur le littoral de la mer Caspienne."

After some discussion a conclusion was arrived at which consisted in the adoption of the article as originally proposed by the committee with the addition of the words, "Dans cet ordre d'idées, la Conférence adopte les conclusions de la Conférence de Constantinople, quant aux quarantaines de la Mer Caspienne et de la Mer Rouge."

It was unfortunate that in the conclusion as thus expressed the words "en principe," which were part of M. Fauvel's proposal, were omitted. For it was the general scope and intention of the proposals made on this subject by the Conference of Constantinople, and not each individual recommendation of that Conference, which was approved. The individual recommendations were in fact never discussed, and I am satisfied that I am quite correct in stating that it never entered into the minds of any delegate present at the Conference at Vienna to revive, e.g., the proposal made at Constantinople for international quarantine at the straits of Bab-el-mandeb.

Of the second article of the committee's Report, "Ces quarantaines devraient être instituées et organisées d'une manière complète et satisfaisante selon les maximes d'hygiène les plus rigoureuses. Elles devraient être des institutions internationales," the first part was unanimously adopted.

The remainder relating to the internationality of these institutions was, after a short discussion, withdrawn.

To the third article of the Report, "Contre le choléra qui a franchi les points principaux de son irruption, quarantaines dans les ports de l'Europe continentale sont inutiles, vu que les communications par terre leur ôtent toute valeur," an amendment was proposed by M. Fauvel as follows: "Quand le choléra règne en Europe, les quarantaines maritimes perdent en général beaucoup de leur efficacité à raison des communications par terre. Cependant on ne saurait dire qu'elles soient devenues entièrement inutiles." It was on these respective proposals that what I may venture to call the critical vote of the Conference took place; the result being that the resolution contained in the committee's report for the abolition of quaran-

11. Though the Committee was unanimous in its Report, it need scarcely be said that it had not been nominated with any view to the representation in it of one set of opinions only. The Baron de Ring, the only member of the French delegation who was in Vienna when the Committee was appointed, was on the list first nominated, and on his declining to serve, a member of the Conference, whose opinions on the subject were unknown to the Conference, but generally believed to be favourable to maritime quarantine, was appointed to replace him.

12. A continuation, as follows, of the additional proposal of the Committee, "Quant aux ports Ottomans de la Mer-Noire, en la position géographique de la Turquie et ses relations spéciales avec les points principaux d'irruption du choléra, cette Puissance a la liberté d'établir des quarantaines. Les Dardanelles restent dans tous les cas ouvertes au commerce international," was at the request of the Turkish delegation, withdrawn.

tine in continental Europe, when cholera was already in Europe, was adopted by the votes of 12 delegations to 8.¹³

The fourth article of the report, "Dans ces conditions, il convient d'établir dans les ports de l'Europe, au lieu des quarantaines, une inspection sanitaire rigoureuse pour chaque navire provenant d'une localité infectée selon le règlement ci-après," was also adopted; subject, of course, to the consideration of the details of the "Règlement." These underwent discussion, in which they were considerably improved in form, but untouched in principle.¹⁴

As finally agreed upon they will be found inserted in extenso in the Annex No. III. to this abstract. In principle, the provisions are the following:—

1.—Local sanitary authorities in every port for the execution of these rules; such authorities to be kept always officially informed respecting cholera in other ports.

2.—Immediate free pratique to all vessels arriving from non-infected ports, which vessels, on the oath of the Captain, had not during their voyage touched at any intermediate suspected port, nor communicated directly with any infected ship, and on board which there had not been any suspected or confirmed case of cholera.

3.—Medical inspection, as soon possible after arrival, of all ships coming from suspected or infected ports, as well as of ships coming from non-suspected ports, but which had during the voyage touched at any suspected port or direct communication with any infected ship, or on which there had been any suspicious case of cholera sickness or death.

4.—Immediate free pratique to the ship and everything in it, when it appeared from this inspection that there was no actual cholera, or no suspected cholera, on board; except when there had been any such cases during the voyage, under which circumstances the ship itself, the crew and passengers, their clothes, and goods were to undergo disinfection before being admitted to pratique.

5.—If on the inspection there were found any case on board of cholera or suspected cholera, or any corpse of a person suspected to have died of cholera, (1) immediate removal of the sick (if any) to hospital, and immediate burial of corpses (if any) either in the sea with usual precautions, or on land after disinfection; (2) disinfection of the crew and passengers who were well, and of their clothes and goods; and (3) disinfection of the ship itself. All who were well to have free pratique, with their clothes and goods, as soon as the disinfection had been accomplished.

6.—Free pratique to all merchandise, except to rags and other objects of a susceptible kind which must first undergo a radical disinfection.

This system, it will be seen, is identical in principle with that which has for some time been in practice in the United Kingdom; but I had notified to the Committee at an early stage that certain of the details proposed to be introduced into the "Règlement," as e.g., the personal disinfection of passengers on an infected ship who were themselves certified on arrival to be unaffected with cholera or diarrhoea, with some other provisions in regard to disinfection, were not carried out, and could not be carried out, in this country in the precise way the "Règlement" directed, and that with regard to these provisions, none of which appeared to me to be fundamental, reserve would have to be made in accepting the Règlement in question.¹⁵

In the discussion which had thus far taken place on the subject of maritime quarantine, two things had become evident: (1) that whatever might be the recommendation of the conference in regard to the substitution of a system of medical inspection for one of quarantine in Europe, there were at least some maritime states which at present would not fall in with the recommendation, and that therefore "la parfaite conformité dans les dispositions à prendre &c.," which it was the desire of those who had convoked the conference to establish, could not as yet be arrived at, and (2) that the views of at least some of

13. Of States of the first rank, France alone voted in the minority. The delegations of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Italy were ranged on the side of the majority. Again, while the 12 states constituting the majority, and comprising (in addition to the six just enumerated) Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Persia, were all of them maritime states, three out of the eight states constituting the minority had no maritime relations whatever, viz., Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Servia. The remaining five states in the minority were France, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. It should be stated, however, that the Spanish delegation, which would have undoubtedly voted with the minority, had not arrived when this vote was taken.

14. More than one attempt made by M. Fauvel to break in upon the principle of the system proposed met with discomfiture. On the other hand, his criticism was of great value in making more clear and concise the provisions of the Règlement as proposed by the Committee.

15. I think it may safely be affirmed that it was rather for the sake of countries which desired to pass from the quarantine system to the inspection system, than for countries in which, as in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c., such system was already in force, that the particular provisions relative to personal disinfection were introduced.

the advocates of quarantine as applied to European ports had undergone modification tending to improvement in the practice, and that probably the most important and influential of all the states still supporting the quarantine system in Europe, viz., France, would be ready to discontinue at once that system, and substitute the system of medical inspection in its northern ports, though not in all its ports and notably not in the ports in the Mediterranean. On these grounds, and with the object of arriving as far as possible at an understanding which might be the basis of such a convention as was desired, Professor Hirsch, in the name of the committee whose views had been adopted by the conference, proposed a further committee for considering a scheme which might be accepted by those states which for the present should decline to accept the scheme which the conference had approved. The proposal was adopted and a committee nominated for the purpose.¹⁶

The règlement quarantenaire, which the committee prepared and which was accepted by the conference, is given in extenso in Annex III. to this abstract. It modifies considerably the practice of quarantine as heretofore carried out in Europe generally.

1.—4. As to the duration of quarantine.—In the case of ships coming from ports known to be infected, this is fixed at from one to seven days, according to circumstances, which period however may be extended to 10 days in the Eastern States of Europe, or elsewhere under exceptional circumstances only. If the passage have lasted at least seven days, without these having been any suspicious case on board, the detention must be for one day only (24 hours), in other cases it may be from three to seven days, according to circumstances. In these cases, if the hygienic conditions of the vessel permit, this quarantine of observation may be performed on board, and no unloading of the vessel is required. If, however, there have been during the passage, or are found on the arrival of the ships, any cases of cholera or suspected cholera, the persons who are well are to be immediately removed and isolated in a lazaret or other place provided for the purpose, and there detained for seven full days from the date of their isolation. The sick are to be disembarked and cared for in an isolated locality, which must be quite separate from that destined for the persons under observation. After these removals, the ship itself, and all susceptible goods are to be rigorously disinfected. The persons who had necessarily remained on board are then to be the subjects of seven days' isolation and observation. In the case of ships coming from ports which are merely suspected, the duration of the quarantine of observation is not to exceed five days.

5.—Ships loaded with emigrants or pilgrims, or which may be judged of especial danger to the public health, may be the subject of special precautions to be determined by the sanitary authority of the port of arrival.

6.—Ships arriving at ports where there exist no efficient means of carrying out the above measures of quarantine are to receive all temporary succour that may be needed, but to be directed to the nearest port at which there is a proper establishment.

7.—A ship starting from an infected port, but touching at an intermediate port, and there receiving free pratique without having performed quarantine, is to be regarded as coming from an infected port.

8.—In all cases of mere suspicion, measures of disinfection may be employed when the sanitary authority thinks fit, but are not to be obligatory.

9.—In any port in which cholera is already epidemic, measures of quarantine are inapplicable, and measures of disinfection should alone be practised.

The conference added the following resolution, applicable alike whether the system of medical inspection or that of quarantine were the one adopted:—

The Captain, Medical Officer, and other Officers of ships are bound to furnish the sanitary authority of the port of arrival with every information as to any appearance or suspected appearance of disease among the crew and passengers. In case of false declaration, or of wilful concealment, they are liable to the penalties imposed by the sanitary laws of the respective countries. An international understanding on this subject would be most desirable.

The conference also decided, in answer to question 22 of the Programme, that the modes of disinfection to be employed be left to the competent authorities of each State.

And, at the suggestion of the delegates of Turkey, it expressed formally its desire that a penal law against sanitary offences might be promulgated in the Ottoman Empire.

C.—RIVER QUARANTINE.

The conference now returned to questions 13 and 14 of the Programme, which related to river quarantines. But the principles on which these questions were to be determined had been already all but completely discussed. It was obvious, for example, that to those parts of rivers which, whether situated

16. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Hirsch (Germany), d'Alber Glaustatten (Austro-Hungary), Fauvel (France), Seaton (Great Britain), and Bartoletti (Turkey).

exactly at their mouth or not, were really seaports, as London, Liverpool, Antwerp, the measures decided on by each country as applicable to maritime quarantine exactly applied. It was equally obvious that all reasons which had been urged against restriction of communications by land must equally apply to rivers in their inland course. The present discussion therefore was limited almost entirely to exceptional circumstances affecting one river only, the Danube. It was with reference to this river that the second paragraph of the following conclusions, which were the conclusions of the Conference on this subject, was adopted:—

"All the reasons which have been advanced to show that land quarantines are impracticable and useless in preventing the propagation of cholera are equally valid against quarantines in the course of rivers.

"Still the measures recommended in the system of medical inspection approved by the Conference may be applied to ships having cholera on board.

"Ports at the mouths of rivers enter into the category of seaports and are to be so dealt with."

III.—THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

The questions 23—26 in the Programme, which related to the institution of an International Commission for the purpose of opposing the spread of epidemics (*à combattre les épidémies*) had, as already stated, been referred in the first instance to a committee; and, on the committee's Report, the subject now came before the Conference for consideration. Two sittings were devoted to the discussion, which resulted in a very general indeed almost unanimous, accord.

The conclusions arrived at are given in extenso in Annex III.

First, there was an universal recognition of an advantage which might be derived from the establishment of an International Commission for the further investigation of cholera and other epidemic diseases; but there was also almost complete unanimity of opinion that such Commission should be of a purely scientific character, without any administrative functions whatever. Further, it was agreed that such Commission might be consulted, by any of the Governments concerned, in regard to scientific questions, but in regard to such only. Its principal subject was to be the etiology and the prophylaxy of cholera; but it was to include the study of other epidemics also yellow fever and plague being particularly contemplated. It was proposed that the Commission should prepare a programme of scientific observation and research into the etiology and prophylaxy of these several epidemics, which should be carried out on a uniform plan by the several states; that it should publish the results of its work; and should have the faculty of proposing the convocation of international sanitary conferences.

Secondly, it was proposed that the Commission should consist of medical men, delegated by the respective Governments assenting to the proposal, and should hold their sittings from time to time; but that there should be a central bureau, appointed and composed as the Commission itself should determine, always open. The Governments participating were to see, through their several sanitary authorities, that the International Commission was supplied with all information relating to the subjects it had under investigation. Thirdly, the investigations in each country were to be of course undertaken by the sanitary authorities of the respective countries, but in any countries in which there was no organised sanitary service, investigation might be undertaken by the international commission itself, with the consent of the Government concerned, either by means of physicians resident at fixed sanitary posts, or by temporary missions of inquiry; these in any case receiving their instructions direct from and rendering their account direct to, the International Commission. The Conference left the subject of providing for the expenses of the proposed commission to be settled diplomatically between the Governments concerned.

It concluded this part of its work by the expression of its earnest desire to see instituted in Persia an international Council of Health analogous to the Councils of Health which act with such advantage at Constantinople and at Alexandria.

The particular kinds of questions relative to cholera which the international commission, if appointed, might, in the first instance, advantageously take up were indicated by various delegates in the discussions, and were some of them detailed by Professor Pettenkofer in a note which will be found attached to the third part of the *Relevé des conclusions* in Annex III. But this note, it must be distinctly understood, was only meant as a specimen of questions waiting for solution; and was not in the least intended as even a sketch of a complete plan of work for the commission to undertake. The determining the exact commencement of cholera in each locality, and the tracing exactly its progress and termination were considered among the first duties of the Commission; the regular and systematic study of the meteorological and telluric conditions of certain specified places was another; a more exact and analytical study than we have had at present of the breaking out of cholera on board ships was another; determination of the precise duration of the incubation of cholera; determination of the value of disinfectants, &c., were all among the specimen subjects.

IV.—QUARANTINE AGAINST OTHER DISEASES THAN CHOLERA.

A short sitting was devoted to hearing several communications on yellow fever, but it was unanimously decided that this question should be reserved for the international sanitary commission which it was proposed to institute.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

(From the *Choya Shimbun*.)

THE existence of a mutual good feeling is essential to the carrying on of satisfactory intercourse between any two nations. Insulting or overbearing conduct on the part of either is sure to provoke angry feelings and prove detrimental to the international friendship. If we regard the relations of two individuals we will find that if A treats B with kindness, courtesy and consideration, B will certainly reciprocate the conduct of A; but, on the other hand, if A acts in a contrary manner towards B, feelings of dislike will be engendered, which will probably result in quarrels, causing injury and loss to both parties. This principle is also applicable to any two nations which enter into a treaty of friendship and commerce for their mutual benefit, and should always be borne in mind by those who are entrusted with the management of the foreign affairs of a country. The soundness of this theory seems to us to be peculiarly applicable to the relations existing between Japan and Korea.

Formerly, the Koreans had a deep-rooted dislike to the Japanese, which shewed itself in insulting and unseemly behaviour towards any of our countrymen who ventured to Korea. In consequence, repeated communications reached Japan of quarrels taking place between the Japanese and Koreans, and we naturally came to the conclusion that the Koreans were a stupid, stubborn people, ignorant of the advantages to be derived from foreign trade and intercourse with foreigners. This opinion was very generally shared in by all Japanese, who considered that the Koreans were responsible for the disturbances which occurred. A complete change seems however to have taken place since Mr. Mayeda was sent some months ago to Fusan, to replace the former Japanese Consul stationed there, and all reports now agree in stating that the intercourse between the Japanese and Koreans is rapidly becoming of a most peaceful and friendly description. The latest intelligence we have received is of a most pleasing nature. We learn that "about thirty of the crew of the *Teibō Kan*, landed at Fusan, and were drilled in the plain of Kai-nukokwan, near the castle, without exciting any unpleasant demonstrations on the part of the natives. On the same day some of the officers and crew visited Tōrai Fu, and strolled through the town. Not only were the visitors unmolested, but the Governor of the place courteously invited them to partake of refreshments." It is not yet quite a year ago since the Korean Government imposed heavy import and export duties, and the Japanese residents proceeded to Tōrai Fu to demand the abolition of these duties, and occasioned by their action a serious disturbance; and only a few months since some of the crew of the *Hōshō Kan* were insulted and maltreated in the streets of the same town. Now, how are we to account for the sudden change which has taken place in the conduct of the Koreans towards us? It must be patent to everyone that no matter how intelligent and astute the Koreans may be, this abrupt alteration in their behaviour cannot be due to any desire to promote free intercourse with Japan and the consequent advancement of commerce, but that some other reason must be sought for, and that we will now proceed to explain. We have been informed by a person, not long since returned from Fusan, and in whose integrity we can place the most implicit confidence, that those Japanese residents who, for a considerable time had entire control of the foreign trade of that port, were principally from the province of Tsurushima, and had got into the habit of treating the Koreans on every occasion with the utmost contempt, being of opinion that the only way to deal with the Koreans was to carry matters with a high hand, resorting to violence even on very small

provocation. The Japanese officials stationed there seem, to some extent at least, to have adopted the same erroneous views. Indeed, to such an extent did the Japanese residents carry their unruly conduct that, whenever any act of the Korean Government or people was distasteful to them, they were in the habit of assembling, regardless of the Japanese authorities, and proceeding in a body to the Governor of Tôrai Fu and demanding satisfaction. Sometimes the Koreans used to endeavour to oppose them, and then serious disturbances would take place, the streets being the scene of a fierce and bloody struggle. However weak Korea may be, it is still an independent nation, and our Government clearly acknowledged it to be so in the treaty that was made, and those Japanese residents at Fusan who acted in the very reprehensible manner we have mentioned, were most undoubtedly guilty of a serious violation of the rules which govern intercourse between friendly countries. It is not to be wondered at that, although Koreans are physically unable to hold their own with Japanese, they should resent these high handed proceedings, and accordingly we find that whenever small parties of Japanese ventured to Tôrai Fu, the Koreans used to give vent to their hostile feelings by mobbing them and pelting them with stones. However, when Mr. Mayeda went some short time ago to occupy the position of Japanese Consul at Fusan, he determined to try and get matters put on a better footing, and the first step he took was to call upon the Governor of Tôrai Fu and explain to him the great benefit which would result from friendly intercourse being established between the two nations. Having succeeded in getting the Governor to adopt his views, Mr. Mayeda then assembled the Japanese residents and explained to them the course of action they ought to pursue, which was in fact only an indirect mode of reprimanding them for the improper conduct they had formerly been guilty of. This wise policy of the Consul is even already bearing fruit, the Japanese confine themselves to the peaceful pursuits of trade and treat the Koreans with courtesy, while the latter are gradually relinquishing their hostile feelings, and reports of kindly actions between the two people, such as we have described, are reaching us. It must, we think, be evident to all unprejudiced persons that the Japanese residents were alone to blame for the disturbances which took place between them and the Koreans, and that the reestablishment of friendly relations is due to the exertions of Mr. Mayeda.

What has occurred in Korea shows the importance of maintaining a courteous behaviour in all intercourse between two nations and should be borne in mind by all who may find themselves placed in similar delicate positions.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FIGHT AT PALACE GATES.

At sunrise on a cloudless morning in the middle of May, the old stone-cutter had taken his wonted place before the porch, and was preparing to commence his daily task, when the figure of one that had seldom of late been absent from his thoughts, came hastily down the path from the direction of the cloisters. Friar Toyo, had altogether lost his former air of sombre dejection, and as he strode forward, his firm elastic tread and face of resolute purpose summoned a flash of sudden hope to the old man's eyes.

"Always early at your work I see, old friend," he said cheerily, pointing to the tools the other held. "Spring days apparently bring you no idle fancies."

The stone-cutter, impatient of these trifling words made no reply, and his visitor continued in the same careless strain:—

"The friars are all going a-Maying to-day, and as the cloisters will be quite deserted, it occurred to me that you might take the opportunity of completing that inscription."

"There is but a date wanting," the old man faltered. "Until that be known, opportunities of finishing the work are useless."

"The date is known," replied the friar. "I have come now to tell you, as I promised, though indeed the fulfillment

of that promise has been unexpectedly deferred. This is the day: a fine one too for both our purposes, and I would fain have your consent to my request before I set out with my comrades for Kiyoto."

He spoke with perfect unconcern, intentionally unobservant of the emotion his words caused. The old man, not trusting himself to reply, silently collected his tools and followed his visitor towards the cemetery.

Fresh vases of flowers had been placed that morning on either side of the fencing-master's tomb, and the fumes of burning incense rose from two censers in front. Friar Toyo knelt beside the grave, and after he had sprinkled some water over the head-stone and the flowers, joined his hands a moment in fervent prayer. Then turning to his companion, he addressed him in tones from which everything of gaiety and trifling had disappeared.

"During fifteen years," he said, "my father and I were exiles. For him all that pain is ended. His ashes are laid by those of his ancestors and his spirit has joined their's. I may not share this rest, yet would I fain think that, if in happier days the memory of those lying here should win some passing reverence, my name too may perchance be touched by the ascending breath of incense and of prayer. With this hope I have sought you to-day, and now, in bidding you farewell, I grieve only that I may not return to thank you for this service."

So saying he laid his hand lightly on the other's shoulder, and then took his way rapidly from the cemetery, so rapidly that his figure had ceased to be visible before the old man's tears suffered him to see clearly.

At the margin of the grove, however, he stopped for a moment and cast one long lingering look back over the valley from which he had just ascended. No breeze as yet shook the cherry blossoms, nor did any sound of life come from the unawakened city in the distance. Only the mellow note of a thrush sometimes stirred the soft air, and chequered shadows shortened slowly on the green slopes of the dells.

If in our moments of most tranquil happiness, the aspect of nature's pure beauty awakens tearful memories of lost friends and buried hopes, what unutterable sadness is added to those retrospects by the certain approach of eternal separation from the charms that evoke them!

When Friar Toyo reached the cloisters, he found their inmates in a tumult of preparation and excitement. From the court-yard of the principal fane down the whole length of the main avenue even to the threshold of the outmost gates, a huge procession gradually formed, receiving at each instant fresh accessions of strength and turbulence. Some of the friars wore complete suits of armour under their vestments; others had been obliged to content themselves with a single piece, but all carried weapons of some sort, whether glaive, coutel or sword. In the whole vast assembly there was not perhaps a single man whose ardour was damped by any doubt of success, for the power of the priesthood was not a whit weaker in those times of turmoil, than it had been a century before, when the Emperor Shirakawa said, that throughout Japan three things only despised the imperial mandates, the waters of the Kamogawa, the trees of the forest and the cenobites of Mount Hiye.

Presently the sacred cars with their glittering roofs and fluttering periapts were borne to the head of the procession, and behind them the Lord Abbot and the seven Priors took their places. They were clothed in albs of red samite, so richly embroidered that the folds seemed scarcely more flexible than the plates of gold damasked armour they covered, and each carried on his shoulder a long glaive, broad-bladed and keen-edged. So soon as their following was fully marshalled, the eight chiefs brandished their burnished points aloft in unison, and forthwith the sacred cars, snatched up by a hundred hands, were swung through the air, sometimes up and down, sometimes from side to side, while a mighty chorus of "yeisai, chosai, yeisai, chosai,"* chaunted by five thousand voices, marked the cadence of their movements.

In this fashion they descended the hill and reached the main road to the city. On the plains by the river side they found some three thousand friars waiting to join them—contingents from various neighbouring cloisters—and from thence

* The priest who originated the use of these sacred cars was called Yeisai Chosai Zenji. Hence his name came to be chaunted by their bearers, and the various ejaculations now employed by the coolies, &c., when putting forth their strength, are, for the most part, repetitions or corruptions of these words.

the growing enthusiasm of the whole body, as well as the constant passage, backwards and forwards, of those that bore the cars and those that relieved the bearers, soon deprived the procession of all semblance of order. The road was completely deserted—for to be trampled under foot or struck down during these sacred progresses, was accounted a judgment of the Gods indicative of some heinous crime—but from the door-ways and even the roofs of the houses on either side, men and women ceaselessly scattered handfuls of rice before the cars, so that the way was white as though a snow-storm had just passed.

Beside the leading car walked the two friars, Toyo and Shomon. The former was in full armour and carried a pair of swords in his girdle, but neither did his voice swell the unwearied shout, nor his hands help to swing the car. One might indeed have fancied that, seeking to husband his strength for some future effort, he left all the fruitless clamour and superfluous exertion to his more zealous comrades.

Soon the scarp of the palace moats came in sight and insensibly the procession began to slacken its speed. The cenobites had naturally chosen the most direct route from the cloisters, and it thus happened that they now found themselves approaching one of the side issues of the castle. As yet nothing indicated that their ingress would be opposed. The gates indeed were shut, but no armed men were visible, and when they had approached within bow-shot unmolested, a murmur of renewed confidence began to replace the anxious silence that had lately fallen on them.

But at that moment with one accord the leaders of the procession halted, for the gates were suddenly thrown open, and a body of horsemen, passing slowly out, reined up on either side of the bridge. At their head rode a knight, clad in a suit of richly inlaid armour, over which he wore a crimson surcoat embroidered with the Genji arms. He had on a tall helmet, gleaming with gold bosses, and slung over his shoulder was a short bow of immense strength, frapped from end to end with rattan withes.

This was Yorimasa, the Lord Seneschal, and Chief of the House of Gen.† A man of tried prowess and unrivalled martial renown, the hopes of all his clan had naturally centered on him after the Earl of Harima's death, but Yorimasa had no heart for rebellion or intrigue. His ardent love of literature and poetry—in which his attainments were second to none—had gained him the friendship of the ex-Emperor Shirakawa, who raised him to the third grade of official precedence, and the affectionate confidence of his Imperial master made him turn with aversion from everything that bore the semblance of defection. Thus, with no ambition save that of the scholar and a nature too gentle to be ostentatious, he had gradually suffered his retinue to dwindle down to the very lowest limit his rank permitted, so that when, in his capacity of Lord Seneschal, he received orders to garrison the barbicans of the north-eastern gate, he could scarcely muster thirty men-at-arms for the duty.

Nevertheless when it was whispered among the cenobites that their further progress was opposed by the illustrious Yorimasa, all perception of the paucity of the seneschal's following was prevented by the memory of his chivalrous reputation. To two men, above all the rest, this misadventure was in expressively grievous. Shomon, for his part, immediately determined to abstain from any subsequent action, unless it might be pacific, but even as he pushed forward to communicate this decision to his companion, his feet were arrested by a sight that filled him with amazement and delight.

Yorimasa, together with the whole of his following, had dismounted from their horses, and unlacing their helmets, kneeled in the dust before the sacred cars.

This unexpected action so bewildered the cenobites that for an instant, they stood astonished and motionless in their places, but almost immediately, beginning with the Lord Abbot and the seven Priors, the vast concourse of priests, moved by a common impulse, bowed down in lowly acknowledgment of the Lord Seneschal's courteous reverence.

Then Chohichi, the Seneschal's Lieutenant, coming forward demanded a parley, whereupon the Abbot and the seven Priors advanced before the procession to meet him. It was of course impossible for the main body of the priests to come

within ear-shot of the conference, nevertheless a wave of curiosity carried the whole concourse a few steps nearer to the castle, and of this impulse Friar Toyo took such nimble advantage that he found himself almost within the circle of the priors before the Lieutenant had commenced to speak.

"My Lord Abbot and Reverend Sirs, he said, my master, the Seneschal, deposes me to say that the object of your coming is well known to him, and that the justice of your cause commands at once his respect and his sympathy. Himself a constant worshipper at your fane, he has no feeling save one of submissive reverence in the presence of these sacred emblems. If, therefore, to enter the palace by this gate is your unchangeable resolve, the Lord Seneschal's sword shall never oppose your passage."

The speakers' clear soldierly tones pierced far into the dense mass of his hearers, and a low murmur of applause marked the pause he now made. When silence was again restored he continued thus:—

"You are not, however, ignorant that the wardenship of this gate has been entrusted to my master by His Majesty the Emperor, and that with life alone can the charge be abandoned. We are but thirty men in all, and did we forcibly oppose your entry, the issue would only add other victims to the fate we could not possibly avoid. Since then we may not do battle with those whose cause piety and justice compel us to approve, nor, avoiding that battle, live dishonored, we are determined to die by our own hands at our posts, if you must needs enter here. At the same time the Lord Seneschal bids me remind you that little honor is to be gained by passing over the bodies of allies and leaving enemies unmolested. Hard by is the main gate, guarded by ten thousand men under Shigemori's commands. It were not well should false report hereafter say that you had more fear of facing your foes than of sacrificing your friends."

These words were subtly devised for they appealed directly to three classes among the audience: those whom justice reminded that their complaint was against the Heike alone; those to whom their lately learned science rendered an uncontested victory distasteful, and those whose affection for the House of Gen made the life of its chief precious.

Amongst the last was Goun, the Lord abbot. From the first he had been anxiously pondering some method of avoiding this encounter, and he now addressed his followers in terms that left them no choice but to second his desire.

"You have heard the Lord Seneschal's courteous message," he said, "and hearing it, you will have learned—though not, I hope, for the first time—that were the power to decide our cause in other hands, we had not been here to-day seeking justice. These men that value our lives above their own, are neither those that have outraged us, nor those that have wrongfully refused us redress. For the moment at least our enemies are theirs, and I am much mistaken if you have come here to gladden your persecutors by the death of those they hate. Say then, shall we steal in like thieves by a side entrance, carrying the cars of the Gods, over the corpses of their faithful servants, or shall we seek the main gate, where the hierarchs of Japan may fitly pass, and where we may shew that we are neither ashamed of our cause nor afraid of our foes?"

An almost unanimous shout of applause greeted this appeal. Already the cars were raised aloft and the bearers had turned to retrace their steps, when a band of half a dozen men, combining their strength with a concord that betrayed preconcert, forced their way through the crowd, vociferating remonstrance and dissent.

"A trick! a trick!" they cried. "Yorimasa is in league with your enemies. Are you so mad as to run into their trap?"

Men who are on the eve of encountering some deadly peril, and who have surrendered the power of individual reflection to the keeping of a multitude, are prone to be uncontrollably swayed by rumours of treachery and guile. The very consciousness of combination that enables them to face a visible danger, deprives them of the self-reliance necessary to resist panic. Thus the impetuous action of these six men and the disquieting import of their words, had more effect on the cenobites than all the reasoning they had just heard. Suddenly, though not yet without faltering, the head of the procession surged forward, and in another moment this impetus would have culminated in a rush to the gate, when Friar Toyo, springing on to the bank of the moat, shouted in a voice that was distinctly audible above all the tumult.

† Yorimasa and Yoshimoto, Earl of Harima, were both sixth in descent from the Minamoto no Mitsuakata. Yorimasa's was the elder branch, but the power of the family had gradually passed into the hands of the younger through the superior ability and prowess of its representatives.

"Down with these lying strangers! See you not that they are the accomplices of your enemies?"

He spoke at random, for though the faces of these agitators were not familiar to him, his own knowledge embraced but a very small section of the inmates of the seven cloisters. That a similar uncertainty might perplex others also was however, a reasonable, and, as the event proved, a just calculation. Finding a more tormenting terror in this new suggestion, those who were nearest the point of danger paused involuntarily, and in that second of silence, the friar's voice was again heard loud and menacing.

"If any man elect to pass here, he must first have to do with me," he shouted, "and I think the Lord Seneschal will gladly help to oppose those that seek to disgrace their cause and disobey their chiefs."

Now these six men were friars from the monastery of Seisui, which had been destroyed ten years before by the priests of Hiye. The motive of their presence in the procession was a hope of discovering some opportunity to avenge that outrage, and if they could have persuaded the cenobites to force this gate at the certain cost of Yorimasa and his followers' lives, their object would have been well achieved, for the odium attaching to such an action would probably have sufficed to vitiate the case in which it had been undertaken.

Between the failure and the accomplishment of this design stood Friar Toyo. It was one of those crises when a little impulse can turn the flow of a mighty tide in either direction. The leader of the six agitators comprehended the position at a glance. He saw, though he did not understand, the great influence exercised by this priest who had so boldly singled himself out from the crowd, and he saw too that this wavering multitude had passed beyond the control of reason and was ready to accord a blind obedience to any victorious assertion of physical superiority. For the rest, a man of exceptional strength and resolution, he had scant patience in the presence of such opposition.

His party's first rush had brought them to the front of the procession. Now, therefore, watching his opportunity, he bent his head, and with the tightened sinews and rigid limbs of a practiced wrestler, hurled himself fiercely on the friar.

In point of size and weight the two men seemed about equally matched, but the friar had a source of strength that none of the spectators might appreciate. He too felt instinctively that the issue of this struggle would decide the action of the whole body of the cenobites, but he felt at the same time, that defeat signified not only the death of the men to whom he owed allegiance and love, but also the forfeiture of the revenge for which alone he himself lived. In the phrensy of this consciousness he could have held his own against two such opponents.

The onset was too sudden to be either completely avoided or successfully encountered, but the friar had never for an instant suffered his attention to relax. Trained by long usage to read the preface of attack in the glance of an eye or the tremor of a muscle, he sprang aside so deftly that his adversary could only clutch his arm as he passed. The result of this half eluded collision was to swing the two men round, so that the friar found himself for an instant behind his opponent, and in that instant, with inconceivable force and rapidity he grasped the other's girdle, and jerking him from his feet hurled him headlong into the middle of the moat.

Before his comrades had time—if indeed they had any inclination—to avenge their leader's fall, the glitter of the abbot and the priors' brandished glaives again caught the eyes of the multitude, and amid yells of laughter and applause the cars were rapidly borne back through the heart of the procession.

Relieved now from all apprehension, the Lord Seneschal, standing in one of the barbican tourelles, watched the disordered retreat of the cenobites. Presently his Lieutenant, coming to his side, said:—

"'Tis a very rabble, my Lord; yet, if I err not greatly, some shrewd strokes will be dealt ere long at the North gate."

"How should that be, Chohichi?" the Seneschal asked in some surprise. "To me it seems that such a mob will find more pretexts of flight than stomach to fight."

"Perhaps so, my Lord. But did you not recognize the man that turned the shavelings from their purpose of passing here?"

"Truly I have no recollection of him, though such thews may well have won renown ere now."

"That they surely have, my Lord, for the priest is no other than Matsuda Naajiro."

"Is it indeed so?" The Lord Seneschal exclaimed. "We I am glad to have seen the man's face again, though I fear me much 'tis for the last time."

Meanwhile the procession had painfully contracted its unwieldy length and was now again stretching itself rapidly along the road towards the southern entrance. The cenobites had tacitly promoted Friar Toyo to be their leader, and he, so far from avoiding the responsibility, had cast aside his priestly vestments, and donning an iron bascinet, marched some paces before the foremost car. He walked rapidly, encouraging his comrades to follow his example, for the reflection that they had wittingly placed ten thousand armed men between themselves and their destination was already beginning to make their feet falter.

Something in the aspect of the south Gate helped largely to increase these misgivings. It looked at once so stately and so defiant. Six mighty pillars supported a multitude of strangely shaped and deftly mortised timbers, piled tier upon tier in symmetrical confusion, every trave or stanchion capped with a bronze plate bearing a gold embossment of the Imperial arms, and above this elaborate intertexture, a lofty roof, with carved gables and countless ridges of copper plates, towered massive and menacing among the boughs of the giant pines that overhung it. For many a rood on either side a covered way stretched out bent arms to command or flank the entrance, and through the crenelles to right and left might be seen glittering armour and forests of bow and glaive.

Here was little hope of a gentle reception. Even as the head of the procession turned into the wide esplanade before the entrance, a crash of drum, bell and conch yarned the cenobites what to expect. Nevertheless, urged by their leader's exhortations and example, they pressed forward, slowly indeed but not unsteadily, until within half a furlong of the portal, when the din of the alarm suddenly ceasing, a loud voice of warning made itself heard in the silence that followed:—

"The passage of the gate to-day is forbidden by His Majesty. Those that oppose themselves to the order must accept the consequences."

In all probability this menace would have sufficed to arrest the leaders of the procession had they been free to obey their own inclinations but those that were behind, hearing and seeing nothing of the dangers they were approaching, pressed on so stoutly that the general forward movement was kept up for some time longer.

Then again voices of command were raised within the gates and a clatter of armour was heard on the covered way. Friar Toyo, knowing the import of these sounds, shouted words of encouragement to his followers, but a much more potent message reached them at the same time from the castle in the form of a flight of heavy arrows, two of which lodged in the roof of the leading car and three struck down as many of its bearers. The archers had not been very careful in their aim, yet might their purpose have been achieved at even a smaller cost, for the priests that carried the car, seeing its sacred canopy pierced and its periapts stained with holy blood, cast down their dishonored burthen and rushed wildly back into the crowd.

The panic spread faster than the knowledge of its cause, nor did the abbot and the priors make any attempts to arrest it, for they knew that the purpose of their expedition was attained. The abandoned car was, in truth, their salvation. No hands might restore it to its place save those of the cenobites themselves, and to leave it on the road-side was to incur the curses of the Gods. When therefore the entreaty for its removal came from the palace, the priests would be in a position to make their own terms.

Shigemori, who commanded the Palace Guards, also knew this, but his sympathies being ever on the side of justice, he had much less concern for the abandoned car than for the lives of its bearers. Ordering the gates therefore to be immediately opened, he went himself with half a score of soldiers to succour the wounded men.

Amongst these was Shomon. An arrow had struck his foot, but though the injury was severe, he was presently able to sit up and look about him.

Close beside him he saw the dead body of a friar, pierced from eye to brain, but whether any others were down he had no power to examine, for his gaze was riveted on a figure that lay a little distance before the car.

It was the body of a man in complete armour, even to the

helmet. He had not apparently fallen suddenly, but rather sunk down in a kneeling position, with his head resting on his arm, though the face was hidden. Shomon's first glance told him it was Friar Toyo.

So then the friar had fallen: fallen without striking a single blow or achieving anything of his life's purpose! God send that he be dead, thought Shomon, lest the bitterness of this failure wring his brave heart more than cruel tortures his enemies will surely inflict on him.

But the friar was not dead, nor even wounded. Just as the leading soldiers came beside him, he leaped to his feet and dealt one of them a buffet with his iron gauntlet that laid the man insensible on the road. Then drawing his sword, he sprung towards Shigemori.

An involuntary cry of awe passed Shomon's lips at the perception of this desperately daring scheme and its inevitable sequel came home to him. He had seen what the friar could do in sport, he had now to see of what he was capable when death was the limit of his exertions.

The Heike men, however, were too old soldiers to be easily surprised. Before their leader was within arm's reach of his assailant, two blades barred the latter's progress: blades neither unskillfully nor uselessly wielded, for though the hands that held them were in a moment powerless, that moment sufficed to arm the rest of the escort. The odds were terrible. Seven to one, and the certainty that in a few minutes these seven would be reinforced by a hundred. Two advantages, however, the friar had: one that his adversaries' heads were uncovered—for they had come out without their helmets the other that among the ten thousand men guarding the gate, not one might match him in strength or skill.

But was it possible for one man to kill or maim these seven soldiers that shielded their captain, before succour came from the palace? Even as Shomon asked himself this question he saw two more of the guards fall, but he saw also a terrible stroke from another of his adversaries shear off the friar's left brassard and bite deep into the flesh of his shoulder. It was an ugly gash, yet its recipient seemed to have no consciousness of the wound, unless indeed it added to his already irresistible fury. His comrade, who sat rapt upon the fight with all the breathless earnestness of one watching by a friend's death-bed, could never explain the details of its progress, but only remembered that from the time when Friar Toyo was first wounded until the moment when he stood face to face with Shigemori, he seemed to be endowed with the strength of a god rather than that of a man.

During the progress of the *melée* Shigemori had raised his sword once or twice as though impatient of inaction, but his fine sense of chivalry and something perhaps of admiration for such prowess had restrained him from helping his men, until he now found himself called on to avenge them. As he crossed swords with the friar, a tyro could have recognized the meeting of two masters. A hail of heavy blows was dealt and parried without any perceptible result, and already the Castle Guards were within a stride of the combatants. But Shigemori called to them to keep back, and however reluctant, they could not choose but obey.

So with the knowledge that death certainly awaited him, whether victor or vanquished, the friar fought, environed by his enemies, until feeling that loss of blood was beginning to diminish his strength and remembering how little reliance might be placed on the spectator's forbearance, he collected his strength for an effort, worthy to be the last. Beating down his opponents guard, he sprang in, at the cost of another grievous wound, and raising him bodily in his arms, dashed him to the ground.

Shigemori's sword was jerked from his hand by the violence of the fall and he lay helpless at his enemy's mercy. In another second the death-stroke had been dealt, when the prongs of a booked halberd descending with a crash on the friar's head he was dragged suddenly and swiftly backwards.

Shigemori shouted loudly to save his life, but it was too late. Twenty weapons were already hacking and hewing at the fallen man, and when the soldiers at last desisted, his armour was almost completely shorn off, and his body, a mass of hideous wounds.

The Heike chief looked sadly at his adversary's face over which the shadow of death was fast stealing, and then, turning to the soldiers asked whether anyone knew the friar.

"I have reason to know him, my Lord," replied one of the men, stepping forward, "for I bear the marks of his sword to this day. He used to be called Matsuda Naojiro."

At the sound of his name the dying man opened his eyes and looked painfully around. Shigemori, bending over him, said:—

"Matsuda, this is the end of all your grievous wrongs. Know at least, that none had fuller pity for your pains, nor will mourn your misfortunes more truly, than Taira no Shigemori."

The friar seemed to gather the import of these words slowly, as one that listens to the story of a hope he may not yet fully credit, but after a moment the lines of agony were smoothed from his face by a wonderful softness of tranquil joy. Those that stood about him, though they scarcely saw his lips move, heard a whisper, passionate and clear:—

"Father, I have done what man might do: the gods be thanked that I have failed!"

(To be continued.)

CLOUDLAND COLLOQUIES.

III.

CHARITY.

INTERLOCUTORS: CHARITY, FASHION, AND A DAME VENDEUSE.

FASHION.—Sweet Sister!—I may call you by that name, For surely, now, you'll not dispute my claim To kinship more than kind, nor less than close? See! I have gained a guinea for a rose, And all on your behalf, dear; you must see 'Twould not have fetched a shilling but for me.

CHARITY.—I fear 'tis true.

FASHION. You fear, *ma chère*, and why? Now do not be cantankerous, do try To look a little sunny. 'Tis so queer For you to seem stiff, chilly, and austere. You'll never win Society that way, The world's most liberal when 'tis most gay.

CHARITY.—So I perceive, and pray accept my thanks For your assistance; though the curious pranks You play before the public in my name Do sometimes touch me with a sort of shame.

FASHION.—Ungracious creature! They secure success. Society likes its favourites in full dress; Whilst you, my dear, most grave if gentle saint, Affect the Puritanic and the quaint; A huge mistake for which my arts atone.

CHARITY.—I would be worshipped for myself alone.

FASHION.—That's selfish if not sour. May I just hint That you, though sweet, are something pale of tint; Your charms, though chastely, blamelessly divine, Are *tant soit peu* severe in tone and line! The warmth and colour which you lack I give, And in my charge you really seem to live; I make your worship quite a modish cult, Let your swollen alms-bag tell with what result.

CHARITY.—So much to Fashion's almoners is owed, That to assay the motive or the mode May seem ungracious.

FASHION. To be sure, and pray Why should the world not give in its own way? So that it *give*, what matter how or why?

CHARITY.—The motive metes the action's worth,

FASHION. You try Things in too nice a balance. Can it hurt you If the world makes a pleasure of a virtue?

CHARITY.—No, but the act may need another measure When the world makes a virtue of a pleasure.

FASHION (to Dame Vendreuse).—Well, what say you, *ma belle*?

DAME VENDEUSE. 'Tis splendid fun! And, since we're never more to see the sun, A fancy fair would almost seem to be The sole excitement left Society. When prettiness and piety combine, Duty and lovely dresses, 'tis divine. Besides the admiration and applause Are nice, you know, earned in so good a cause; And then the freedom—it is really fun Reluctant purchasers to dog and dun, See stinginess contend with sheepish shame, Or fatuous admiration take the name Of fine benevolence.

CHARITY. A sorry sham!

DAME VENDEUSE.—To lead some smirking cynic like a lamb
To the stall's slaughter, or, by some smart "sell,"
Empty the pockets of a foolish swell
Is pleasant sport. And then 'tis nice to know
There *can* be naught indelicate or low
In "cheek," cajolery, e'en cheating, when
Charity calls them forth. 'Tis true the men
Are not *all* nice. No! and one's flesh *will* shrink
At the sly smile that savours of a wink.
To force cigars upon some leering lad,
Or fix the "buttonholer" of a cad
Is just a little trying, but you see
We're martyrs,—and in such good company!
Countess and *grande comédienne* stoop together
To the same task; with birds of such fine feather
It cannot be undignified to fly,
E'en when a cad's the quarry.

CHARITY. Charity
Covers, 'twould seem, more sins than she supposed,
Coarse lust of beauty with soft words o'erglozed,
Longing for rare *rapprochement* with the great;
Hope of snatched license to emancipate
Modesty, for the moment, from that rule
Whose barrier awes the snob and foils the fool;
Love of display and questionable praise,
Of all that gives a lady, for three days,
The tether and the taste of a shrewd tout,
Pander to the low tastes of lord or lout:—
Friend Fashion, if these things to you I owe,
My gratitude, though fervent in its flow,
Is tempered with the prick of pungent pain,
So to be linked with lures that I disdain.

FASHION.—Uncompromising creature! I've a mind
To leave you to yourself; you'd quickly find
Your alma-bags lightened. But 'tis ever so;
You Virtues have no *savoir vivre*, you know.

CHARITY.—The man who gives to please a pretty face,
Or win his vanity the moment's grace
Of mocking gratitude from two arch lips:—
The woman who a cad's cigar end nips
With teeth reluctant, just to draw men's gaze,
Perhaps a Prince's compliment, and raise
Her day's receipts some pounds above the haul
Of the proud Duchess in the neighbouring stall;
These may in Fashion's eyes be *comme il faut*,
I shall not stay to ask; but this know,
I in their service see but little proof
Of any earnest zeal in my behoof.
True I may gain, but when for selfish ends
Fashion the cause of Charity befriends,
Charity fears the triflers of the town
Scarcely feel her impulses or deserve her crown.
—*Whitehall Review*.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

"When will the 'Pinafore' arrive?" 'tis said;
And Echo answer 'when?'—but soon, instead,
My *first* would fain your kind attention claim,
And mimic actors, saving but the name;
On which occasion may your plaudits, round,
About my *second*, give approving sound!

1.
First, here's a sum, that any child could strike;
Though not a total, still it's something like.

2.
Though this is not the wig that bald men wear,
It's oft associated with the hair!

3.
If you can't guess this, it will prove a stopper;—
'Tis not a knife, yet 'tis a kind of chopper.

4.
Though far from war's alarms, and battle's hum,
You'll always find it in a kettle drum!

5.
The night has vanish'd—shines the glowing sun—
From this you'll guess how his race begun.

6.
A puzzle this—and yet, 'tis not so far—
Look straight towards yourself, and there you are!

7.
The sun does this; if you the light can't view,
That light will take the same thing out of you!

HOODLUM.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The widowed mother mourns her only son,
She knows no comfort; overcome with grief
She weeps, sorrowing for her loved lost one,
And nought but tears can ever give relief.

1.
'Tis curious that the closing of the day
Reminds us of a kind of garden-play;
The actress was a naughtily girl they say.

2.
Phonetic spelling of a sort of cat-call,
If you stand upon your right, you'll find that's all.

3.
A perverse brute, if you would go ahead,
Just pull him back, and then you'll find he's lead.

4.
Who's economical will search his lockers,
And cut his trowsers down to knickerbockers.

5.
It would have been paradise but for this,
They knew too much, that's about the size,
They little thought that ignorance was bliss,
And 'twas the height of folly to be wise.

6.
An inn or hostelry, mayhap a khan,
Where used to stop the weary caravan.

7.
A similarity by which you show
That something else means also so-and-so.

FUJIYAMA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, AUGUST 30TH, BY "HOODLUM."

<i>Boat</i>		<i>Race</i>
B	o	R
O	i	A
A	r	C
T	e	E

Correct answers received from Fujiyama and Zulu. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, AUGUST 30, BY "BOBSTAY."

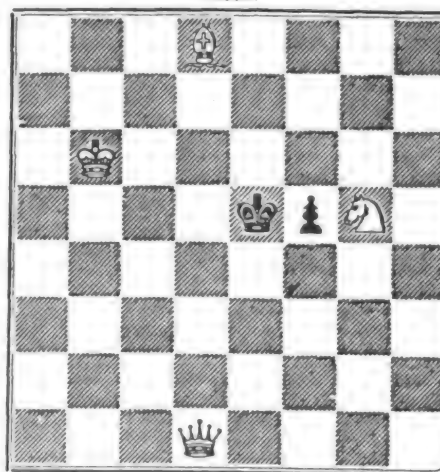
<i>Namby</i>		<i>Phandy</i>
N	a	P
A	l	A
M	u	M
B	u	B
Y	e	Y

Correct answers received from Hoodlum, Fujiyama and Zulu. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY J. B. OF BRIDFORD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, AUGUST 30TH, BY E. B. COOK.

WHITE.

1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 4, ch.
2.—Q. to Q. B. 3, ch.
3.—Q. to K. Kt. 3, mate.

BLACK.

1.—K. takes Kt.
2.—K. takes Kt.

No correct answers received.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS OPENING.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE, BEING A FREE TRANSLATION FROM
THE GERMAN.*

Upon my arrival in the northern German metropolis, some months ago, I made diligent search for a comfortable restaurant, in which to indulge in my post-prandial cup of coffee, but found none suited to my mind. Chance, however, soon favored me with that which my efforts had sought in vain. I found, accidentally, the El Dorado of my warmest wishes, as I one afternoon entered a coffee-house, which presented, externally, but little promise, but which within showed itself at once to be the very place I had been looking for—a quiet, dimly lighted room, with an atmosphere redolent of fragrant Havanas, and, above all, provided with tables and men for the one noble game.

The room was at once a domino and a chess temple; both games had a numerous crowd of worshippers, and active and passive priests conducted the service of both. At the chess tables were not only the players, moving and checking as monotonously as usual, but a crowd gathered around each, and, like the "gods" in the gallery of a theatre, took part in the game, as they were inclined. Among the high priests of chess, I met there, for the first time, one who was evidently the "big Injin" of the place. He had his crowd of gallery friends, who encouraged and criticised his play, and with them he kept up an interchange of comments on the game. "See there, now; you will lose a piece!" cries one from the crowd. "Who's going to lose a piece? How shall I lose it now? Not a bit of it!" He seldom got vexed, for anger does not become the great, but bore ever in his countenance a beaming, childlike innocence.

I had a desire to play with this "great gun," but my inborn modesty prevented me from making such an audacious proposal. One afternoon, however, I mustered up courage. I was there early, and soon the gentleman entered, when, with beating heart, I stammered out my wish.

"You wish to play a game with me?" was his dubious reply.

"Yes," I said, and turned to the table.

While placing the men he gave me a little discourse:

"Chess is a difficult game. It can not be learned. You can learn anything else—Latin, Greek, medicine, art—but not chess. In that you must have genius: it must be born with you."

His crowd had circled around him and hung upon his ponderous words, while I, in their midst, was evidently looked upon compassionately as a poor victim. We drew for the move and I lost.

"Now, then, we will see how to play chess," he said, as he moved and I replied:

1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4

"You shall soon learn my opening," he said, as he played
2 K Kt to K 2d.

"It's in none your 'Handbuchs,' so far.
The knight, the knight is the piece."

I hesitated. Certainly, I had never seen that opening. I was embarrassed. Nevertheless I played—

2 Q to K R 5th

"Oh ho! you are going for my king's pawn, are you?—sly dog!—as though I could not see that! Forward, knight, march!" and again he played—

3 Q Kt to B 3d

Again a knight: and so I played one too:

3 Q Kt to B 3d.

He studied a while stroked his beard, and played—

4 P to K Kt 3d.

My queen was attacked, and I moved her away, of course:

4 Q to K Kt 4th.

Again he attacked her, with—

5 P to Q 4th.

upon which I rushed with my knight into the middle of the game.

5 Q Kt takes P.

"There you are, now! Every one thinks he can play chess, now-a-days. Don't you see your queen is in take? I'd let you take back the move, but you young fellows are becoming too proud, and would like to brag over the defeat of the old heads. You deserve the lesson!"—

6 Q B takes Q.

I replied—

6 Q Kt to K B 6 mate!

After the uproar of the gallery had subsided, and he was convinced that it was a mate, I said:

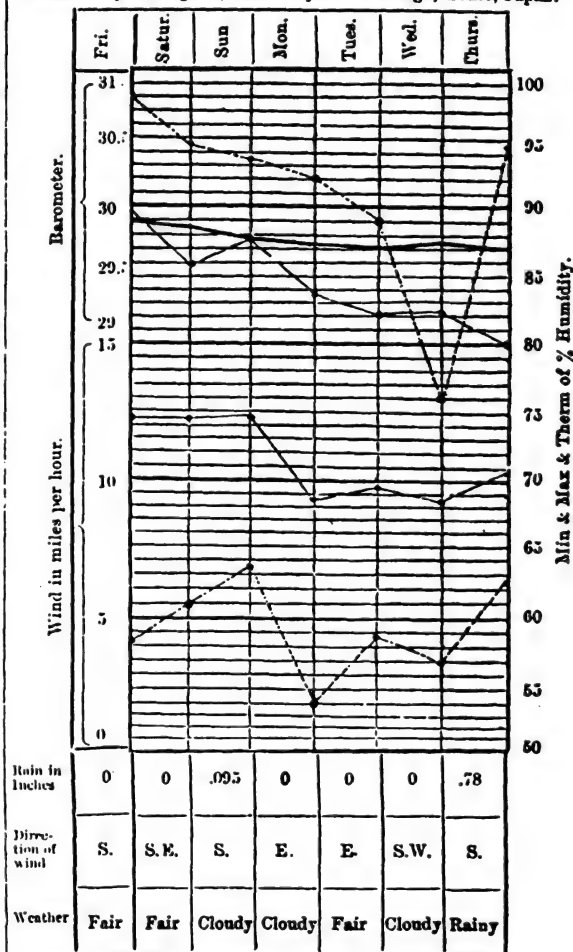
"You should call your opening of 2. K Kt to K 2d the

HIPPOPOTAMUS OPENING!"

*Neue Berliner Schachzeitung, Vol. V

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

-----represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of Humidity.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

Max. velocity of wind, 25 miles per hour on Sunday, 10 p.m.

It will be observed that during the week there have occurred considerable fluctuations in the humidity of the air and also a steady decline in the temperature. The week closes with a maximum temperature of 80°, which is the lowest point reached since July 15th. The wind at about 10 p.m. on Sunday night was tolerably high in velocity but of short duration. It was, however, remarkable owing to the fact that up to the very moment of its coming a steady wind from the south had been blowing when suddenly the wind-vane, turned through an angle of 180°, and the blow came from the North, with considerable violence, and a decided change in temperature.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

I N W A R D S .

Aug. 30, Brit. barquentine *Willie*, Badnoch, 274, from Newchwang, via Kobe, Beans, to Chinese.
Aug. 30, Jap. str. *Kokunoye-Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 31, U. S. corvette *Monongahela*, Capt. Fitzhugh, 2,100 tons, 11 guns, from Hakodate.
Aug. 31, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Maies, 800, from Yokkaichi, General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 2, British steamer *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Sept. 2, Japanese steamer *Kinshin Maru*, Davison, 690, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 2, Swedish steamer *Vega*, L. Palander, 600, from Behring Island, 19th August.
Sept. 3, H. B. M. s. corvette *Charybdis*, Captain Hotham, 400 H P., from Hakodate, 27th August.
Sept. 3 Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, —, 606, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 4, American ship *Eric the Red*, Allen, 1,580 from New York, 50,000 cases Kerosene and General, to C. & J. Trading Co.
 Sept. 4, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 6, British steamer *America*, Graham, 563, from Newchwang, Beans, to Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Kiushiu Maru*, from Hakodate:—Dr. Lange, Baron von Seckendorff and Dr. Koeniger in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Steppan, 9 Chinese and 2 boys.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Kobe:—Messrs. G. R. Davies, J. S. Charter, W. E. De Ath, H. E. Reynell and E. Kindi in cabin; 1½ Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 31, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,230, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 1, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 1, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 3, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 3, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 3, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Ditlefsen, 1,825, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 6, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—General and Mrs. Grant, Colonel Grant, Mr. J. Russell Young, Miss Gordon Cumming, Professor E. S. Morse, Mrs. Morse and two children, Mr. E. Benoit, Mr. E. Broc, Mr. G. Dornenil, Mrs. Bagand, Mr. S. Bauer, Mr. T. Yamagata, Sir A. C. Stepany, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. Bovet, Mr. W. H. Libbey, Mr. W. B. Bacon, Mr. J. O. Fuller, Dr. E. Naumann, Mr. J. J. Raymond, wife and child, Mr. C. D. Smith, Mr. H. W. Smith, Lieut. C. Belknap, Mr. Ho Shun Chee, Mr. Carl Vogel, Mr. Lye Man Shun, and Wong Tye Hin in cabin; and 10 Europeans in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Right Rev. Bishop Ridel, Miss Page, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Shibuya, Mrs. Sillem, Mrs. Maru Okaku and 2 children, Messrs. Wakesuke and 2 children, McKie, Moore, M. Scott, Sekiguchi, Baku, Takashibo, Kioda, Maikami, Kame, R. M. Brown, H. J. Hawkins, H. O. Orth, J. W. Lewis, W. G. Markham, L. L. Forbes and F. Braga.

Per French steamer *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair, 3 children and servant, Messrs. Paul Veray, Deplace and 2 children, Gauthier, and family, Torakitchi, Ah Young.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	3,918	1,405	5,323
Nagasaki	—	—	434	434
Hiogo	128	1,110	6,155	7,393
Yokohama	9,829	5,908	3,167	18,904
Hongkong	238	2,985	744	3,967
Total	10,195	13,921	11,900	36,021

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	8	323	—	331
Hongkong	7	372	29	406
Yokohama	—	235	2	237
Total	15	930	31	976

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Transshipment	324
Sugar	6,497
Sundries	2,464

Total... 9,285

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure... \$46,600.00

Per French steamer *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France... 235 Bales.

" Italy... 11 "

Total... 246 Bales.

Cocoons... 30 Bales.

Waste... 54 "

Total... 84 Bales.

REPORTS.

The British barquentine *Willie*, reports: Left Kobe August 22nd. Experienced calms and light variable winds (best day's work 20 miles) with fine weather throughout.

The U. S. corvette *Monongahela*, reports: Leaving Hakodate, on

Wednesday, the 27th of August, had fine weather with light head winds throughout. Arrived at 9 a.m., on the 31st instant.

The Japanese steamer *Kiushiu Maru* reports: Left Hakodate August 29th, at 10 p.m. Experienced variable winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at 3 p.m. 2nd September.

The Swedish steamer *Vega*, reports: Leaving Behring Island on the 19th of August, had fine weather to port. Arriving at 8.30 p.m. on the 2nd September.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports: Leaving Hongkong at 7 a.m. on the 26th of August, while off Pedra Blanco experienced the tail end of a typhoon from the N. E. working to the southward, lasting 14 hours, the barometer at the lowest point showing 28.95 from thence to Breaker Point had fine weather, thence to port fresh north-easterly winds and clear weather. Arrived on the 2nd instant, at 8 p.m.

The Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, reports: Leaving Nagasaki on Monday, the 25th of August, had calms and light airs throughout. Passage nine days.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports: Left Kobe Sept. 2nd, at 8.30 p.m. Experienced light southerly winds with fine weather throughout. Passed American ship *Eric the Red*, off Kanagasaki bound up from New York.

The American ship *Eric the Red* reports: Left New York on Saturday, April 12th. In Lat. 29°20' N. Long. 32° W. April 27th one of the seamen, Thomas Budding, died from consumption. Crossed the Equator May 15th. From St. Paul to Anjer a distance of 2,985 miles was accomplished in 13 days; passed Anjer July 20th 98 days out. Passed through Gaspar Straits July 25th. South of Formosa, Aug. 18th. Experienced no S.W. monsoon but calms and light variable winds till arrival. Arrived September 4th, at 11 a.m. Passage 145 days. All well.

The British steamer *America*, reports: Left Newchwang on the 29th of August, at 4 p.m., and had fine weather throughout. Arrived at midnight of the 5th September.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 16th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Sept. 18th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Sept. 13th*
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 10th†
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Sept. 11th

* Left San Francisco, 23rd August, *Gadic*.

† Left Hongkong, Sept. 3rd 7 p.m., *Volga*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 15th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Sept. 17th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Oct. 11th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 20th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct. 4th

EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	38½
" " " " " "	—
" " Bank Bills on demand	37½
" " Private 4 months' sight	38½
" " " " " "	38½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.60
" " Bank 6 months' sight	—
" " Private 6 ms. sight	4.75
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 prem.
" " Private 10 days' sight	par.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" " Private 10 days' sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89
" " 30 days' sight Private	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" " 30 d. sight Private	91

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 6th September, 1879.)

	Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver 1 Yen pieces (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.					
1879.								
Monday.....Sept. 1	470	473½	473	360	326	406	118	126
Tuesday....." 2	472½	471½	470	"	"	"	"	"
Wednesday....." 3	465	467	463½	"	"	"	"	"
Thursday....." 4	462	459	458½	"	"	"	"	"
Friday....." 5	461	458	457	"	"	"	"	"
Saturday....." 6	456	458	457	"	"	"	"	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
America	Graham	British steamer	563	Newchwang	Sept. 6	Chinese
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	Sept. 2	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 2	Light House Dept.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Tanais	De la Marcella	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 28	M. M. Co.
Vega	Palander	Swedish steamer	600	Behring Island	Sept. 2	
Viceroy	Comyn	British steamer	1,843	Shanghai	Aug. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Abbey Town	Shepland	British barque	702	London	Aug. 13	M. Raspe
Coeran	Brothurst	American schooner	150	Kobe	" 20	Edward Fischer & Co.
Ems	Green	British barque	774	London	" 20	Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.
Emerald Isle	Staples	American ship	1,697	New York	Feb. 10	Frazar & Co.
Eric the Red	Allen	American ship	1,580	New York	Sept. 4	C. & J. Trading Co.
France	Exmelin	French barque	499	Antwerp	Aug. 19	L. Kniffier & Co.
Hotapur	Shaw	British barque	522	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 20	O. & O. Co.
Jumna	Bissett	British brig	346	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 10	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmore	American brig/tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	E. B. Watson.
Moses B. Tower	Hall	American schooner	637	Hongkong	Aug. 12	Edward Fischer & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	" 18	C. & J. Trading Co.
Willie	Badnoch	British barkantine	274	Newchwang via Kobe	" 30	Chinese
Wyle	Brown	British barque	800	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 15	Cornes & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Hart...	4	584	120	Gun-boat	Hakodate	Com. Evans
" Charybdis ...	17	2,187	400	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. Hotham
AMERICAN.—Richmond ...	14	2,700	—	Flag-ship	Kobe	Captain Benham
" Ashuelot ...	6	1,370	—	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Perkins
" Ranger ...	4	450	—	—	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
" Monongahela ...	11	2,100	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. Fitzhugh

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hiogo ...	Abbey Town	M. Raspe	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 20th
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Oct. 11th
Shanghai, &c. ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 17th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco ...	Levi Stevens	E. B. Watson	About Sept. 30th
Hongkong ...	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 13th
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 4th, at 4 P.M.
New York ...	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Quick despatch
London ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About Oct. 4th
London via Japan and China ...	Viceroy	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe ...	Wyle	Cornes & Co.	Sept. 30th

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAY-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

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London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

Risks at current rates on every description of Property.

LIFE.

At Home rates of premium and on the Participation System.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for Yokohama and Hiogo.

Yokohama, January 1, 1878. 4ly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE

DISINFECTANTS

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health

OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. b.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Dis-
infecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.
Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.**

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying
on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for
many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose
of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000
Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally
available for Export. These stores are by far the largest
private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under
the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially at-
tached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them
to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of
the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is
supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A.
Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits,
and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them
daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same
whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their
Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The
purity and genuineness of every article in this list are
guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and
39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the *standard* of
Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government,
namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain
one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing
W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing *quality* and
measure, and the *strength* also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden
Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St.,
Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West
End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne,
near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-
Western Goods Station, and Bonny Street,
Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street,
London.

FOR SALE.

ENGINE and BOILER for Steam launch, by YARROW
and HEDLEY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.

SAW BENCH, with CIRCULAR SAWS.

RICE CLEANING MACHINE.

WASHING MACHINE.

JOHNSON'S TEA LEAD, various sizes.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Yokohama, 13th May, 1879. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 77, Main Street,

COPIES OF THE
JAPAN DAILY MAIL,
JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,
JAPAN MAIL SUMMARY,

Where also subscriptions will be received.

DR. MAYET'S PAMPHLET ON
THE NATIONAL DEBT OF JAPAN.
The Finance Minister's Estimates for 1879-80.

SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 77, Main Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, August 21, 1879.

PIGOU, WILKS & LAURENCE,
(LIMITED.)



LONDON, DARTFORD AND BATTLE.

ONLY Makers of the "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.
Sporting, Rifle, Military, and Mining Powders of
every description.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878,
A SILVER MEDAL

Was Awarded Pigou, Wilks & Laurence by the Jury in
Class 40.

International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876,
A Medal and Certificate were Awarded this firm
for "Excellence of Manufacture."

AGENTS FOR JAPAN:

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, May 28, 1879.

KEROSENE OIL,

STORAGE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.

Yokohama, May 21, 1879.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE N. Y. MARITIME REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
NEW YORK CITY.

IT contains a large amount of general matter of interest
to Ship-owners, Marine Underwriters, Ship Chandlers,
Ship Builders, Ship Brokers, Commission Merchants and
all others connected with Marine Interests. Also A
Weekly Compendium, alphabetically arranged, giving the
latest reports and movements of all Sail Vessels and Steam-
ers engaged in foreign trade.

Reports of Marine Disasters, a full list of all vessels
homeward bound.

Freight Reports, Market Reports for Ship Materials,
&c., &c., &c.

*As an Advertising Medium this paper is valuable to all
business men.*

Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited, and
sample copies shown by

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77 A, Main Street.

Yokohama, September 1, 1879.

IN THE

"JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,"

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the

"TIMES OF THE TAIRA,"

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

Yokohama, July 14, 1879.

**IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.**

ANY information required regarding the conditions
for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were
slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July)
can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where
also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of
5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,

Acting Director-General.

Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

C. SEITZ & CO.,
CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENTS,
ATTEND TO LANDING,
CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.
(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, May 15, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner CornerStationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE
"DEXTER,"Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.Eastern extreme of Matsu Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima...S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.INOUE KAORU.
Minister of Public Works.

Tokei, April 11th, 1879.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment of

GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,

POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.

"Erie" and "Metropolitan" CIGAR LIGHTERS.

MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.

HAVANA CIGARS,

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

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Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.
April 6, 1878. 52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 23, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., I.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G——, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6in.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

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MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

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SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1878. 11.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 5D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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SILVERSMITHS SOAP

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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 16. BOXES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS PAPER &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 37.]

Yokohama, September 13, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.

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EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

V.

THE human understanding, says De Tocqueville, more easily invents new things than new words, and hence we are constrained to employ many improper and inadequate expressions. The use of the term "extra-territoriality" to designate the immunity of foreigners in Japan from the jurisdiction of the local courts, is but another instance of this well understood truth. Writers on public law complain, that this word is inapplicable even, as defining the privileges and immunities of public ministers; and that its use in that behalf, is illogical, misleading and even absurd.¹ The word however becomes much more misleading, illogical and absurd when employed to define the privileges, rights and immunities of private individuals, as these are determined by no fixed rule, but depend entirely upon the terms of the treaty by which they are alone conferred. We have already seen that private extra-territoriality originated in a peculiar system of public law, which prevailed among the nations of Europe during the dark ages.

The notion that every individual, wherever he went, carried the laws of his own country with him, was the great fundamental idea upon which all the extra-territorial rights, privileges and immunities of private individuals was founded. It is readily perceived that consular jurisdiction, founded upon such a system of public law, necessarily results in withdrawing private individuals residing abroad, not only from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals, but in exempting them absolutely from the laws of the territory. Under such a system, consular jurisdiction would neces-

sarily imply full sovereign authority in respect to persons. Such an institution would be little short of an *imperium in imperio*; and such personal privileges and immunities would imply nothing else than *extra-territoriality in fact*. There is no escape from these conclusions if the doctrine of personal laws is once presupposed; and if it can be rightly established that Americans and Englishmen carry with them the "laws of their country as their birthright" to Japan, it must result that they are then indeed entitled to the same rights, privileges and immunities, in Japan, which they would have enjoyed from a "cession or conquest of territory."

It has, however, been shown that such is not the case. At the time of the signing of the treaties between Japan and the Western Powers, the doctrine of personal laws was clearly repudiated by the positive law of nations.* As a proposition of international right it was a closed question. The opposite rule, "*Extra-territorium jus dicenti impune non paratur*," was universally accepted; and it was as clearly settled as any rule of international right, that no man, or class of men could claim, by reason of foreign birth or domicile, to be exempt from the common restraints of territorial law.²

The exemption of American and British subjects in Japan from the jurisdiction of the local courts in civil suits, is not therefore *complete* extra-territoriality. It is not an immunity from the general obligations and restraints of the municipal, or territorial laws, because the power to declare those laws has never been yielded up, and the usage of civilized nations makes it obligatory upon all strangers to respect and obey them, so long as they remain in the territory. Complete extra-territoriality can be claimed therefore, by virtue only of the express or implied consent of Japan: but the terms of the treaties express no such consent, and the law of nations existing at the time the treaties were signed absolutely forbids and repels such an implication.

As it was only proposed at this time to examine the subject of consular jurisdiction in Japan, with reference to the immunity of foreigners from the laws of the country, our inquiry—so far as it relates to consular jurisdiction in civil causes—properly closes here. It will however we think be neither unacceptable to the reader, nor wholly foreign to our purpose, if we stop here, and inquire by the laws of what country, consular courts in Japan should exercise the jurisdictions conferred upon them. Or to state it more accurately: by the laws of what country should consuls in Japan be governed in administering justice in private international cases, arising under existing treaties? It would be impossible to discuss in a paper of this kind,

² Bluntchili, International Law, 1868, § 360; Savigny, Vol. 1, Ch. 3, p. 99. Lord Brougham's celebrated judgment in the case *Warrender v. Warrender*, 9 Bligh, 111, 112; Lord Stowell's decision *Darymple v. Darymple*, and the authorities cited.

³ Bluntchili, *Moderne Völkerrecht*, a. 379; Polydon v. Prince 1, Ware, R. 413; Wharton's *Conflict of Laws*, Ch. 1, § 10, p. 10.

¹ Wheaton, Int. Law, P. III, Ch. I, § 226; and the interesting notes of Mr. Dana on the subject of diplomatic immunity.

all the rules and maxims of private international law applicable to such cases; to do so, would fill a volume; and besides, would require an amount of critical skill and learning to which we do not profess to lay claim. We only propose therefore, to present such of the leading principles of this branch of international jurisprudence as, in our opinion, directly or remotely, bear upon the main question. It is the province of private international law to determine before the courts of what nation each suit should be brought, and by the laws of what nation the rights of the parties should be determined. The first question named is settled by the terms of the treaty. The court of the defendant's country, in each case, entertains jurisdiction. The only question of international concern that remains to be settled is; by the law of what country should the consul proceed in the exercise of his jurisdiction? Should he, in determining the rights of the litigants, be governed by the laws of the defendant's country, or by the laws of Japan? And so, on the other hand, when an American or Englishman sues a Japanese; should the Japanese court be governed in deciding the suit, by the laws of the defendant's country, or by the laws of the United States or of Great Britain? Nothing can be plainer than that any general rules of public law, applicable to the courts of Japan, affecting the rights of the litigants in private international cases, should apply equally to the consular courts. For as we have already seen, the consular courts stand in the place of the Japanese courts, and exercise precisely the same jurisdiction as the Japanese courts would have done in the absence of any treaty agreement. Moreover, as a matter of moral obligation, or comity, the same rules that apply to the one should govern the other. In both cases however, there is something more than a question of comity; there is a matter of positive duty, imposed by treaty stipulations.

It is a well understood principle of jurisprudence that the origin of rights precedes the mode of enforcing them, and that the rights or merits of a case are anterior to, and independent of the remedy. Now although consular courts stand in the place of, the Japanese courts, and exercise the same jurisdiction in certain private international cases which belonged originally to these courts, they are nevertheless *Foreign courts*, and not Japanese courts. It becomes at once apparent therefore, that the merits and rights involved in private international cases in consular courts is separate and apart from the question of the remedy to be afforded; and that the former may be governed by the laws of the country where the right originated, while the latter may be controlled by the laws of the country or court in which such right is sought to be enforced.⁴

The general principle adopted among civilized nations, in private international cases is, that whatever regards the merits and rights involved in such actions, is governed by the law of the place where they originated, or are to be performed, without reference to the law of the former and that whatever relates to the order of judicial proceedings, or the remedy to be enforced, must be controlled by the *lex fori*,—the law of the country to the tribunals of which the appeal is made—without any regard to the domicile of the parties, the origin of the right, or the country of the act.⁵ "The laws of civil process," says Mr. Westlake, "are not like those which originated the rights,—commands addressed to the parties by their then permanent or temporary sovereign,—but they are commands address-

ed to the judge at the time of the suit and by his own sovereign, as to the conditions under which his justice is to be administered." It is nothing more than common sense, says Chief Justice Parker, to presume that when a citizen of the United States enters into a contract in another country with a subject or citizen thereof, and the contract is intended to be there performed, that both parties had regard to the law of the place where they were. And so likewise Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a celebrated case, declared: that courts of justice universally expound contracts made in a foreign country according to the law of the place where they were made, "such a practice," continued this learned judge, "contributes so largely to promote justice between individuals, and to produce a friendly intercourse between the sovereignties to which they belong, that courts of justice have continually acted upon it, as a part of the voluntary law of nations."⁶

"We all agree," says Mr. Justice Heath, "that in construing contracts we must be governed by the laws of the country where they are made, for all contracts have reference to such laws. But when we come to remedies, it is another thing. They must be pursued by the means which the law points out, where the case is tried."⁷

"What the nature of the obligation is," says Lord Chief Justice Eyre, "must be determined by the laws of the country where it was entered into, and then this country will apply its own law to enforce it."⁸

It would be useless to add authorities to prove the established usage among nations in regard to the law governing the construction of contracts and the mode of enforcing them in the respective national courts. It may be laid down as the settled usage of civilized nations, that the *lex loci* governs in everything that relates to the form, interpretation, obligation, and effect, of personal contracts,—and that the *lex fori* governs in everything relating to the forms and methods of proceeding, the remedy to be given, and the rules of evidence.⁹

These rules, says Judge Story, are founded, not merely in the convenience, but in the necessities of nations; for otherwise it would be impracticable to carry on an extensive intercourse with each other; "and the nation which should refuse to acknowledge these common principles, would soon find its whole commercial intercourse reduced to a state like that in which it now exists with savage tribes." There is an important exception to these rules however, which should not be overlooked. It is a maxim of universal application that, no court will enforce a contract in opposition to public morality, or opposed to the policy of the nation to which the court belongs. Mr. Justice Best has with great force said that contracts against good morals, or religion, or public rights, as well as contracts opposed to the national policy are deemed nullities in the courts of every nation where they are sought to be enforced, although they may be perfectly valid by the laws of the nation where they were entered into.¹⁰

We know of no provision in either of the existing treaties between Japan and the Western Powers which justifies, or requires a consul to deviate from either of these rules or maxims in the administration of justice in suits of a private international character. The courts of Great Britain and America are singularly committed to these principles. It has been said however, that these rules

6. *Bank of Augusta vs. Earle*, 13, Peters, 519, 585.

7. *Ogden vs. Saunders*, 12, Wheaton, p. 213.

8. *Melan vs. Fitzjames*, 1, Haas and Puller, 138.

9. *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, Part II., Ch. II, § 90-99. Henry, *Foreign Law*, § 1, p. 86. *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. 2, p. 141.

10. *Kent's Com. on Am. Law*, vol. 2, p. 454. *Westlake, Priv. Int. Law*, Ch. VII.

4. *Westlake's Private International Law*, Ch. VI., s. 165-166.

5. *Grotius's Jure de Bellac* Paris, 1, 2, C. 11, S. 5.

6. *Story, Conflict of Laws*, Ch. XIV, 8558; Lord Brongham's judgment in the celebrated case of *Dunn vs. Lipman*, 5 *Clark and Fenn*, 1, 13, 14; *Kent's Commentaries* Vol. 2, Sect. 27, p. 110-117; *Twiss, Law of Nations*, Ch. IX, S. 162, p. 234, 235.

rest upon comity or courtesy, and are therefore, only of imperfect obligation. In another article we shall endeavour to demonstrate that, upon whatever ground these rules may be sought to be placed, they rest for their true foundation upon the immutable principles of justice and reason, and that they are obligatory upon consular courts in Japan in a most peculiar and emphatic sense.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

III.

THE next thing to Physical Education is moral training, for without this we only produce an armed savage; we improve powers which may turn upon us some day and become a pest only and a formidable danger to society. The exercise and nurture of reasoning power and practical skill are of vital importance to the welfare of nations and individuals, but by what are they to be governed in this microcosm of man? The will can set them to work for good or for evil, but when the eternal principles of right and duty, under the governing principle of love, not only to our own country but to mankind in general, are neglected, what acts of unreason may not be indulged in? Unless there be in this microcosm a love of truth and fidelity and the other ethical doctrines which are so well understood in China and Japan, the will itself becomes but an arbitrary guide, setting in motion the whole machinery of intellect and practical ability to attain ends that result only in a false civilization. As Mr. Helps, writing on this very subject has aptly said: "Civilization has made it easy for a man to brutalize himself." And however paradoxical this may appear, it is but too true.

We put moral training before intellectual therefore, for if we educate not the moral powers,—draw out and brighten the innate consciousness of right and wrong, and endeavour to give a propensity to the will towards truth and justice and kindness and compassion, we have no guarantee that our labour will be anything but vain.

Moral training must begin in the family. So it begins in China. The wise precepts of the ancient Chinese are admirable in this respect. They relate chiefly to the family and the state—the Emperor being the father of his people as he is also the Son of Heaven. Unfortunately for the Chinese the theory of the family has had a narrowing influence upon them, and has among other causes tended to retard their progress in science and civilization. It has produced that exclusive system which keeps everything in that country *in statu quo*. Such is doubtless the tendency of patriarchal governments generally; we see it even in the history of the Jewish people, who lacked that life-giving spirit of Christianity, which opens its arms to the whole world and makes all men brethren. Parents being the first teachers, moral training begins especially in the family, and the closer the resemblance of the school-teacher to the parental model, the more likely will he be to have a moral influence over his pupils.

But what are these moral influences to be aimed at, and how are they to be exerted? They are such as will improve the highest, the noblest and the tenderest feelings of the heart. The minds of the young are peculiarly open to influences of this kind, and the most enduring impressions are made by the example of the teacher himself. We have no better model of a good schoolmaster than the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and of him the boys used to say:—"We cannot tell him a lie for he always believes us." The confidence which he showed in the sincerity of his pupils, induced sincerity and truthfulness in them. This virtue is particularly to be insisted on, for without it there will be continual distrust and suspicion. One of the earliest

weaknesses displayed in the child is fear;—it should be met by teaching courage,—not animal courage merely, for this is often the result of physical causes—but a moral courage such as will make him brave to speak truth, to overcome difficulties in his daily task, to labour with diligence, and to stand up for the right. By this he may drive away all fear and be filled with hope in his efforts ending successfully. He gets self-reliance, and with it an originality and character which he cannot otherwise obtain. Again, wilfulness is a tendency of the young. There is an inclination to follow arbitrarily their own will without regard to the commands and instructions of parents and teachers. Hence arises the necessity for inculcating habits of implicit obedience while *in statu pupillari*. The relations between tutor and pupil have to be constantly insisted upon and explained; the reasoning faculty is called in to show the value of all these good habits, and by examples from history and life generally, the pupils, or at least some of them, imperceptibly receive the impression of the beauty of moral actions as well as their use. This becomes to them a *morale*, and illustrates that the true meaning of *morale*—which are in fact *customs, manners, habits*—are correct.

The teacher is a guide through a land hitherto untrodden by the pupil, who must place reliance upon his instructions if he wish to accomplish his journey with ease and profit. By a kindly manner the tutor will induce a belief in his own sincerity, but strict obedience must be enforced if not voluntarily given. It would be considered the height of absurdity for a traveller to dispute with his guide the direction to be taken in traversing a difficult mountain range, how much more foolish is it to allow pupils to question the desirability of a certain course which their instructor proposes and which he has successfully traversed himself already. It was a saying of Goethe that "he wished to spare the young the circuitous routes over which he himself had strayed. Painful therefore may be the first steps, because all is dark in the great unknown regions to which he is advancing, but as the pupil is exercising faith in his guide he is obtaining a moral lesson of no little value, while at the same time he acquires a power to help himself, and these advantages derived from his initiatory training excite not only confidence in himself but love and reverence for his instructor.

There can be no doubt in any good man's mind, but that systematic moral training in schools is of the greatest importance. The manner in which it may be done is hinted above. The whole subject of ethics or moral science—which forms a distinct part of the university course in Oxford—cannot well be introduced into common schools, or into schools where the minds of the students are as yet immature. Yet much more might be done than has been done in the way of well selected illustrations from History and Biography, to be used as a reading book. In England, where the Holy Scriptures are part as it were of the life of the people, the moral lessons of the Bible are sufficient in themselves, but in Japan and in China, where there is a basis of Chinese philosophy to go upon, a very effective system of moral instruction for schools might be devised, especially if the authors availed themselves of the opinions and sentiments of Christian writers with whom they could agree. Of course sound morals must rest upon sound reasoning, and therefore the intellectual and the moral education will go hand in hand, though it is an error to suppose, as is too often done, that with intellectual development moral power and sentiment will increase. An intense feeling of the righteousness of truth, the justice of gratitude, and the beauty of sympathy and love to our fellow men, are feel-

ings which cannot well be brought about by arguments however clear; there must be a moral perception, a moral sense, and this is what ought to be cultivated along with the intellectual faculties in the schools.

THE expected Notification in reference to the Japanese Silver Yen will be found amongst our advertisements this week, as also an intimation from the two foreign Banks that they are prepared to accept and pay the Japanese coin at par with the Mexican Dollar. Mr. Okuma must be congratulated on having thus attained the object he has been striving at for some time, and in having now succeeded in carrying through a highly important measure. The complete object in view, however, will not be attained until Silver Yen are made legal tender in Hongkong; but from news published during the week, to the effect that the Governor of the colony had received the sanction of the Home Government to legalize a par value between the Yen and Dollar, it is not likely that any great delay will occur before the whole wishes of the Finance Minister have been secured. The first step has now been taken, and we can see no reason to doubt that it will prove a success.

IT is not long since one of the native papers seriously described a council of military officers in Tokio, at which one of the Generals present declared that he could seize China with 120,000 troops. The public is naturally inclined, first of all to doubt the statement having been made; or, if made, to wonder where the troops are to come from;—again, if procured, how they could be transported to China, armed, equipped and maintained there. One of these points is answered by the announcement (which will be found amongst our items of Japanese news) that the population of Japan available for military service amounts to no less than 6,617,076 men between the ages of 17 and 40. This statement could only have been more astonishing if it had also included that arms and ammunition or funds existed for equipping a quarter of that force. We have gradually learnt to accept the native census as correct in its statement of the total population of Japan being thirty-three millions; but it is impossible to think that a fifth part of that should consist of men between 17 and 40, and it is of course still more absurd to think that any but a very small proportion of the people of that age could be available for actual service. However, we will not deny that even more than 120,000 fighting men could be raised in Japan; but not for service out of the country, and it would be folly for the Tokio Generals to think that they could collect that number for an invasion of China. And it would be equal folly for Japan to think that the force she could collect would be sufficient to carry out a successful invasion of that country. The *Akebono Shimbun* of to-day would appear to realize that the undertaking would not be an easy one, when it informs its readers that the population of China, in eighteen provinces, amounts to 405 millions, which, going upon the proportions applied to Japan, would produce a fighting population of eighty millions.

As regards the means of transport possessed by Japan, it is far greater than that allowed by one of our daily contemporaries, who lately considered 12,000 men as the utmost that could be carried by the fleet of the Mitsu Bishi. That Company alone possesses 32 seagoing steamers and 5 seagoing sailing ships; whilst in Japan there are, in all, 61 seagoing merchant steamers, and 66 sailing vessels of over 100 tons register, all of which, in case of emergency, could be available—especially for a short voyage. The old *Delta*, before her present alterations, carried 1,300 soldiers on her

first trip to Formosa in 1874, and each of the Shanghai Mail steamers could doubtless take 2,000 at a pinch. But we surely have no need to drift into a discussion as to the ways and means for a Japanese invasion of China. It cannot be possible that sensible men, and we are loath to doubt the good sense of the Japanese cabinet, for a moment contemplate such a proceeding. Whatever necessity may exist for a possible defence of her newly made Prefecture,⁹ Japan certainly has no reasons for thinking of waging a war out of her own territory.

THE proposed Memorial of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce to the Government, on the subject of amending the laws relating to Debtors and Creditors, will be read with interest. And we have every reason to think that the recommendations made by the Chamber will have great weight in influencing some early action on the part of Government, which has hitherto shown itself anxious to give the Tokio Chamber far more of a legislative power than that held by similar associations in other countries. The present memorial is the outcome of a communication from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, based upon facts drawn to its attention by one of our leading mercantile firms; and it shows that the Japanese representative merchants are quite alive to the unsatisfactory nature of their present Bankruptcy Laws. It can hardly be wondered at that a Japanese association should decline to recognize that foreign creditors have any greater claims to protection against their native debtors than the natives possess amongst themselves. This we are, also, quite willing to admit, and the changes which we hope may be made in the law are those which will be as advantageous to the native merchant as to the foreign one, and be applicable to both. The only fault we find with the Tokio memorial is that it is not strong enough in its recommendations. It justly points out that the disadvantages under which a creditor now labours in the native courts are: (1) the delay now allowed for notices of appeal, amounting to ninety days; (2) the debtor's power of delaying execution of judgment, even in summary cases; and (3) the debtor's power of disposing of his property during the progress of the case. The memorial suggests that the time for appeal should be shortened, but we think it would have realized the position better if it had urged its curtailment to ten days at the most, and then only upon payment into court of the judgment debt. Failing this payment it is unfair to a creditor that he should suffer further loss by property still remaining under the sole control of his debtor, even for a single day. The memorial does suggest that 'security money' should be deposited by any appellant, but this is rather vague; whilst the alternative appointment of a 'guarantor' is still more vague and—under the present laws—very tedious and difficult to realize as anything tangible. We believe that, at present, a guarantor is not liable until ninety days after his principal has been proved incapable of paying the guaranteed debt, and that then the claimant has to go through the same procedure against the guarantor as he formerly had to take against the original debtor—a course which proves a Japanese 'guarantee' to be of a very indefinite value.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce has done good service to the interests it represents, to the commercial and moral interests of Japan, by pointing out to the Government the present unsatisfactory Bankruptcy laws; and, coming from its own subjects, the Government cannot fail to take some action upon this memorial which, we trust, will prove the means of increasing the credit and, thereby, the prosperity of Japanese trade.

WE publish this week the text of the usual Summary of Trade for the past year, compiled at H. M. Legation from the Consular Reports which have already appeared in our columns, and in our next issue we shall give the Tables

to which the present document refers. These tables are, this year, exceedingly comprehensive as they include statistics of the Foreign Trade of Japan since 1860, and thus establish a standard reference for future comparisons. We defer our own comments upon this summary until presenting the tables themselves, the scope of which will be found explained in the present document, which shows that H. M. Legation has devoted great labor to a task it has ably carried out.

A SUDDEN change has come upon the scene of Afghan politics. Whilst reading a description of the congratulations offered in Parliament to the Viceroy of India, and to the army, upon the successful termination of another Afghan war, we are suddenly reminded of the disorganized state of that country by hearing that an insurrection has broken out in Cabul; the English residency attacked; its defenders killed after a stubborn resistance, and our new ally, the Ameer, besieged. It was in September, 1840, that the first symptoms of the insurrection against Shah Shuja showed themselves, after the English army had defeated Dhost Mahomed and for nearly two years endeavoured to consolidate the power of their new protégé. History again seems to be repeating itself, but its repetition is not likely to go beyond this first and sudden success of the insurrectionists. Our present envoy is no repetition of Sir William Macnaghten, nor our General a second Elphinstone. It is not likely that the experiences of 1840 will have been forgotten or that proper precautions will have been omitted against the oft proved treachery of the Afghans. Forty years ago we lulled ourselves into the belief that, having once beaten the Afghan army, the people would be friendly to our influence; forty years ago our military chiefs showed incapacity and our envoy vacillation; but such weakness we will not think can again repeat itself. Luckily the present outbreak has declared itself before communications with India are made difficult, if not insuperable, by winter; and in a few days we shall doubtless hear of an ample force again passing the Khaiber to ensure our hold upon Afghanistan and to punish the treachery which has just been committed.

But, hopeful as we would still be that the disaster now telegraphed does not include the death of Major Cavagnari and the whole of his escort, the second telegram announcing that all the defenders of the residency have been killed gives great cause to dread that a very serious massacre has taken place. The news recalls the scenes of November 1840, so vividly described by Sir Vincent Eyre, when for more than a month the English garrison suffered so dreadfully in their badly constructed cantonments, without food or water, obliged to fight for almost each day's supply,—until starvation forced them to make that sham treaty with the chiefs and commence their sad march in mid-winter towards Jellalabad: a march which cost the lives of about twelve thousand people. But that disaster has remained without its parallel in modern history, and we will not think that its lessons can have been so disregarded as to make a repetition of any part of it possible.

The following extract from a late number of the *Friend of India* is very *à propos* to the news we have just received by telegraph:—

"Commercial information from Cabul is to the effect that the Amir Yakob Khan is by no means securely seated on the throne. He is said to be in great danger of losing Herat and the Turkistan districts, and also Candahar, as soon as our troops are withdrawn from the latter place; the most powerful chiefs and tribes are opposed to the fulfilment of the terms of his treaty with us; the hill tribes are decidedly hostile; a Persian army is concentrating on the borders of Herat. While trouble is thus looming in the future, it is added that internal disturbances already exist; that if Yakob Khan really is sincere, and endeavours to carry out the terms of the treaty and escapes assassination, we shall be compelled to support him with a

strong army, and to undergo the ruinous expense of another protracted and desultory campaign in Afghanistan, and will be fortunate if we are not eventually obliged to retain permanent military possession. There seems to be no reason to doubt the correctness of this news. Those who communicate it have no object in stating anything but the bare truth; they favor no particular policy, and are deeply interested in the preservation, of peace and the security and restoration of commerce, which has suffered much by our hostile advance into Afghanistan. Of course history repeats itself; and if our rulers will not profit by its teaching, they have no one else but themselves to blame. With a British Envoy resident in Cabul itself, and liable to assassination, it will be very easy for Yakob Khan's enemies at any time to compromise him, and bring on a rupture with the British Government. And any number of "Ghazis" are always forthcoming in Afghanistan, only too ready to accept the crown of martyrdom by killing a white and Nazarene infidel. It will yet be proved by sad experience that the objections consistently offered by the late Amirs Dost Mahomed and Shere Ali to the reception and residence of British Political Agents, were well founded. It is undeniable that the late Gholam Hyder, when heir-apparent to the Cabul throne and Governor of Candahar, had the greatest possible difficulty in preserving the lives of the members of the Lumsden Candahar Mission of 1856-57. Even at the present time, assassination by "Ghazis," of members of our force at Candahar, is by no means uncommon."

CHARLES RICKERBY.

"NEQUE ULLA EST AUT MAGNO AUT PARVO LETHI FUGA."

IT seems a miserable, almost a heartless, task to attempt any record of the measure or the motives of the mourning into which so many of us have been thrown by the news of our old friend's death. Not alone are we harassed by the wretched incompetence of language, the mockery of words that 'half conceal and half reveal the soul within,' but we are also painfully sensible that any exponent our own memory of such a man can furnish, must be at best a weak and faulty index of the large sympathy he earned and bestowed amongst us.

For his was not a mind that adapted itself to one phase of fellowship or one groove of fancy alone. Whether of those that associated with him personally, or of those that knew him only through his delightful pen, each found some music of thought that seemed in perfect harmony with his individual mood, and it is not our least melancholy reflection at this moment, that one who could thus be witty with the glad and sad with the sorrowful, was himself so seldom free from the communion of importunate care.

There may be those who will say that the profession he had chosen was to think and feel for us, or that large stores gathered from the treasures bequeathed to time by his master-minds made it easy to bestow fitting fragments on the requirements he encountered in his path; but this cold abstraction falls far, very far short of the genial reality. The journalist in a great metropolis may live almost entirely apart from the world of which he writes; the units of its mass may have for him no individuality; they may be but factors in a mighty aggregate, and if he approach them at all, it may be only to seek some fragmentary sentiment or apathetic inference. But the case is far different in such a community as ours. Common pain of weary exile; common contact of untiring trouble; common glimpses of fleeting prosperity; all these things constrain us to so close a vicinity of interest and impression, that we cannot afford to permit the distinction of individuality and catholicism; cannot be content to separate the public critic from the private censor. The pen that traces the annals of our doings and appraises the value of our efforts, is guided by a hand that daily meets our own in social intercourse: our journalist is our biographer: our author and his subjects walk side by side down paths that may not diverge. If the more untoward issue of these relations must inevitably be, here friendship sacrificed to justice, there justice blinded by umbrage, let us at this moment only remember that their happier outcome has also been, on the one side keen sympathy and gentle judgment, on the other congenial appreciation and affectionate esteem.

Looking back through a long vista of memories to the sunnier days of our settlement, we can recall the time when among the prospects that lightened the week-day's toil—not then indeed without golden reward—the perusal of the Sunday morning's journal was by no means least gladly anticipated. We

could afford then to be generous in more than thought alone. Our editor was our friend and guest, lacking neither sympathy nor support. We congratulated him on his sallies, twitted him with his foibles, and eagerly discussed with him possible and impossible phases of the romantic novelty that surrounded us. Would that we might tarry for ever among those reminiscences! Old familiar faces of well loved friends rise again from that radiance, one by one, and as we follow them with yearning gaze, fade from our tear-blurred eyes, some into the confusion of wider and busier spheres, some into the shadows of poverty and exile, and some, alas! too many, into the darkness of the 'undiscovered lands.' Of the few that remained, none was more intimately associated with the brightness of those days than the man who has just been taken from us. No time, however untimely, no season however unseasonable, found his pen unwilling or unready either to minister to our mirth or unravel our perplexities. He had never to search for, but only to select from, his ideas. Of merry quip, caustic couplet, happy metaphor or rounded period, he was an accomplished master, and whether vindicating the reputation of an outraged friend, casting up the chances of a commercial venture, or describing the experiences of a warm-hearted scholar, he carried with him an audience that cannot easily forget his excellence.

We would fain draw the curtain here, for we love to think that in those times, if not altogether fortunate, he was at least happy. But to spare our own sorrow were to do an injustice to his memory. The light affection of those that knew him in his prosperity is little worthy to be weighed against the deep respect of those that watched him in his adversity. Few, very few of us, had any opportunity of estimating the measure of his sufferings: he bore them too bravely; complained of them too little. Let it suffice to pray that none of us may ever know the bitter agony of the highly gifted man who, with health, strength and resources alike failing, sees himself beaten back, bruised and exhausted, from the struggle where others, incomparably his inferiors, are winning honour for themselves and affluence for those they love: and let us to this prayer add a hope that, if such a misfortune should unhappily overtake us, we may be granted the courage and the fortitude to endure it as he did.

He left us in the spring, not without faith in the constancy of our friendship, and the news of his death comes to us in the autumn, amid the patter of the sullen rain and the rustle of the falling leaves; yet it is some small solace to remember that, sailing into the summer of old England, his last hours wanted not the ministrations of gentle hands nor the tears of tender affection.

"Thy leaf has perish'd in the green,
And, while we breathe beneath the sun,
The world which credits what is done
Is cold to all that might have been."

THE JAPANESE STAGE.

The energetic proprietor of the Shintomiza Theatre has made a bold step in introducing scenes of western life, characters and costumes of European models, and an English Opera troupe, upon the Japanese stage. The innovation is a bold one, but it will not, we think, prove a successful one. To judge from the way the performance now going on at the Shintomiza Theatre is received by the Japanese public, it is evident that the blood and murder scenes of their own stage, the reedy theatrical tone of voice hitherto adopted by their actors, and the noisy orchestra of *samain*, drum and wooden clappers is far preferred to the quiet drawing room scene of a Japanese Consulate at San Francisco; to the ordinary colloquial voice and language of Japanese travellers; to the best notes from a well played piano, or to excellently rendered European song. The strained intonation of a gaudily dressed samurai draws its shout of applause from pit and gallery, whilst the highest effort of the *prima donna* evokes only laughter. And it was hardly to be expected that the result would be different; the Japanese public can believe in the reality of their own scenes, in the personality of their own characters, but they know not whether the Crystal Palace is real or fancied, whether the foreign dressed Danjuro is giving a caricature to be laughed at, or represents a type they are to copy. There could be no

mistake, however, in laughing at the constantly repeated *mina uroshii* or the piggy of the actors who took the parts of American sailors and English tourists and, accordingly, the laugh was general each time those words were used, or each time the wide-awake fell from the head of old Gonzayemon in the height of his grief at the loss of his son. The grief of the old man seemed but simulated when drying his tears with a white cotton handkerchief, but the joke of his hat falling off was real!

The first piece now performed at the Shintomiza, and which occupies the first three hours of the Japanese play-goer's holiday—a holiday from noon till midnight—is one of the good old style, an episode from the Minamoto and Taira time, the struggles between the Genji and Heiabi. Here we have murder and bloodshed (or rather decapitation without blood) in quantity; a child takes the life of an old man; people commit *kara kiri*, and retainers rush to their masters to be killed. Heads disappear within the folds of a cloak, and dummies are held up whilst the supposed corpse walks off the stage. And a horse comes on, larger than life, with curved neck, gaily caparisoned trappings; saddle with heavy stirrups into which the hero mounts, and harangues his army and the audience. The delusion is only spoilt by the four legs betraying men's feet and by a prop occasionally introduced under the horse to take the rider's weight off the men's shoulders, while he delivers a longer speech than usual, or takes the head off his prisoner. These are the sights to thrill a Japanese audience, and if they cared to learn anything from western notions it would be to encore the performance of that horse, or get that murder scene repeated.

But the play we have come to see is entitled the "Extraordinary Adventures of the Wrecked;" the piece which forms the attempt at revolutionizing the Japanese taste, and which in introducing western scenes and western costumes, leads up to the Grand Opera at Paris, where we are supposed to be when listening to the Vernon troupe, who now form part of the *personnel* of the Shintomiza Company. The first scene shows a Japanese fishing boat lately blown from the coast, and now toasting helplessly on the sea. Its occupants are old Gonzayemon, his son Miozo and a sailor; they are in the last extremities of hunger and despair and look in vain for any succour. The scene is effective, the actors are yet near Japan, the boat is thoroughly Japanese and the dresses, especially the one of the *senko*, are very Japanese. The sea is also admirably imitated, the rise and fall of the waves is done to perfection and the idea of distance is as well given as we have seen on many a London Theatre. The old man crouches down in his agony, but wishes to die that his companions may yet live a little longer; the son is prostrated and the only one with any energy left is the young sailor. He, however, thinks only of his masters, determines to sacrifice himself for them; and, before they can prevent it he stabs himself, and expires in their arms. But help is at hand: the smoke of a steamer has been seen in the distance; Miozo makes signals, although too weak to support the improvised flag for more than a few frantic wavings; they have been seen and ere long a boat comes to their rescue,—the gig of a Pacific Mail Steamer, with two sailors in unimpeachable nautical costume at the oars, and the purser or some equally well clad official in the stern sheets, in white clothes, a black neck tie and everything *selon les regles*. Except on the stage the boat would not have been considered sea worthy to launch in such a sea, and it is no wonder that she could not approach near the shipwrecked ones. The only plan is for Miozo, the son, to swim towards the pair-oared gig carrying a rope with him. This he succeeds in doing and draws loud applause from the audience as he disappears and reappears in the waves before reaching his goal. The father has now to be saved; the line is hauled upon, but alas! it breaks; the old man falls back in the boat and the current sweeps them both out of sight.

The second act introduces us to the front of the Japanese Consulate at San Francisco, the faithful copy of a small police station, similar to many now existing in Japan with the self conceit of fancying themselves European built houses. A portico, a sign board with 'Japanese Consulate,' two formidable looking lamp posts and four uncomfortable tea house chairs in

the street, complete the first picture of a civilized town. The officials of the Consulate lounge on to the chairs, of course they are smoking cigars and of course they have nothing to do beyond trying to look comfortable in their western attire. Two Chinese servants are introduced and they certainly are well 'got up,' affording some amusement by their pidgin Japanese. The Pacific Mail steamer has arrived and by her our hero Miozo, who now appears in a black suit with tight fitting boots and an awkward gait to report his arrival, accompanied by the people who had rescued him. Danjuro takes the part of Miozo and certainly does it as well as it could be performed. He well portrays the discomfort of his new dress, he still prefers kneeling in the presence of the Consulate officials to sitting on the chairs provided, and shows his trouble with the new boots by constantly nursing his 'poor feet.' The sailors, however, are as bold as could be, take their seats without hesitation and when the slightest chance occurs chime in with their pet phrase *minas uroshii*. Miozo is soon introduced into the interior of the Consulate where the Consul, formal as becomes a Japanese official, shows a gradually awakening interest as the story of the shipwreck and rescue proceeds—a story which Danjuro tells with much effect, with hesitation at first, as speaking to a superior, and then with excitement as he relates the loss of his father and his own rescue. The Consul's wife and sister-in-law appear, two characters taken by male actors, very well dressed as western ladies. Many foreign amateurs do not 'make up' so well, walk so well or dispose of their hands so well, when in ladies' attire, as do Messrs. Iwai-hanahiro and Sawe Mura: their dresses being excellent and in good taste. The sister-in-law (Miss Wakaba) is on the point of leaving for Washington and it is settled that Miozo shall accompany her. The next scene shows us a party of wild Indians preparing to attack the coming train and very wild they are indeed, being as little like Indians of any known race as their gibberish is unlike any known tongue. The train approaches, a very poor specimen of a Noah's ark on wheels, and a sad parody of anything deserving the name. The Indians have removed the rails, but some exertion of the scene shifters is necessary to capsize the car, after which a passenger or two emerges from the bottom and our own friends come on to the stage from the wings. Of course a general fight ensues, and thanks to very wild hitting and many feats of gymnastics, the *melée* lasts a long time before Miozo is left for dead on the field, and Miss Wakaba carried off by her captors.

The third Act brings us in front of the Crystal Palace "on the Tames" when most of our acquaintances turn up again. The scene is a poor one; as good as we could expect perhaps in a Japanese Theatre, but unlikely to impress any Japanese with a wish to visit it, or to satisfy others who may actually have seen it. Of course our sailor friends are here again, and here is also old Gonzayemon, in black suit and wide awake hat, whom we last saw crouching in the bottom of a Japanese boat and drifting, helpless, at sea. He had been picked up by an English vessel and, as a matter of course, comes to London and the Crystal Palace. He now hears of the death of his son Miozo in America, is overwhelmed with grief (very well acted by Nakamura) and finally jumps from the Crystal Palace steps into the Thames, the river, fortunately for his purpose, being close at hand. The Act closes as the old gentleman leaps below the footlights, a few excited people rush about the stage, and one of our *minas uroshii* acquaintances frantically waves a light fishing rod over the river.

Act IV. transports us to the front of the Grand Opera at Paris, a scene somewhat like the building itself, if a dome, windows and light shining through them can make up the likeness. Here Miozo re-appears, as the jockey servant of a French doctor, whom he is now serving out of gratitude for curing the wounds inflicted upon him by the American Indians, for, of course, he had not been killed. Miss Wakaba, whom we left in the hands of the Indians, has also been miraculously saved by some brave Frenchmen and she is now in Paris. Her brother-in-law, the Consul, has come to meet her from San Francisco, and a general happy meeting takes place of all our friends with the exception only of poor old Gonzayemon who was lately for the second time, left as drowned. However the old gentleman again comes to life in the Fifth Act, this

time in the Bois de Boulogne, having been saved from the 'Tames' by an Englishman. He here meets his son Miozo and all the other personages of the play—who have either been saved from death and brought by force of circumstances to the 'good country of France' or have travelled round the world to join in this happy meeting.

The plot of the "Wrecked ones" is very poor, the scenery, with the exception of the boat scene off Japan, is a sad parody on what might have been presented to a Japanese audience as descriptive of America or Europe, and must be a disappointment to those travelled Japanese who would like to see a fair description of the life they had led during their absence from Japan. Between the fourth and fifth acts the Vernon troupe take their part in the entertainment and one's interest is now centered upon the effect their performances may have on the Japanese public. The programme prepared us for the "Grand Duchess" but the performance turned out to be a selection from "The Daughter of the Regiment" a difference, however, which would not affect the majority of the audience. It must have required great good nature on the part of the performers to go through their parts when their best efforts and their best songs were laughed at by the house, or interrupted by inopportune applause, but the best was made of it and the supposed tastes of the native public consulted by more exaggerated acting than would be appreciated by a foreign audience. An important addition to the strength of Mr. Vernon's troupe has been made by the arrival of Madame and Maestro Hirlemann, the former being a most accomplished vocalist and the latter an excellent pianist and violinist. But Madame Hirlemann's song, given from the front of the stage to her husband's accompaniment; well as it was rendered, was lost upon her audience and great must have been her disappointment to find the last bar of her song greeted with laughter instead of an encore. The singers' universal trick of condensing all the effect of their powers into the last few notes of a song are lost upon the Japanese, who—in their innocence of music—look upon it more as a joke than art.

Altogether, the present performance at the Shintomiza Theatre does not impress us with the fact that the Japanese want any change in their theatrical shows, and still less with the idea that the way in which a change has now been attempted is satisfactory or likely to succeed.

A LOST DAY.

Back in that ancient and mystic time,
Dim and vague as the nursery rhyme,
That we conned in childhood over;
A mighty king, so the legends say,
Mourned in deep grief he had lost a day,
Which he never could discover.

And though you say with the skeptical air,
Which modern savants delight to wear,
That these fables are deceiving;
Still the thing is as plain as it ever can be,
That he must have sailed this very same sea,
And the tale is worth believing.

For the same thing happened to me, I know
A little more than three years ago,
And I put the two cases together;
I lost a day from the years glad prime,
A gem from the tiara of old Time,
In the golden autumn weather.

And like the king in the ancient tale,
With grief and longing that never fail,
I seek for its golden glory;
This vanished day, with its influence sweet,
Is needed to make my life complete,
To round out its perfect story.

This day that I lost from sun to sun,
Holds the gentle deeds I might have done,
The words that I might have spoken;
The glad success and the wishes crowned,
The perfect bliss I have never found,
The vows that were kept unbroken.

And as the king through the dusty years,
Has sent his moan, with its burden of tears;
—'Tis all that we know of his story;—
So I mourn my loss in this idle rhyme
And I know the tale of that olden time,
Is more than a legend hoary.

H. W. D.

Yokohama, September, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Riding down Nogé Hill one morning, some eleven years ago, I saw a large Japanese dog cross the road, carrying in its mouth a woman's fore-arm which had apparently been severed by a sword-cut. A lazy ejaculation of "oya, ningen no te ja nai ka?" was the only notice taken by the bystanders.

At that time there was a valley behind the Nogé execution ground where the spectacle of dogs gnawing beggars' remains might frequently be seen.

Is there, do you suppose, the remotest possibility—I employ the most hypothetical mood my knowledge suggests—that Professor Morse's cannibals may have been Pariah dogs?

Yours truly,

F. B.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 8th, 1879.

Mutiny has broken out amongst the inhabitants of Cabul. They have attacked and set fire to the British residency and besieged Yakoub Khan.

LONDON, September 10th, 1879.

The defence of the British residency at Cabul was most stubborn, and loss to enemy great. The Cabulese made an unsuccessful attempt to storm it. They then set fire to the doorway, swarmed in, and killed the defenders.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2589, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 18TH DAY, DO-YO-III.

DEATHS.

At No. 157, Bluff, Yokohama, 10th September, 1879, SARAH SHRIEVE, relict of the late George Julius Dare, of Singapore, aged 62 years.

On the 17th July, at Brixton (three weeks after his return from Japan), CHARLES DUROC RICKERBY, aged forty-five, second son of the late Joseph Rickerby, of Sherborne-lane, City.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on the 10th September, at 9.45 A.M., CAPTAIN T. HESCHOFF, of Poole, England.

At Totauka, on the 8th September, 1879, GEORGE WILLIAM ROSE, Aged 43.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer *Volga* arrived from Hongkong early on Tuesday forenoon, bringing the London mail of 25th July. The *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and way ports arrived on Thursday morning. The homeward mails were despatched by the P. and O. steamship *Malacca*, this morning, at daylight. The steamship *Viceroy*, which left on Tuesday, took forward a mail for Shanghai and way ports.

The usual September change in Yokohama weather has set in during the past week, and for five days cold winds and rain have proclaimed the summer finished. The unusual rainfall of last year caused serious floods throughout this province, but although our present downfall is steady enough, we are still far below last year in quantity. During the first week of last September we had 4.45 inches; in the second week 3.29; in the third 8.01; and in the fourth 0.03; giving a total for the

month of 15.78 inches. This year the rainfall for the month, up to Thursday night, had only amounted to 2.275 inches; but it still continues in an earnest manner as if anxious to make up for lost time. Snow has already appeared on the summit of Fujiyama—a month earlier than last year. This decided change in the temperature has caused a marked decrease in the cholera statistics. Yesterday, only one new case is on record as having occurred in the native town. The returns issued by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, and compiled up to the 6th instant, for the whole country, notifies the following totals:—Cases, 126,145; deaths, 68,360; recoveries, 17,336; still under treatment, 40,449; mortality, 54.19 per cent.

On Wednesday the 10th, four changes were made in the Japanese Ministry which became public on the following morning. They were as follows:—

H. E. Terashima, Councillor of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be Minister for Public Education.

H. E. Inouye, Councillor of State, Minister for Public Works and President of Legislative Bureau, to be Minister for Foreign Affairs.

H. E. Yamada, Lieut.-General, Senior Vice Minister of Justice and Councillor of Senate, to be Councillor of State and Minister for Public Works.

H. E. Yenomoto, Vice Admiral, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to be official of 2nd rank in the Department of Foreign Affairs. (still holding his former office.)

Some rumors had been in existence as to differences of opinion in the cabinet, but none affecting the offices which have just changed hands. We must accept the surprise with which the news now comes as a proof that Japan is still closed with the seal of secrecy, to her own people, and especially to foreign curiosity. In Europe, such coming events could not fail to have cast shadows before them which would have been reproduced in some club gossip or in some newspaper; but here we may be on the brink of a sudden change in politics or government and yet not know of it until the event is consummated. When it suits their purpose the Japanese officials can still maintain the closest secrecy and we may be sure that other changes, more important than those now made, would also come upon us with equal suddenness. To foreigners the most important appointment now made is that of His Excellency Inouye Kaoru to the post of Foreign Minister, thus replacing H. E. Terashima Munenori who has held that position for so many years. Whether justly or not, the opinion prevails that, able, amiable and courteous as the late Foreign minister is, he has been found wanting in decision and firmness when those qualities were especially required. The appointment now made will give satisfaction, for few members of the Government possess a more accurate knowledge of western life and people, (derived from personal intercourse,) than Mr. Inouye, whose courteous manner and sympathy with foreign modes of thought cannot fail to make his intercourse with the Diplomatic Body smooth and pleasant. He has given proof of firmness of character and he is accredited with moderate views regarding the future Tariff which Japan should adopt; whilst his known convictions as to financial policy are a guarantee that his advice will not lead the country into war or other extravagances, but that he will support the principles laid down by the Finance Minister in his last budget. Admiral Yenemoto, who has lately added diplomatic experience to the qualities of a brave and frank sailor, will doubtless be a valuable addition to the staff of the Foreign Office where work must now be very pressing. General Yamada, the new Minister of Public Works, has earned a high position by his courage and unswerving adherence to this Government in 1868, and, later, during the Satsuma rebellion. He is understood to have devoted himself to study and literary pursuits while holding his late office of Senior Vice Minister of the Judicial Department.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 11th makes a very lame withdrawal of the conversation it reported last week as having taken place between Mr. Okuma and the Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and which we reproduced last Saturday. It now says "we find the account of the conversation between the Finance Minister and a certain foreign merchant of Yokohama, which we published the other day as it had been reported to us, was, in some points, erroneous, and that the Englishman was not so blameable as was

therein stated. We therefore take this opportunity of cancelling the statement." We expect the 'some points' referred to include the whole paragraph, but it would be amusing to hear wherein the editor thought he had attached blame to the foreign merchant. If he expected credence to be given to such a long speech actually having been delivered by the Minister, he surely could not have expected us to believe that Mr. Wilkin was without a reply. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* may rest assured that no foreigner believed one word of its long statement, and that few will care about its present contradiction. We merely availed ourselves of it to show a portion of the gossip with which the native papers are full. But, for the information of any who may think a more serious refutation of the *Nichi Nichi's* account should be given, we may add—on authority—that no request to visit the Treasury or Printing Department was ever made by the Chairman of our Chamber of Commerce, and that he and the other gentlemen who went up, did so upon an invitation conveyed to them. Mr. Okuma never made the remarks with which he was credited, and, in fact, the whole story of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* was little else than a pure fabrication.

We are glad to see that the advisability of a visitation of the Foreign settlement was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Health, on the 5th instant; and, as that took place a week ago, we presume that the wished for co-operation of the Foreign Consuls has since been obtained and the visits actually commenced. We hope the Inspectors have passed in front of the Grand and International Hotels, and that nothing interfered to afford them the full benefit of the horrid stench which proceeds from the two corner drains of those establishments.

A correspondent in Shanghai has furnished us with a few particulars about the Buddhist settlement in the island of Pootoo, (so well known as the summer resort of Shanghai residents,) which we are glad to make a note of. The island is solely inhabited by members of the Buddhist priesthood, where they first settled about the year A.D. 300. There are three large monasteries and a great number of small outlying temples: the chief monastery being one of the finest known by foreigners in China, whilst the priests are of a superior class. The chief principle of their creed is that of Amida Butsu (The Almighty) similar to the Japanese sects of Monto-shin and Jis-shin. Special temples are also dedicated to Kwan-Yin (Kwan-non in Japan), the Goddess of Mercy, who according to the traditions of Pootoo is said to have died in that island. It has already been suggested how interesting a field exists for enquiry as to the points of similitude and difference between the Buddhist sects of China and Japan, and also for a comparison between these and their Indian prototypes, and we are glad to hear that the study has been taken seriously in hand.

The wish to show a public recognition of the services to science and commerce of Professor Nordenstjöld and members of the *Vega* expedition, has resulted in a dinner to be given in Tokio, on Monday next, by the members of the two Asiatic Societies and the Tokio Geographical Society; whilst in Yokohama the intention is to give a picnic,—an intention the weather seems determined to thwart.

The community will be glad to hear that, under the auspices of the Amateur Associations of which the late Mr. Julius Dare was a member, a Committee has been formed to receive the signatures of those desirous of joining in a DARE MEMORIAL. The precise form which this memorial may take will be afterwards decided upon. Lists for signature will be found at the United Club, the Club Germania, the Oriental Bank Corporation and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They are to close on the 18th September instant.

The Committee of the "Société Suisse de Tir" announce that their meeting has been postponed from the 20th, to Saturday, the 27th September; also that it has been decided to allot eight prizes to the *Cible Patrie*.

The Shanghai *Mercury* hears that the damages to the China Merchants' S.N. Co.'s steamer *Harau* and the Mitsui Bishi Mail S. Co.'s *Tokio Maru* amount to about Twelv 30,000, the whole of which has to be paid by the China Merchants' S.N. Co.

The native papers of this morning state that, owing to some troubles reported in the Kochi Ken, 300 policemen have been sent to that prefecture (Tosa). The farmers near Odawara

and Hakone are also stated to have risen again: the authorities, on the evening of the 11th instant, in consequence of the preventive measures adopted there against cholera.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the programme of the Jockey Club for the Autumn Meeting, which we published last week. The Committee seem to have had a very confused idea of the meaning of the alteration which was made in one of the Club rules at the last half-yearly meeting; and, although we have no sympathy with the alteration referred to—which we consider aimed a death blow at amateur racing in Yokohama—we must express surprise at the way in which the programme has been drawn up. The Committee have undoubtedly framed the programme with a view of shutting out certain well-known ponies from the course, and by so doing have succeeded in alienating the support of some of the owners, so many of whom have expressed their intention of not entering their ponies, that we should not be surprised if the Autumn meeting falls through altogether, unless some combined effort is made to bring about measures which will infuse new life into that sport so dear to Englishmen wherever they congregate.

SHANGHAI LETTER.

Shanghai, Sept. 3rd, 1879.

Dealers in piece goods have again had reason to congratulate themselves as the demand has almost exceeded the supply, and prices obtained have been all that could be expected. With their knowledge of the way in which foreigners conduct their business, native dealers are looking forward to the market being flooded with supplies in a few weeks time and a considerable fall in rates. We shall see if these expectations be realized. The Cotton crop has improved somewhat more than was expected owing to a timely fall of rain, but it will be far short of the average, so that the piece goods have still a healthy prospect. With Tea and Silk, matters are not so favourable. The news received from London of the sales of first arrivals of Green Teas is far from encouraging. In Silk, the total settlements this season, since June 1st, amount to 18,500 bales, against 14,500 the previous season.

One would hardly look to a circular, giving the barest particulars of business, for facetious remarks, and yet I read in one the other day that "nothing of importance had occurred in Dyes and Colours," but that the market was "a shade better."

Governor Hennessy arrived here by the *Gienhai Maru* on Sunday last, and paid visits to what are denominated our "institutions," and last night inspected our Fire Brigades, a night parade having been called for the purpose. The Governor has been staying at the Oriental Bank, but leaves for Hongkong by the mail steamer to-day.

The most serious conflagration that has ever taken place in Shanghai, occurred on the 16th August. Shortly after half-past five in the morning the bells announced a fire on the French Concession, and though the brigades turned out promptly, by the time the first engine had arrived on the spot—close to the city walls—the flames had obtained such a firm hold on the small houses among which the fire originated, that it was at once evident that the firemen had a serious task before them. A strong wind was blowing at the time and carried the flames across the narrow streets that distinguished that part of the settlement, and as there were a large number of oil and samshoo shops in that quarter, there was plenty of inflammable material to feed the flames. The fire gradually worked its way down to the bund, destroying numbers of godowns and their valuable contents, besides private dwellings, and it was not until 991 buildings had been swept away, that the fire was checked. The heat was something dreadful, and as the morning advanced Europeans found that they could not stand it, and were obliged to give up their exertions. The loss was stated by Chinamen to be upwards of four millions of taels.

We have not got through our summer yet by any means, though some welcome thunder-storms and falls of rain towards the end of last month lowered the temperature a few degrees, and gave us the hope of a speedy conclusion to the trying heat we have endured for the last two months. At the beginning of August the maximum kept just below 90 degrees for about a week, and then up it went again, the register from the 6th to the 27th inclusive showing a maximum never below 90° and as high as 99°, while the minimum was as a rule above 80°. No wonder that there have been about a dozen deaths from heat apoplexy and sun-stroke among foreigners, and that the Chinese have suffered very severely. Still no one can say that the summer has been unhealthy, or so trying as more moisture would undoubtedly have made it. A great many Shanghai residents have gone to Chefoo, where the temperature is

more moderate, but they have to put up with many inconveniences there, the want of ice among others. It is a great pity that the cholera scare prevented so many of our residents visiting Japan this year. Kobe must have felt this particularly. The *North China Daily News* strongly urges the Shanghai people to select Japan for their summer holiday, not only on account of the great change of scene, but also on account of the change of surroundings, which a visit to a Chinese port does not afford.

Death has played havoc amongst our old residents. On the 1st August, Mr. Rowley Miller died at Chefoo, and here on the 15th August, Mrs. Macgowan and on the 20th, Dr. Galle died. News has been received that Captain Tapp is progressing favourably and is likely to recover from his attack of paralysis, so that there is a chance that we may see him out here again. Another old resident of Shanghai has been stricken with paralysis. Mr. J. M. Taylor was returning to Shanghai, in the steamer *Guy Mannering*, but had to be left in hospital at Singapore.

A Japanese has got himself into trouble for stabbing a Chinaman, during a quarrel that arose about some domestic matters, but it turned out on examination that a mob of Chinamen had severely maltreated the Japanese before he resorted to the knife. The case is not important, but tends to show that bad feeling exists between the natives of China and Japan.

Our volunteers had another march out to the Bubbling Well on the 28th ultimo, the Municipal Council having ordered refreshments to be in waiting for the gallant and thirsty warriors when they arrived at the Bubbling Well Cottage. On the march out, several manoeuvres were gone through; one that was attempted in the Maloo having been rather a failure, necessitating a re-formation of the companies. On the whole the men drill well and the attendance at parade is fairly good, but the artillery want a little waking up. They are too slow with their guns, and have to be repeatedly urged to "get that gun off" before they succeed in doing so. Then the gunners are too ambitious—"the ambition of a private man"—and too many of them want to drive. Now as there are only two guns it is impossible that more than two men can be mounted as the corps is at present constituted, but rather than vex the hearts of these gallant volunteers, the corps should be made into horse artillery and every man in it be allowed to

"Witch the world with noble horsemanship."

But manoeuvring with the infantry on the march out would have to be given up, unless the Captain Commandant wishes to decimate his corps.

We can boast of a tonsorial artist who has been taking a lesson from Dogberry, as he sent out an express lately announcing that his "champoo" would be found most "ennervating" this hot weather. He got twitted about this, but was not to be done out of a good word, so sent round another express informing the community that his champoo had become "nervating." "But to read and write comes by nature."

Another of the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s steamers has met with an accident, by which we were deprived of the opportunity of the usual mail to Japan last week. The *Tokio Maru* arrived outside Wouong about 9 p.m., on the 21st August, and anchored there until she could proceed to Shanghai in the early morning. She was thus at anchor when the China Merchants' steamer *Hae-an* arrived about 4 a.m. on the 22nd, from Foochow, a strong flood tide then running. By some mistake or another the *Hae-an* ran into the *Tokio Maru*, damaging the bow of that vessel so considerably that she has been over a week in dock repairing. The *Hae-an* damaged herself to even a greater extent, though the force of the blow when she struck the *Tokio Maru* was received on her guard. Of course the China Merchants will have to pay all damages, which will amount to fully Tls. 30,000. It is much to the credit of the Mitsui Bishi Co. that they waived all claim for demurrage, though they must be considerably losers by the detention of their steamer. All our papers reported this accident incorrectly, as they wrote of a collision between the two steamers, implying that the *Tokio Maru* had some active participation in the smash, but as she was fast at anchor it does not appear that she had the chance given her of ramming her opponent if she had wished to do so.

On Monday the Race Course was officially opened for training, and coffee provided in the Stand for members. For some time past a goodly string of ponies have been exercised every morning, and training in earnest will now begin. Twenty griffins arrived from the north by steamer a few days ago, and have been put up at auction, the highest price realized being Tls. 210. There is already promise of a good Autumn Meeting, and we are all anxious for plenty of griffins to arrive, as from the rejected racers paper hunters hope to pick up some likely animals.

When the July Magazines were reviewed in the *North China Daily News* lately, the writer found occasion to differ from Matthew Arnold's estimate as expressed in an article in *Macmillan*, of Wordsworth's merits as a poet, and stated: "There is a test, rude,

but effective in its way, which at once proves whether a poet has or has not obtained a hold on men's minds and affections. That is the test of quotation. There is, we believe, no single passage in the great mass of poetry and cadenced prose which, under the name of poetry. Wordsworth wrote within the sixty years of his literary activity, that would if quoted among a group of twenty cultivated Englishmen be at once recognized by all or by half of them." This assertion naturally enough gave rise to letters from those of a contrary opinion, which bristled with the best known quotations from the poet now so little read, and yet one was conspicuous by its absence, which the thirst induced by a thermometer far above ninety ought at least to have suggested, viz:

"Drink, pretty creature, drink."

This question of Wordsworth's power as a poet formed for some short time a change of theme for conversation here at dinner, and if any reference to it affords a similar change at any Yokohama dinner table and allows the poor weather to go scot free for a day or two, I shall have earned somebody's thanks. For myself I don't altogether agree with the writer in the *North China Daily News* that quotation is always a test of merit, as people often use a quotation without having the faintest idea where it came from. One man confessed to me that he had often heard and used the words "We are seven," but never knew until this discussion arose that Wordsworth had written them. Perhaps if the poor poet were alive now he would quote from his own writings to silence his detractors:—

"Minds that have nothing to confer
Find little to perceive."

The Russian steamer *Nikolai Vorogod*, of Nihilist fame, arrived here from Vladivostok on the 28th ultimo, and has been chartered to carry tea to London, having been put on the berth at £2 10s. per ton. At present there is no lack of steamer freight, and rates will probably come down again.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The tenth meeting was held on the 29th August, 1879, at the Machigisho, at 10.30 a.m.

President: the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were on the order of the day:

I.—Report on the closets by Dr. Gutchow.

II.—Report on the cremation grounds of Kuboyama and Aizawa by Dr. Geerts.

III.—Résumé of the minutes of the fifth meeting.

I.—The President requested the foreign Secretary to read the report of Dr. Gutchow on the closets. The Board, after some discussion, unanimously adopted the report, of which the following is a short résumé:

1.—Every house erected hereafter must be provided with a closet of its own.

In larger houses, where several families are living (so-called *Nagayus*), and where the above rule is not practicable, there shall be a special building for the common closet.

2.—In old houses the above rule is to be carried out as far as possible.

3.—No closets are allowed, except such as are built after one of the following two systems:—

a.—No wooden tubs allowed; instead of these, large pots of earthenware, glazed inside and outside, must be employed. The pots are to be buried in the earth and to be surrounded by concrete; the surface of soil round the pots is to be covered with concrete or brick, with a good covering of cement; the surrounding part must be laid in a slope so that water and dirt may easily fall into the pot. The hole for emptying and cleaning the pot must be on the outside of the building.

b.—The closet may be built by those who can and will afford it in such a manner that the excreta are collected in pails which can be removed. In such cases the surface whereupon the pail stands is to be covered with concrete or cement on a platform of brick, so that it may be cleaned easily. The pails are to be made of galvanized iron or earthenware, glazed inside and outside. The hole of the closet is to be surrounded under the seat by a sheet of galvanized iron. Two pails must be at hand; there must be room for both in the closets and neither of them is to be permitted to remain outside the closet, when not used. A well fitting cover (lid) of galvanized iron or hard wood is to be provided for the transport of the excreta. On the platform above mentioned an arrangement is to be made by brick covered with cement or by concrete, so that the pail fits only straight under the seat.

All closets in public places, streets, and public buildings, as schools, prisons etc., shall be built hereafter as described under B.

4.—Urinals shall be established only on the same or similar places as the closets. The common Japanese system of receiving the urine in tubes of glazed earthenware is a proper one, but the urine must run either into the same pot with the other excreta or where a special urinal exists into pots or pails made of the above mentioned materials, and which can be removed.

In special urinals the surface under the pot is to be protected as above. Well fitting lids for the pots during transport are necessary.

5.—Removal of the excreta is allowed in all towns only from 12 p.m. till 6 a.m. In villages they may be removed at any time.

6.—The local sanitary inspectors shall superintend the building of closets and urinals, the cleanliness of the same and the removal of the excreta. Places where the excreta are collected by contractors, farmers, etc. shall never be permitted in towns. The local Police in these places shall provide for a proper place which must be situated at least one kilometer (8 chō) from any inhabited building.

7.—Exceptions to the above rules are allowed only by special permission granted by the local Sanitary Inspectors for reasons for which the latter will be held responsible.

In consideration of the many difficulties which arise in adopting the above proposals, the Board cannot name a term within which the change should take place, but as this question is a very important one, thinks it to be its duty to advise that this proposal be considered and carried out as early as possible.

II.—Dr. Geerts then read his report on the cremation ground at Kuboyama and Aizawa, of which the following is a short résumé.

1.—The cremation ground of Kuboyama is situated at a better isolated place than the Aizawa ground, but for the eastern and south-eastern part of Yokohama, the Kuboyama ground is rather too far away.

2.—The Aizawa ground situated between Negishi, Ishikawa and the end of the Bluff, is about in the middle of these inhabited places and could scarcely be removed farther from the Bluff, without coming nearer to Ishikawa or Negishi.

3.—The distance between the Aizawa ground and the end of the Bluff, is more than one kilometre and not dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the Bluff, or Ishikawa, or Negishi.

4.—I have attended in the evening at the burning of the bodies, which process gives a disagreeable smell, because the burning takes place on open fires, merely in the open air, as only a shed is erected above the row of cremation stones. With fine weather, the cremation actually takes place in the open air.

5.—In order to diminish the smell and to make the process of burning more complete, it is desirable to erect cremation furnaces.

6.—If cremation furnaces are made at Aizawa, there will not only be no danger, but also no nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as the distance is great enough.

7.—The distance of both cremation grounds could with difficulty be increased without causing other serious disadvantages.

8.—The burning of the alvine discharge and vomited matter, is effected in a proper way in a deep hole with branches of resinous wood, humectated with kerosene oil, but the smell is very disagreeable, although not directly dangerous as the contagion is already destroyed by heat before the products of combustion come into the air.

9.—There is much less danger for the health of the Yokohama inhabitants from both the burial and cremation places of Aizawa and Kuboyama, than there is from the foreign cemetery, which is close to the very densely populated parts of the town, (Honmura).

10.—The burning of cholera-corpses is far less dangerous to the health of the living than the burial of the same. The conclusions from these observations are:

I.—That both the burial and cremation places of Aizawa and Kuboyama can remain there, without causing any danger to the health of the inhabitants of the surrounding places.

II.—That it is desirable to prevent the smell as much as possible, by erecting proper cremation furnaces at these grounds.

III.—That the bottom and sides of the holes in which the discharges of the patients are burnt, shall be covered with freshly burnt lime.

After some discussion between the President, Messrs. Kawano, Kawai and Dr. Geerts; Dr. Gütschow proposed, and the President seconded, that Dr. Geerts should draw up a plan for cremation furnaces, whilst Dr. Wheeler observed that the priests who burn the dead and receive payment for this, could afterwards pay some rent for the use of the ovens.

III.—The résumé of the minutes of the fifth meeting was read and adopted.

Eleventh meeting on the 1st September, 1879, held at the Machignisho at 10.30 A.M.

President: The Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were put on the order of the day:—

1.—Proposal for a sanitary visitation of the town by the members of the Board.

2.—Outbreak of the epidemic at Odawara and discussion of the measures to be taken there.

3.—Plans and drawings of three cremation furnaces by Dr. Geerts.

4.—Résumés of the minutes of the 6th, 7th and 8th meetings.

I.—Dr. Simmons remarked that experience in 1877 had proved the extension of the disease after a sudden rainfall.

As there had been no rain for a considerable time, he proposed an immediate inspection and cleaning of the closets, before rainy weather would set in. Dr. Geerts observed that an inspection of closets was very advisable, but that this ought to be combined with other sanitary supervision, as for instance the removal of filth from the premises, the wells of drinking water, the drains etc. A house to house visitation would therefore be preferable, whilst the register of the inspection of the wells in 1877 could be made use of.

Dr. Miyajima also was of opinion that, such an inspection would now be useful, as since 1877 no systematic visitation was made.

Dr. Gütschow, although recognizing that we cannot possibly change every bad condition at once, thought it advisable to inspect as well the closets, as the wells, drains and premises. If we cannot carry out everything, still we ought to do what is possible to be done.

Mr. Kawano observed that the local sanitary police officers take care of the cleaning of the closets and look after the removal of filth; the Kencho might address them in order to further their energy in the matter.

Dr. Gütschow wished that the Board should ascertain whether it was done effectually and for that reason he deemed a house to house visitation useful and very necessary.

Dr. Geerts expressed the same opinion and stated that the duty of the Board was to consider and advise means of prevention against the spread of the disease. As a house to house visitation had proved in Europe to act excellently and to promote the removal of any filth, had drinking water etc., he thought it the duty of the Board to recommend this measure strongly. The executive government might decide if it would adopt the views of the Board or not.

Mr. Inanishi wished to know whether this house to house visitation should be made only in Yokohama or in the whole Ken. In the first case he deemed the measure not necessary, as the local Sanitary office provides for it, because the year before all the wells throughout Yokohama were examined, therefore it would hardly be necessary to appoint a committee to do so now.

Dr. Gütschow stated that the Board only wants to aid and advise the Sanitary officers and does not doubt their capability.

Dr. Simmons remarked that these visitations were the most necessary in large towns; in the villages the Japanese physicians might take measures for informing the people to observe more care and cleanliness.

The President deemed the subject sufficiently discussed. After having put the proposals to the vote, the Board decided:

1.—That there shall be made a house to house visitation in Yokohama by members of the Board.

2.—That four Committees shall be nominated by the President, each Committee consisting of:—

One Foreign physician.

One Japanese physician.

One Officer of the Kencho.

One Sanitary Chemist of the Laboratory, each with the necessary assistants.

II.—The President observed that during the last few days about 40 persons had been attacked by cholera at Odawara. This number was still increasing and the local physicians wanted assistance. He wished to ask the opinion of the Board whether it would be advisable to send some members of the Board to Odawara.

Several members thought it was a wise plan to send aid at once.

After some further discussion it was resolved that a Committee of three members, viz: one Japanese physician, one officer of the Kencho and Mr. T. Ninomiya should go to Odawara, aided by Mr. Ikuta of the Laboratory and some assistants.

III.—Dr. Geerts submitted to the Board his plans and drawings of three different kinds of cremation-furnaces. The following is a résumé of his report:

1.—Siemens' gas furnace although excellent in the result of cremation could not be adopted here, because this oven was too costly, too complicated in construction, only fit for places where a large supply of gas could be had and adopted for burning only one body at a time.

2.—The furnaces proposed were:

a.—Furnace of brick and iron in which five coffins could be burnt at the same time, without the ashes of one body being mixed with the ashes of another corpse.

b. Flame furnace for one person only, to be used by the better classes.

c. Shaft-furnace for one person only, to be used by the middle class.

3. The furnaces could be used either with wood or coal as fuel; although they would not take away the smell entirely, this would be for less than with the present system of open fires.

4.—The whole arrangements can easily be made in a very decent way, so that the family does not see even the fireplace.

5.—The time necessary for burning a body effectually would be about three hours.

6.—Not the slightest danger would be attached to the system

as regards the health of living people; in fact the danger would be less than by burying the dead in the ordinary way. It was resolved that the erection of three furnaces should be commenced, after the Kenrei had received the consent of the priests and the cost was accurately ascertained.

IV.—The *résumés* of the 6th, 7th and 8th meetings were sent in by the reduction Committee and approved of.

Twelfth meeting held on the 5th September, 1879, at the Machigaisho, at 10.30 a.m.

President: The Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were to be discussed:—

I.—Appointment of four Committees for sanitary visitation in the town.

II.—Determination of the time within which the new system of closets must be carried out.

III.—The quality of the water of the Yokohama aqueduct, and desirability of inspecting the reservoir at the *prise d'eau* in Kashimada-mura.

IV.—Report of 9th meeting.

1.—The President informed the members that, in compliance with the resolution of last meeting, the following distribution of committees had been made for the purpose of house to house visitation. For that part of the town situated north of the Okagawa and Sakuragawa, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Kondo, Mr. Kawano, Mr. T. T. Niunomiya and five assistants. For that part of Yokohama situated west of the Nakamura-river and east of the Okagawa, Dr. Geerts, Dr. Nagashima, Mr. Isogai, Mr. Matsusaka of the Laboratory and 7 assistants. That part of the town situated south of the Sakuragawa and west of the Okagawa, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Miyashima, Mr. Imanishi, Mr. Yamashina of the Laboratory and five assistants. Finally the district situated east of the Horikawa and Nakamura-gawa, by Dr. Gütschow, Dr. Kinoshita, Mr. Kawai, Mr. Koiso of the Laboratory and five assistants.

As to the visitation of the foreign settlement, it was recommended by the members, that the Governor should address the Consular Board and request their cooperation in the matter. Plans of the town and forms of registering the results of the visitation were handed to the Committee.

2.—The President informed the Meeting that he had addressed the Naimusho about the necessary funds for changing the closets, at Yokohama. For providing the 20,000 houses of this town with proper closets there would be required about 200,000 yen at the rate of 10 yen per closet. Of this amount about 5,000 yen must be procured in some way or other for the poor, who are unable to defray the expenses themselves.

Dr. Geerts proposed that a loan might be raised for the purpose, to be paid off gradually from the municipal taxes.

Dr. Gütschow was of opinion that the cost could not be discussed by the Board, and ought to be left to the *Kencho* for arrangement.

As to the question whether the measure should be enforced, all the members agreed to make it compulsory within a certain fixed time.

Mr. Kawano observed that this time ought not be too short, as it would cause serious difficulties and perhaps discontent if it was determined to carry out the measure at once.

After some discussion between Mr. Shimada, Drs. Miyajima, Kondo, Geerts, Gütschow, and the President, it was decided by vote:

a.—That the measure shall be compulsory.

b.—That the new closets must be erected six months after the date of issue of the Order.

3.—Dr. Geerts communicated the results of the analysis of the water of the Aqueduct, since the repairs of the tubes up to Sakuragi-bashi have been finished. The water as it flows now through the tubes, is not clear, on account of small red clay and sand-particles suspended in the same. But these clay-particles excepted, the water had proved to be of an excellent quality, very pure, without any trace of pollution. The water wanted only to stand still for a certain time, or to be filtered in order to remove the suspended clay-particles. Then it becomes perfectly clear.

As the water in the aqueduct is not now clear, but turbid, people are thinking unjustly that it is not fit to drink, whilst it is even in its present unfiltered state, much better than any well-water of lower Yokohama. As it is much to be regretted, that such pure water as that of the Tamagawa, should not be filtered before entering the tubes, Dr. Geerts proposed to remedy the matter, especially as it could easily be done and as it is of great importance. He wished to inspect the canal, the reservoir and the water at the *prise d'eau* of Kashimada, in Tachibanasōri, in order to draw up a more exact plan for filtering the water before it enters the tubes.

Resolved that Dr. Geerts should go to Kashimada next day, in company with officers of the building department of the *Kencho*.

4.—The report of the 9th meeting held on the 27th August was read and adopted.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Infant Prince has been named Yoshi Hito and will be known to the public by the name of Haru-no-Miya.

(Signed)

SANJŌ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

September, 6th, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of naming the Infant Prince at the Palace, on the 6th instant, H. M. the Emperor gave an entertainment to the Imperial Princes, Prime Ministers, Councillors of State, &c. to celebrate the event. After the banquet, these latter repaired to the Awoyama Palace, where the birth took place, to offer their congratulations to the Prince.

The fortieth anniversary of the death of Kōkaku Teauō will occur on the 19th instant, when a grand memorial ceremony will take place at the temple of Senyūji, in Kioto.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Godai Tomoatsu, the well-known proprietor of the indigo factory at Osaka, was appointed a member of the Genrō-In (Senate).

H. E. Yamada, the new Minister for Public Works, attended at the Judicial Department on the 11th instant, to hand over the business which he had been transacting whilst filling the office of the Senior Vice-Minister of that Department.

The Police Department, on the 11th instant, assigned four police officers and thirty two policemen, to act as the guard of H. E. Yamada, the new Minister for Public Works.

We reported the other day that Mr. Shimadzu Saburo has been ordered to come to Tokio at once. It seems that this order has crossed his application to remain for 150 days more, or up to the 10th February 1880, in Kagoshima for the benefit of his health.

H. E. Hayashi, the Junior Vice Minister for Home Affairs, accompanied by a subordinate officer of the Department, will proceed to the Northern provinces about the 14th instant, to inspect the districts which suffered from flood, in order to enable the Government to judge of the expediency of granting several applications which have been made by the local authorities for a special grant to cover the expense of repairing the roads, embankments, &c. which were damaged by the floods.

A special meeting of the Prime Ministers, and the nine Councillors of State, took place on the 18th instant, at the private residence of H. E. Sanjo. The object and result of the meeting is at present unknown.

It is extremely improbable that Russia expects to learn anything from Japan as to the best method of constructing harbours, roads, &c., but to judge from a statement in the *Hochi Shimbu*, the Russian Government are desirous of paying the Japanese a delicate compliment. The *Hochi* informs its readers that, "the Russian Minister for Public Works having requested the Japanese Government, through the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, at Tokio, to furnish an account of the plans adopted in the construction of harbours, roads, canals, &c., in Japan, the Government will furnish the required information as soon as it can be compiled, in exchange for particulars respecting similar undertakings in Russia."

The Dutch Minister entertained the representatives of all the foreign powers and also the leading officials of the Japanese Government, at the Grand Hotel, on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Chinese Minister in Tokio is to change his residence to the Chinese Consulate in Yokohama. He is said to have commenced removing his furniture, &c. on the 10th instant.

Amongst the arrivals in Yokohama, on the 10th instant, by the French Mail steamer *Volga*, we observe the name of Mr. Nakashima, the Japanese Consul at Rome.

Mr. Ichikawa of the Land Tax Revision Bureau, who some time ago proceeded to the province of Awa, in Kochi Ken, to make an investigation into the working of the revised tax and pacify the people who were dissatisfied with the recent revision, having now succeeded in the task, will return to Tokio shortly, leaving behind him a few of his subordinate officers.

In consequence of the great increase of cholera in Okinawa

Ken, the authorities have sent to Nagasaki for a number of doctors and supplies of medicines in order to be able to grapple more effectually with the epidemic.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We learn that a Chinese man-of-war always accompanied the *Nisshin Kan* when the latter was engaged lately in surveying the coast in the neighbourhood of Tientsin.

New powder factories are to be shortly erected in the premises of the Naval Arsenal, in Shirokano and Meguro.

The Military Department lately caused a return to be prepared of the number of men, between the ages of 17 and 40, capable of bearing arms and available in case of any emergency arising and their services being required. This return has now been made public, and we learn that there are 6,617,076 men who come within the required category.

For some considerable time past the arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokio, has been receiving constant attention at the hands of the military authorities. The establishment has been completely reorganized, and is now in perfect working order and capable of turning out 20,000 Snider bullets, each working day of ten hours. The manufacture of small-arms is about being commenced, after the design of Major Murata, as it has been found that rifles of the pattern invented by him, are greatly superior to the Sniders with which the army is at present furnished. As it is contemplated to issue the improved weapon to all the regiments of the line as quickly as possible, a number of extra hands have been taken on at the arsenal, and the new machinery requisite is in course of manufacture at the government workshops at Yokosuka.

The gun factory in course of construction in the compound of the Military Arsenal, in Tokio, will be finished during the present year. The estimated cost of the building is yen 150,000, and of the necessary machinery, &c., yen 130,000, making the total cost, yen 280,000.

The manufacture of gunpowder to fill up the stock which had been expended in the Satsuma rebellion, having now been completed, supplies will be shortly forwarded to the different magazines, and some additional magazines will be erected in several provinces, so that a reserve stock of gunpowder will be constantly on hand.

The old castle in Takasaki, Joshu, will hereafter be kept in repair by the Military Department, whilst that in Mayebashi in the same province, will be taken down and the ground turned into public gardens.

The annual military inspection will begin from about the 6th October next. Lieut.-Generals Nodzu, Miura and Tani, will it is said, be appointed Inspectors.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We learn from the native papers that the Government have determined to open the Tea section of the competitive Exhibition, to be held in the Town Hall, on the 15th instant. Much interest appears to be felt amongst the Japanese in the approaching display of one of their most important industries, and no less than 500 exhibits have already been received, representing the tea-products of every portion of the empire. The Judges, Provincial Commissioners, and Exhibitors are busily engaged in arranging the exhibits so as to have everything ready by the day fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, and in order to facilitate their operations eleven additional judges have been named to act in conjunction with those already appointed. The Commissioners appointed by the Government have issued a notification that the Exhibition will be formally opened on the day named (15th), at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by Their Excellencies the Ministers for Home Affairs and Finance.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, says the position of the ground (100,000 chō in extent,) in Yezo, to be let to the *Kokkaiin Kaishin Kaisha*, (Association for the development of the Hokkaido), has already been fixed upon by the authorities. The soil of the ground selected is well suited for the cultivation of hemp, which could, it is estimated, be grown to the value of yen 27 or 28 per *tan* (about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre). If therefore the whole extent of the above ground were planted with hemp, the annual income would be yen 27,000,000 or 28,000,000.

Only the other day we recorded the establishment of a chemical works at Osaka, and now we learn from the *Hochi Shimbun* that a Cotton Mill has been erected in Senju, Tokio,

and all the preliminary arrangements having been completed, the formal ceremony of opening the establishment will take place in a few days.

H. E. Ijichi Masaharu, is about to establish at his own expense, a school of agriculture in Kagoshima, for which purpose he has recently purchased a number of agricultural books.

The regular meeting of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce was held at their premises in Tokio, on the 9th instant. After opening the meeting in the usual way, the President announced that two members had died and one retired since their last meeting. The applications of two candidates for admission, and the accompanying certificates, were then read and it was unanimously agreed that the candidates be elected members of the Chamber.

An animated discussion took place as to the replies to be sent to the questions submitted to the Chamber by the Customs Bureau of the Finance Department. It was finally decided that the Committees for Internal Trade, and Foreign Commerce, should make the requisite enquiries and prepare a draft reply to the Government queries, for the consideration of all the members.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, then read the memorial proposed to be sent to the Government pointing out the advisability of amending the laws affecting debtors and creditors, in compliance with the wishes of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce. The memorial (to be found in another column) was unanimously adopted and it was decided to forward it at once to the Ministers for Home Affairs and Finance.

Mr. Hirano then addressed the meeting on the subject of the recent Shipping Regulations. He said that the regulations brought into force on the 16th ultimo, for the examination of masters, mates and engineers of merchant vessels of foreign form of construction, and also the rules affecting the engagement of officers in those vessels were extremely embarrassing and found in practice to be exceedingly injurious to commercial interests. The speaker proposed that a suggestion be made to the Government, pointing out the necessity which exists for a revision of the regulations and the desirability of simplifying them.

Messrs. Masuda and Fukuchi, supported the proposition of Mr. Hirano, and it was unanimously adopted. The Committee for Marine Affairs, was instructed to prepare a draft report of a memorial to be forwarded to the Government on the subject of the revision of these regulations and report to the President when the draft is completed, when an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber will be called to take it into consideration.

A report has been received from Osaka, announcing that an extraordinary meeting of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce was held on the 2nd instant, to consider the proposed reply to the authorities upon the subject of treaty revision. The public were excluded from the debating room. On the members taking their seats, Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Osaka *Fu*, addressed them, and said that, "When the existing treaty was concluded by the Tokugawa Government, the negotiations were entirely in the hands of 2 or 3 officials, but now, the Government having invited the views of the Osaka citizens upon the proposed revision, I desire that every member will give his utmost attention to, and fully discuss, these questions."

The questions put by the Government are not yet known, but they will be reported as soon as they are made public.

A Japanese Chamber of Commerce has been established in Fusan, Korea, and the opening ceremony took place on the 18th ultimo. The Chamber will, for the present, consist of 14 members, out of whom a president and a vice-president are to be elected.

The authorities in Tokio have found it necessary to place some restriction upon the indiscriminate manufacture of fireworks, which has hitherto taken place in the capital and led to many disastrous fires, involving great destruction of property. On Monday last, all the pyrotechnists carrying on business in Tokio, were summoned to the *Fucho* and informed, that for the future, no fireworks will be allowed to be manufactured or stored in any of the fifteen districts of Tokio. Small quantities of the diminutive description of fireworks may however be kept for sale in the city as hitherto.

The reproach under which the Japanese have so long laboured of allowing the famous shrines of Nikko to fall into decay and

ruin, is we are glad to learn about to be removed. The *Choya Shimbu* states that, "Mr. Innan and several of the leading residents of Shimotsuke, are about to form a Society for the purpose of keeping the shrines of Nikko in repair, and have applied to the Government for the necessary permission. It is estimated that yen 300,000 will be requisite for carrying the objects of the association into effect. Of this sum, yen 4,000 has already been subscribed, and it is anticipated that at least 30,000 more will be raised amongst the inhabitants of the province of Shimotsuke alone. It is proposed to collect the balance from amongst the Government officials, Kwazoku, &c., during the next three years, and when the fund is complete it will be invested in the purchase of Government Securities and the annual revenue derived from the accruing interest devoted to carrying out the object of the Society." There ought to be little difficulty in accomplishing the preservation of these shrines, which have such peculiar interest to the people of Japan, both from their antiquity and their religious and historical associations.

Satisfactory accounts respecting the rice crops continue to be received from all parts of the country. A telegram from Miye Ken, dated the 5th instant, states that "the weather being favorable to rice cultivation, those fields which were planted early are already coming into ear, and judging from present appearances, full crops may be expected."

The prospects of the rice crop, in the districts surrounding Tokio, are said to be all that can be desired. We heard yesterday from a person in Mukojima, that the paddy-fields in his neighbourhood are expected to produce over two bags of rice per *tan*. The farmers are suffering from the depredations of robbers, who steal the plants during night-time, and are consequently now employing watchmen to protect the crops.

It is said that owing to the temporary scarcity of rice in Osaka the present selling price of 1 *sho* is over 13 sen.

A native paper states that "Mr. Hara Zenzaburo, a merchant of Yokohama, regretting that the dealers in silk worm egg cards have sustained loss for several years past, through their inability to hold their cards until they can obtain a profitable price, is now negotiating the formation of a company which will receive all the silk worm egg cards arriving from the provinces and hold them until a good price is offered."

The Board of Trade in the Finance Department, summoned the Managers of the *Kishu Kaisha*, and other companies, as well as the merchants engaged in foreign trade, to their office, on the 11th instant, and with Mr. Kawase, the Director, and other officers of the Board, held a meeting upon the subject of the export and import trade of Japan.

The following is the official return, compiled by the Customs Bureau of the Finance Department, of the value of the Imports and Exports and the Customs Revenue at all the open Ports of Japan, during the Fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1878, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1879.

Imports	Yen 29,815,353.490
Exports	" 24,614,760.241
Excess of Imports.....	5,200,593.249
Coin and Bullion Exported.....	Yen 11,052,556.735
" " Imported.....	" 2,791,405.472
Excess of Exports.....	8,261,151.263
Customs Revenue.....	Yen 2,351,634.610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intelligence of an extremely important archaeological discovery reaches us from Yezo. It appears that the workmen employed in making the road from the head office of the Colonization Commission in Sapporo to the Hironai coal mines, found in the course of their excavations, at some considerable distance underneath the ground, a number of earthen-ware images of the God Buddha. The question naturally arises how these images came to be where they were. There is no record of either Japanese or Ainos having ever lived in the district the discovery was made, and as far as the Ainos are concerned it is considered extremely improbable that they could have had anything to do with them, as they are known neither to have worshipped Buddha, or been acquainted with the art of making earthen-ware. It is also evident that there

could have been no secreting of the images by a single individual or party as they have been found in large numbers and considerably defaced as if by age. The whole circumstances seem to point to a race of worshippers of Buddha inhabiting the locality at some remote period anterior to the Ainos, and the solution of the question raised by this discovery will certainly provide matter for discussion amongst archaeologists.

The mountains of Loochoo are so greatly infested by snakes of large size, that the inhabitants are afraid to venture near their haunts. In order to abate this nuisance, which has the effect of causing large tracts of land to remain uncultivated, Mr. Nabeshima the Governor of the *Kra* has determined to employ a number of men to hunt out and kill these poisonous reptiles.

Mr. Fukuzawa has resigned his position as a member of the Tokio Geographical Society, and Mr. Yagi has been elected in his stead. The members have, we are glad to learn, agreed upon an important and desirable change in one of the rules of the Society. It has now been decided that foreigners may in future become members.

The 17th instant being the day for the celebration of the *Tôshôgô* (or *Tokugawa Iyeyasu*) in Uyeno, Tokio, it is intended that feats of archery &c., similar to those exhibited on the occasion of the people's fête to the Emperor, will take place before the temple.

The little port of Nobiru, in Miye Ken had an unwelcome visitor in the shape of a Tidal Wave, on the 3rd instant, at about 2 o'clock in the morning. About 120 yards of the pier which was lately constructed, were washed away and other damage incurred, which will materially affect the facilities the harbour afforded to shipping.

A fire broke out in the town of Oiso, on the *Tôkaidô*, at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, and lasted until about half-past four. When it was extinguished, it was found that about 40 houses had been burnt down.

A report from Korea, dated 9th August, states that about three hundred of the Koreans have already died from cholera in Senradô and Bansan-ura, and that the disease is reported to be also prevalent in Tôrai Fu and its neighbourhood. It is feared that the epidemic will shortly spread throughout the country. Fortunately, all necessary preventive measures having been taken in the Japanese settlement, only eighteen Japanese were attacked during the period from 21st July to 26th August last, of whom eight have died and three recovered. As the admission of the Koreans to the settlement is strictly prohibited and consequently no trade is transacted, commercial affairs are at a standstill.

Cholera appears to be still spreading in Yehime *Kra*, notwithstanding all the exertions of the local authorities. The former grant from the Central Government of yen 15,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses of sanitary precautionary measures &c. has been found insufficient, and the local Government has been obliged to make application for a further grant-in-aid of yen 15,000.

The public is at present prohibited from visiting the Imperial botanical gardens at Naito Shinjiku, in consequence of the prevailing sickness.

The number of cholera cases having gradually decreased in Tokio, no more cholera hospitals will be established.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio reported during the week, is as follows:—

DATE.	NEW PATIENTS.	DEATHS.
September 4th.....	31	6
" 5th.....	23	9
" 6th.....	25	16
" 7th.....	32	11
" 8th.....	23	17
" 9th.....	21	4
" 10th.....	35	3
" 11th.....	19	7
Total (8 days)	209	73

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 12th September 1879.

Date.	No.		Under	
	Patients.	Died.	Recovered.	Treatment.
June 18th to } Sept. 5th }	1,247	864	165	236
" 6th.....	69	38	8	259
" 7th.....	7	9	11	246
" 8th.....	48	32	8	254
" 9th.....	17	12	3	258
" 10th.....	122	66	20	294
" 11th.....	43	28	13	296
" 12th.....	28	19	9	296
	1581	1068	237	

We were informed at the Kanagawa Kencho, that the deaths reported on the 6th, 8th and 10th inst., did not all actually occur on those dates, but that earlier returns from distant parts of the *ken*, which had not come in time to appear in former returns, are therein included.

In Yokohama itself, there were no new cases, six deaths and two recoveries on the 11th, and one new case, one death and two recoveries on the 12th instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 7th Sept., 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	\$7,221.70
Merchandise, &c.....	\$1,123.40
Total.....	\$8,345.10
Miles Open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	\$6,149.62
Merchandise, &c.....	\$ 973.71
Total.....	\$7,123.33
Miles Open 18.	

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UPON THE NECESSITY OF AMENDING THE LAWS RELATING TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

The laws in force in this country relating to debtors and creditors are not as yet sufficiently perfect to afford due protection to the mercantile community and frequent unnecessary losses are consequently sustained by persons engaged in trade. This Chamber has long been anxious that the Government would take steps to improve the bankruptcy laws and the matter has now been prominently brought under our notice by a communication we have received from the Chamber of Commerce established by some foreign merchants at Yokohama, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to that Chamber by an English firm carrying on business in that port.

The letter of the firm referred to, contains a number of suggestions for the amendment of the forms of procedure in the law courts of this country, and the foreign Chamber desires the co-operation of this Chamber in getting the proposed amendments carried into effect.* After careful consideration of the letter in question we have come to the conclusion that both foreigners and Japanese labour under similar disadvantages, entirely attributable to the extra-territorial jurisdiction which obtains in this country; we cannot therefore coincide with the statement that foreigners alone suffer under existing conditions. There can however be no doubt that creditors, both Japanese and foreigners, frequently suffer great loss through vexatious appeals on the part of debtors, who at present have not to give security to satisfy the claim in the event of the appeal not being sustained, and are in consequence enabled to make away with their property during the interval before the appeal comes on to be heard, and thus defeat the just claims of their creditors. This Chamber has long been desirous to see an alteration in the law affecting this matter and now submits the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government:—

1.—According to the present procedure the period within which an appeal may be made after judgment is ninety (90) days. This privilege is allowed in simple actions of debt, and it frequently happens that the defendant in an action after a verdict has been given against him, lodges a notice of appeal for the sole purpose of delay, and then proceeds to dispose of his property so as to defeat the claims of his creditors who are entirely helpless to prevent him. This evil, we consider, to be

* Letter from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., to the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, and from the latter to the Tokio Chamber, published by us early this year.

mainly attributable to the long period during which the right of appeal is allowed and we are therefore of opinion that if this was abridged the present pernicious delay, would be materially lessened.

2.—In the event of an appeal from the judgment of a court of first instance, the appellant should be obliged either to lodge a sufficient sum of money in court or, at the discretion of the Judge, find security to satisfy the ultimate decision. A similar course should be adopted in cases of appeal from the judgment of the *Joto Saibansho* (or Superior Court) to the Supreme Court. In all cases of appeal where the appellant is unable either to make a deposit of money or find security, he should be ordered to hypothecate his property to an officer of the court, pending the appeal. If these amendments in the existing laws were made, debtors would be effectually prevented from disposing of their property to the prejudice of their creditors during the progress of an appeal.

3.—If the plaintiff in any action has just cause to consider that the defendant is disposing of his property for the purpose of evading payment of the judgment of the court, the court should have power, on the application of the plaintiff and on being satisfied as to the circumstances, to make an order restraining the defendant from all further dealings with his property. In the event of such an order being made by the court, the plaintiff should be obliged to deposit such a sum of money as the court might determine, or find security to the satisfaction of the court, to satisfy any damages which may be sustained by the defendant in consequence of such order, in the event of the plaintiff being unsuccessful in his action. This course would effectually prevent the fraudulent concealment of property by defendants, and at the same time protect them against vexatious proceedings on the part of plaintiffs.

This Chamber considers that if the foregoing amendments were made in the laws relating to debtors and creditors they would afford ample protection to traders generally, impart greater confidence in all transactions between natives and foreigners, and materially assist in promoting the prosperity of commercial pursuits. The members of this chamber are ignorant of law and unable to form an opinion upon the merits of different systems of procedure, but we hear that in France the right of appeal is limited to sixty (60) days, and that in England and other countries, when the process of a court is delayed pending appeal, security has to be lodged to abide the result, and also that in cases of bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt is at once sequestered by the court for the benefit of the creditors of the estate. These matters are no doubt well known to the government and the amendment of our laws rests entirely at their discretion, but we have ourselves experienced the evils arising out of the existing course of procedure and venture to take the present opportunity of submitting our views on the subject for the consideration of the authorities.

THE FAMOUS PLACES OF YAMATO AND KISHIU.

(Continued.)

KAUYA-SAN.

Guides can be procured at the Teñgu-gi tea-house (3,070 ft.), who will shew the traveller the lions of Kanya-sa in one day. The path continues along the right side of a hill, winding gradually round the arc of a circle, high up above the valley out of which the 'new road' emerges. At 1 ri distance beyond Teñgu-gi we come to four cross-roads (2,750 ft.); the path on the left leads direct to the dwellings of the monks, that on the right descends to Nokaha, while straight ahead it continues to the Oku no Wiñ, or Holy of Holies (2,630 ft.). Descending through a cryptomeria wood, we come to a building where the offerings are prepared, called *Go kun shiyo*. Here are exhibited a pair of Mañdara attributed to Koubofu Daishi. The colours are too darkened by time to be any longer recognizable. Close by on the right are six images in bronze, 1°. Jizau, 2°. Fudon, 3°. Dainichi Niyorai, 4°. 5°. and 6°. Jizau. The bridge which crosses the stream on the right immediately beyond them is commonly called *mu miyau no hashi*, the Nameless Bridge, which is an error for *mi meu no hashi*, Bridge of the August Mausoleum. The planks in its floor number 37, and are marked with the names of the 37 Buddhas and Bodhisattvas of the Koñgankai. It is believed that no one who is unacceptable to Koubofu Daishi can pass this bridge. There is a tradition that Hideyoshi made a pilgrimage hither after he had risen to the highest position in the empire, and accompanied by the high priest alone came at night as far as the bridge, crossed it, and turned back again, without going as far as the tomb, having satisfied himself that the slaughter he had been

compelled to make of his enemies in order to seize the supreme power and restore peace to the nation was approved by Koubofū Daishi, and that he might now pay his formal visits on the morrow in full state accompanied by all the princes, without fear of being put to shame before them. On the left is a small enclosure containing monuments of the Mikado Reigeki (1663-1686), Naka-no-Mikado (1710-1735), Sakura-machi (1736-1747), Momozono (1747-1762), Go-Momozono (1771-1779) and Go-Sakura-machi (1763-1770), besides two of the Imperial Princely House of Kāfūfū. The erection of these monuments was purely formal, the sovereigns whose names they bear having been buried at Schinzihi near Kiyauto like most of their predecessors in modern times. Beyond these are a row of wooden posts called *sotoba* (stūpa) to the memory of the successive heads of the Tokugawa family. One of these posts, of huge size, has been put up on the right in honour of Saigan Kichinosuke and those who fell on his side in the Satsuma rebellion of 1877. The Mafroudau, or Hall of Ten Thousand Lamps, originally called the Haidefi (oratory) is a wooden building 100 feet long, and somewhat less than half that in depth, with closed grated shutters. Inside are countless brass lamps ranged in rows as far as the eye can penetrate the darkness. Of these about a hundred are kept constantly lighted. "As they are emblematic of the Wisdom of Vairochana (Dainichi) and Amitābha (Amida), and it is in virtue of wisdom chiefly that the believer attains to Buddhahood, no sacrifice can be more acceptable than burning lamps. Whoever has lighted a lamp in the honour of Koubofū Daishi has no fear of being driven back to the gloomy darkness of the Sañdu River (the Buddhist Styx), but is caught up by the effulgence of those two Beings, and conveyed into the Pure Land where Intelligence reigns." Shiōzei Sonzhiyau, nephew and successor of Koubofū Daishi, first erected a memorial chapel here, which was rebuilt about the beginning of the 11th century by the ex-Kuwaibaku Michinaga. A century later the Mikado Toba (1108-23) established the practice of keeping lamps perpetually lighted. Koubofū Daishi himself had once celebrated service with ten thousand lamps in honour of the great deity of his order. Sixty years after his entrance into dayāna (contemplation), the priest Kishin, who was the second founder of Kaurya-saŋ, kindled a lantern in honour of the founder, which is still shown standing in the centre of the building; it is called after him the Jikiyau tou (lamp of the repeater of prayers, that epithet having been applied to him in consequence of his spending his life in repeating prayers for the souls of his father and mother). In earlier times the Service of the Ten Thousand Lamps was held once a year. When the ex-Mikado Shirakaha visited the monastery in end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century the number was trebled, and the Emperor-monk deigned to light one with his own hand, which is still to be seen standing opposite to the lantern of Jikiyau. Theyasu made a rule that this service should be carried on perpetually, day and night, and the contributions of the faithful have enabled the monks to keep it up without a break, though at the present day, owing to the resumption of the endowments, they cannot afford to light more than a hundred or so at one time. The priest in charge exhibits the robes which are supposed to have been worn during the previous year by Koubofū Daishi, who is said to be still living in his mausoleum behind, although in a state of profoundly silent meditation. The mausoleum is a small square building surmounted by the Niyoi hanzhiyu, Precious Jewel of Omnipotence, which represents the S'arira, or relics of Buddha's body, in the plainest style of architecture without any decorative carving or colour, surrounded by tall *sugi* and *hinoki* which cast such a gloom around that the building can hardly be distinguished. Below it on the left is an octagonal building called the Kotsu-dau, or Hall of Bones, covering a deep pit, into which the teeth and Adam's apple of cremated believers are thrown by their relatives, so that they obtain the same spiritual privileges as if they were actually entombed there, namely, of being 'born again into Tuchita or *Tosotsu-ten*, the heaven of the Bôdhisattva, or into Sukhavati or *Zhiyaulo*, the Pure Land of Absolute Bliss, by virtue of the mystic formulas repeated by him.' The pit is cleared out every three years. Corresponding to this on the other side is a small building intended to contain a complete copy of the Buddhist canon in Chinese.

Koubofū Daishi was born at Biyaubu-ga-ura in the province of Sanuki in the year 774. His mother dreamt that a holy man came flying towards her from India, who entered

her bosom, and she shortly afterwards found herself to be with child. The infant came into the world with his hands folded as if in prayer. About the age of five he had frequent dreams of sitting on a lotus-flower and conversing with all the Buddhas, but he was careful not to mention this to any one, even to his parents, who were extremely fond of him, and gave him the name of "Treasure" (*Tafuto-mono*). When he was about twelve years old, his parents, reflecting on the miraculous manner of his conception, came to the conclusion that he must have been a disciple of S'akyā in a previous state, and resolved to educate him for the priesthood. In 778 he was sent up to Kiyauto to school, and there he spent some four years, chiefly in the study of the Chinese classics. Becoming dissatisfied with the teachings of Confucius, he attached himself to a celebrated priest of Ihabuchi named Goŋzau, and devoted himself to the doctrine of Buddhism. His preceptor admitted him into the priesthood in 793. Two years later the highest degree was conferred on him by the high priest of Touzhi, and he took the vow to observe the two hundred and fifty rules prescribed to members of monastic orders. He was henceforth known by the name of Kuukai, "Space and Sea," interpreted to mean "Heaven and Earth." Various legends are told of the trials to which he was subjected by evil spirits during his novitiate. A favourite resort of his was Cape Muroto in Tosa, where dragons and other monsters appeared out of the sea and disturbed him in his prayers. These he drove away by repeating mystic formulæ called *Dhāraṇī*, and by spitting at them the rays of the evening star, which had flown from heaven into his mouth. At a temple built by him at this spot he was constantly annoyed by hob-goblins, with whom he was obliged to enter into the conversation, but he finally got rid of them by surrounding himself with a consecrated imaginary enclosure into which they were unable to enter against his will. It is very probable that a disordered nervous system, the result of exposure, fasting and intense absorption in the contemplation of abstractions, led him to believe that these visions were genuine presentations of the senses. In 804 he was appointed to visit China in the capacity of a government student. The vessel in which he embarked was driven out of its course, and instead of landing at Suchou or Yangchou, where the Japanese ships usually came to an anchor, they put into port on the coast of Fuhkeen, where he and the ambassador to whose suite he was attached were detained nearly three months before they were permitted to advance inland. On this occasion his wonderful calligraphic talent, of which so many fables are related, came into practical use, and the letters which he addressed to the Chinese authorities were the means of obtaining leave for the embassy to proceed to Chang-ngan, the capital of China at that period. During his stay Kuukai became the favourite disciple of the priest Hwuy-kuo (Keikwa) who recognized in him the fittest man to transmit to after ages the mystic doctrines of the Yôgachara school, of which he himself was the seventh in succession from the Indian Nāgārjuna, its founder. Having acquired the whole of these mysteries he caused a copies to be made of a large quantity of Buddhist doctrinal works, besides a pair of mañdara representing the hosts of the two worlds Kôfigaukai and Taizaukai, together with a stock of vajra and other furniture, and in 806 he returned to his own country. As he was on the point of embarking, he threw a golden vajra into the air in the direction of Japan, saying: "Let this precede me to a place suitable for the diffusion of the mystic doctrine." The vajra was afterwards found in a tree on the top of Kaurya-saŋ by the workmen who were employed in felling timber for the erection of the temples there. According to another account, it split into three portions, one of which went to Kaurya-saŋ, while the others found a home at Touzhi in Kiyauto and at Cape Muroto before-mentioned. In 810 he was appointed Abbot of Touzhi, which was infested by swarms of large wasps, four or five inches in length, whose sting was so venomous as to cause death in many cases. Rather than encounter this peril, the monks had fled one after the other, and the monastery became deserted. As soon as Kuukai took up his residence there the gigantic pests disappeared before the influence of his sanctity. When he first began to expound the doctrines taught to him by Hwuy-kuo, the other priests listened incredulously, but on a certain occasion when a number of them were assembled at the palace, and a dispute arose as to his dogma of incarnate Buddhahood, he turned away from the company and made the manual sign of "Wisdom," whereupon his countenance

suddenly shot forth beams of light on all sides, and appeared to have assumed the aspect of Vairochana, to the great edification of the Mikado and his courtiers, who bowed to the ground before him. Kuukai then resumed his proper form. After this none ventured to dispute his supremacy, and many eminent priests sought to become his pupils. In 816 he presented a petition to the Mikado asking for the grant of a certain plateau in Kishin, close to the boundary of Yamato, which had become known to him during his youthful wanderings among the hills, in order that he might there erect a convenient sanctuary for the practice of meditation. Having obtained the desired permission, he removed thither to superintend the construction of the necessary buildings, and on his way up the mountain fell in with the local god, who was accompanied by a black and a white dog. He promised his protection to the projected monastery, and in return for this the Shintau Temple of Nifu, dedicated to the mountain-god's mother, was afterwards built by Kuukai in one of the neighbouring valleys. This legend is the explanation given of the toleration of dogs on Kauyasani, while no other animals are permitted to enter the precincts. Other prohibitions existed in former times against women, musical instruments, the planting of bamboos or trees which could be turned to profit, archery and football, gambling and checkers (*go*), bamboo brooms, and three-pronged hay-forks. When the monastery was completed; it was named Kōngau-bu-zhi, the "monastery of the vajra summit," in memory of the miraculous flight thither of the golden vajra. During the rest of his life Kuukai resided chiefly at Kiyauto, and numerous miracles are said to have been performed by him, such as bringing fresh water out of a rock, staying the spread of pestilence, rain-making, and curing the sick without the use of medicine. His last days were passed at Kauyasani. Towards the end of the year 834 he summoned his disciples around him, and announced that he would pass away in the 3rd month of the following year. When the appointed day arrived they assembled in his presence. He pronounced a farewell address, and then appeared to sink into meditation, still sitting in his chair. Soon his eyes closed, and they knew that he was gone, but his appearance remained unaltered. They bore him to his vaulted grave in the same posture, and when they revisited him on the seventh day, they found his body undecomposed, his complexion unchanged, and his hair grown. A slab of stone was placed over the vault, with an aperture just large enough to admit one person at a time, and on it was erected a small stone pagoda. About seventy years later the reigning Mikado sent him a change of raiment. The abbot Kuwāngēn opened the tomb in order to present the new robes, but could not see its occupant. With floods of tears he confessed his sinfulness, and besought the departed saint to manifest himself. After the lapse of some minutes spent by him in ardent prayer, the form of Kōubofu Daishi appeared "like the moon issuing from the mist or like a shape reflected in a mirror?" His hair had grown down to his feet, and his priestly robes were in rags. Tears of mingled joy and grief coursed each other down the face of the abbot as he changed the saint's garments and removed his abundant hair with a razor. During the interview a disciple who was in attendance saw nothing, but the abbot guided his hand to the saint's knee, so that he might at least feel his presence. Fearing however lest others who might afterwards seek to obtain sight of Kōubofu Daishi's face should be disappointed, perhaps through some defect of grace, he commanded that the tomb should be closed up with a solid stone cover, and never be opened again. The popular belief is that Kōubofu Daishi will remain there until the coming of Maitreya (Miroku), the Buddhist Messiah, with whom he is to have an argument on matters of doctrine, in which he will be worsted. The posthumous title of Kōubofu Daishi, "Great Teacher who spreads abroad the law," was conferred upon him in 921 by the Mikado. He is generally credited having invented the *hiragana* syllabary, but there is no evidence to show that he did more than arrange in order forty-seven of the easiest signs then in use, in such a manner that they conveyed in a few lines the sense of a passage from a Sūtra, in which the mortality of man is alluded to and the doctrine of Nirvāna is obscurely suggested.

Returning from the mausoleum to the bridge, and continuing in the same direction, we pass down a long walk among the trees, between crowds of monuments on either side, raised to the memory of thousands of persons of rank, who by this

fictitious burial by the side of Kōubofu obtain the same privileges as those whose ashes are thrown into the Hall of Bones. Conspicuous amongst them are the seven-roofed stone stūpa of the famous calligraphist Hōfami (b. 1557, d. 1637,) the tablets of Hideyoshi, Nobunaga and Asano Takumi no kami, the latter of whom is so well known as the central figure in the story of the Forty-seven Faithful Retainers, and Tahara Tada, the mighty archer who shot the centipede of Mukade yama from a distance of at least five miles. The monument of the soldiers who fell in Hideyoshi's war with Korea stands on the right-hand side, close to a small stone stūpa, on the front of which are engraved the Sanskrit characters which make up the sacred syllable *Om*. On the same side is a spring called *Kuwari-ai*, the waters of which are said to have cured of a serious disease a certain envoy of the Mikado Go-Daigo. Next comes the Ase-kaki Jizau, said to be covered every morning with the perspiration which that god's sufferings in hell for the good of the human race bring out upon his body. Then a tablet to the memory of 4,000 persons who lost their lives in the great fire in Yedo in 1828, when half the city was laid in ashes. Close by on the left is the monument of the traitor Akachi Mitsuhide, split in two from top to bottom by the wrath of heaven, as a warning to faithless servants. On the right are to be seen the tablets of Kumagaya Nahozane and of the boy Atsumori whom he relentlessly slew at the battle of Ichi-no-tani, and on the same side those of the brothers Soga. The finest of all the monuments is that of the third Tokugawa Shiyangū, Ihemitsu, also on the right hand, a short way from the road. Scattered about amongst the stone monuments are several small chapels to various Shintau deities, and to the memory of great families belonging to the territorial nobility.

On issuing from this huge cemetery we arrive at a wide street lined on both sides by the residences of the monks. At the first on the right, called Daiwē-wi, are some excellent wooden carvings over the porch of lions at play; those of the gateway are also good. The large bronze standard lantern of recent make is an offering from the province of Chikuzen. Most of the priests are willing to put up strangers, but it is advisable to be provided with a recommendation from the keeper of the last inn where one has stopped. One of the largest of these houses is the Kōngau, where the abbot resides. *Wēfama-wi*, in a turning to the left out of that part of the main street called Higashi Wodahara, is a very neat and comfortable house, and the monks are very obliging. Continuing along the main street, we arrive at the main temple, called collectively the Daizhiyau. The paths which must be trodden in visiting the buildings in succession together form the Sanskrit letter "A," which is regarded as the symbol of the Taizaukai, the rest of the mountain, as far as the tomb of Kōubofu Daishi, representing the letters *am*, symbolic of the Kōngaukai. The product of these two letters is the syllable *Om*, which begins so many of the mystical formulae. Passing by the Eastern Pagoda, the Hall of Abstraction (*Saṁmaida*) and the *Aizēda*, which contains an image that once belonged to Nobunaga, we come at once to the Kōfau, or Golden Hall. This is a handsome two-storied structure, the huge beams and columns of which are all of solid *heya-ki*. At each corner are pairs of magnificent carvings of lions in high relief on single slabs of this wood, nine feet long by four feet high. The guide will procure admission into the interior. Twenty-six tall columns, 6 feet 6 inches in circumference, support the ceiling and mark off the inner chamber from the broad corridor which runs all round the building. Tall grated folding-doors complete the line of demarcation. Inside this chamber a further division is made by four pillars, a pair right and left, which cut off two side aisles, on the inner walls of which hang large *maṁdara* representing the Two Worlds. The shrine (*dzwahi*) contains an image of Yakushi carved by Kōubofu Daishi himself. In the compartments of the coffered ceiling in nave and chancel are paintings of Buddhist deities. The spaces called *ramma* above the lintels between the pillars are filled with paintings of angels brilliantly coloured, and above these again are coloured carvings of birds. On the E. side of the shrine are images of Kōngau Satsuta (Vajra Sattva), Fudau (Akchāra) and Fugen Bosatsu (Samantabhadra), on the W. Kōngau Wau (Vajra Yakcha), Ganzāze Miyauau and Kokuzau Bosatsu (Akāśagarbha). These six images stand on a raised dais, the sides of which are filled in with the peony and lion (*botan ni kara-shishi*) in gilt open-work on a large scale,

which is extremely effective. Three handsome gilt baldaquins are suspended in the nave. On the four pillars between which hang the two mañdara are depicted the Four Heavenly Kings. Round the inner wall of the building, which is of plain wood, neither painted nor varnished, are carvings of birds in the spaces over the grated windows. At the back of the wall behind the dais are four paintings of Arhan on a gold ground, executed in an extremely florid style, about 9 feet square. Tall black lacquered doors, eighteen feet high by four wide, close the entrance to the dais from the back. At the entrances on the four sides of the building dragons in wood occupy the spaces over the doors, and the brackets which support the porch-roof are decorated with bold carvings of the tree peony and chrysanthemum. This handsome building was erected about 25 years ago in place of one which had been accidentally burnt down. Up to the time of the fire a two-storied pagoda, 160 feet in height, which had been rebuilt in 1642, stood behind it on the north. Close by was the Kuwañzhiyandau, a building set apart for the reception of novices into the priesthood by the performance of a rite resembling baptism. Funds are being collected for the reconstruction of these two edifices. In a shed are shown the images saved from the large pagoda, namely the Dainichi Niyorai (Vairochana) of the Taizau-kai and the Four Buddhas of the Kōfōgau-kai, namely Ashiyuku (Akelobhya), Haushiyau (Ratna Samblava), Mida (Amitābha) and Shiyaka (Sākya). The Mi-yei-dau contains the famous portrait of Kōboku Daishi painted by his disciple prince Shōfū, the eyes of which were dotted in by the saint himself. A pine-tree enclosed by a fence in front of the Mi-yei-dau, called Saiko no matsu, pine-tree of the triple vajra, represents the original tree on which according to the legend the golden vajra alighted. The Saitafu (western pagoda) on a slightly elevated platform is dedicated to the same five Buddhas as the above. On the beam which runs round the four sides of the building above the doors and windows are large paintings of birds, and an angel (Apsara) in the space above each; the colouring of these is very fine.

Beyond the pagoda are two Shiātou chapels originally dedicated to the Gods of Nifu and Kauya, 'protector-deities of the monastery, with a long oratory in front, but the insignia of the gods have been carried away and the cross-beams of the torii removed in the process of 'purification,' or separating the worship of the two religions. Near where formerly stood the Chūmon or Inner Gate, with its image of Tamō-teñ and Kuwaumoku-teñ (Virūpakha and Vaisramana), rises the Kuzhiyakudau, dedicated to Kuzhiyaku Miyawau, the Wise Peacock King. (Mayūri Vidya rājā) which is the name for one of the transformations of Vairochana regarded as the parent of all things. Descending the steps here, and turning to the right, we shortly find ourselves at the Great Gate, occupied by the colossal statues of Narayen Kōfōgau and Kōfōgau Rikishi (Nārāyana and Vajrapāni). It was built in 1705. This is where the ascent from Wakayama ends.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

The Foreign Trade of the year amounted

In Imports to.....\$33,334,392
In Exports to. \$26,259,419

The total being.....\$59,593,811

As compared with the trade of 1877, which amounted

In Imports to.....\$25,900,541
In Exports to.....\$22,866,708

Total\$48,767,249

that of 1878 shews an increase

In Imports of.....\$ 7,433,851
And in Exports of.....\$ 3,392,711

Total increase.....\$10,826,562

The trade of 1878 was the largest yet done by Japanese in any one year, the next, in the aggregate of Imports and Exports being that of 1876, which amounted to \$31,547,855. In Imports the trade of 1870, which amounted to \$31,120,641, had hitherto stood the highest on the list, but

it must be remembered that owing to the failure of crops in Japan that amount included importations of rice to the amount of \$12,755,331. In Exports those of 1878 have only been exceeded by those of 1876 which amounted to \$27,578,551, the silk season of that year having proved exceptionally favourable to Japan.

The trade of 1878 was divided between the Open Ports in the following proportions.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Kanagawa	\$26,011,300	16,092,921	42,104,221
Hiogo & Osaka ...	\$ 5,838,624	6,554,890	12,393,514
Nagasaki	\$ 1,484,468	2,398,501	3,882,969
Hakodate	—	688,940	688,940
Niigata	—	524,167	524,167
Total.....	\$33,334,392	26,259,419	59,593,811

Imports.

The increase in the values of Imports appears under the following general headings to the amounts named :

Cotton Manufactures	\$4,385,544
Woollen do.	561,597
Metals	335,926
Miscellaneous Foreign	2,483,423

Other headings on the other hand exhibit the following decrease

Mixed Cottons and Woollens	\$ 146,017
Arms and Ammunition.....	164,851
Eastern Produce	21,771

The increase in Cotton Manufactures is chiefly observable in yarn which was imported in 1878 to the large amount of \$7,560,963 as against \$4,088,890 in 1877, the advance being no less than \$3,472,073. This importation exceeds by more than fifty per cent. the highest importation previously known, namely that of 1872 which amounted in value to \$5,933,342.

In other Cotton Manufactures the increase in 1878 on the importations of 1877 amounted to \$913,471 the totals for the two years being \$4,264,785 in 1877—and \$5,178,256 in 1878. It should be noted, however, that the the importations of Cotton Manufactures in 1877 as compared with those of 1876 shewed a falling off of \$684,666; and also that the value of the importations of Cotton yarn had remained stationary during the three years 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Unfortunately this great increase in Cotton yarn and Cotton Manufactures does not denote a relatively prosperous trade to the foreign importers. Owing to the depression of trade at home those goods were forced on the market, and disposed of in many instances at considerable loss, to the advantage, however, of the Japanese purchasers, who often obtained their supplies at less than cost price, and thus benefited in proportion to the loss sustained by the foreigners.

The increase in Woollen Manufactures is nearly entirely limited to Mousseline de Laine, the product of French and German looms, of which there continues to be a steady and growing request among the Japanese.

The increase in Miscellaneous Foreign goods may be mainly traced to the rapidly extending consumption of Kerosene which advanced from \$602,725 in 1877 to \$1,856,881 in 1878, or an increase of \$1,254,156.

The slight decrease observable in the Imports in 1878 under the head of Eastern produce, which consists mainly of Sugar and Raw Cotton from China, combined with the following comparison of the value of these Imports for the last three years, shew that this branch of the Import trade is not increasing.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Sugar	\$2,743,820	2,872,148	3,073,282
Raw Cotton	724,911	424,439	289,207
Other Eastern Produce.....	959,311	846,722	759,049
Total	\$4,428,042	4,143,309	4,121,538

Exports.

In exports the increase in values is observable under these headings to the following amounts:—

Silkworms Eggs	\$335,608
Tea	3,137
Copper	38,273
Camphor	69,907
Coal	139,503
Dried Fish	195,695
Rice	2,380,717
Miscellaneous.....	1,474,919

Against which there appears the following decrease in the values of the undermentioned Articles.

Raw Silk	\$1,064,697
Tobacco	121,741
Wax (Vegetable)	58,610

The increase in the value of silkworms eggs is attributable to the higher prices realized in 1878, the number of cards exported being considerably less than those of 1877.

Tea realized lower prices in 1878 than in 1877, the increase in value being only \$3,137 while the quantity shipped was 10,676 piculs in excess of that of 1877, the total export in 1878 being 217,579 piculs, valued at \$4,412,457 as against 206,903 piculs valued at \$4,409,320 in 1877.

Copper shows an increase in quantity of 14,340 piculs, but in value of only \$38,273, the total value in 1878 being \$866,384.

An increase in Camphor of 3,568 piculs makes this year's export the largest yet known, the total value being \$309,972.

Coal shows an increase in tons of 42,083 and in value of \$139,503, the total quantity exported being 200,740 tons valued at \$857,322. It has thus recovered to the extent of the export of 1875, the value of which amounted to \$858,883.

Dried Fish for the first time exceeds a million dollars in value (\$1,031,355), the increase on 1877 being \$193,695.

Rice was exported in 1878 to the considerable sum of \$4,641,653, being an increase on the export of 1877 of \$2,380,717. The value of the rice exported this year exceeded the value of the Tea Export by \$229,196, and it therefore stands second only to silk in the Exports of 1878. This result clearly indicates the capacity of Japan to export rice in favourable seasons, and the desirability of the Government permitting perfect liberty in a trade which forms the principal industry of the country, and which would probably confer, by its free development, greater benefit on the agricultural class of Japan than the trade in any other production.

It is satisfactory to note that the same class may also profit considerably in the future by the new trade in wheat, which in 1878 was exported to the value of \$889,909, the export of 1877 having been only \$108,124. It was chiefly sent to China, but the cost of transport to England would not be greater than from San Francisco to the latter country. Experimental shipments to Great Britain have been attended with success. According to an estimate of the Government, less than two-tenths of the total area of Japan has been brought under cultivation, and there is little doubt that much of the vast upland and hill tracts which are now lying waste, and are unsuited to the growth of rice, might be profitably laid down in wheat, barley or other cereals. The great island of Yezo which is well adapted to wheat, and the area of which is larger than that of Ireland, has scarcely yet been touched by the plough. It is to her agricultural resources, which admit of much wider development, that Japan must mainly look for increased Exports and greater commercial prosperity.

The notable advance in Miscellaneous Exports from \$2,773,496 in 1877 to \$4,248,415 in 1878 being an advance of \$1,474,919 is chiefly attributable to the above mentioned trade in wheat which is included under that heading. Seaweed also shows an increase of \$102,238, but the total of \$504,946 is considerably less than the Export of 1876 which amounted to \$679,216. This shows that the trade in this article which is exported solely to China is falling off instead of increasing. The trade in minor miscellaneous articles of export as drugs, porcelain, lacquerware, fans, &c., exhibits some improvement on that of 1877, but no material advance when compared with the exports of previous years. It is probable, however, that the Custom House Returns do not correctly describe the value of these articles, as the extensive employment afforded to the Japanese manufacturers of porcelain, lacquer ware and other articles called by the general name of "Curios" is patent to the foreign residents in this country.

The export of Silk exhibits a decline in value of \$1,064,697, though the total quantity of all kinds, 25,708 piculs (including Noshi, Floss and Waste), is 1,431 piculs in excess of the exportation of 1877.

The Export of Tobacco fell to \$107,547, or less than half of the Export of 1877, and Vegetable Wax to

\$106,367. In 1872 Tobacco was exported to the value of \$669,340, and in 1873 Vegetable Wax to the value of \$377,670, these being the largest exportations of these articles in any one year.

TREASURE.

The Importation of Treasure in 1878 amounted to \$2,659,256 and the exportation to \$10,852,994, the difference against Japan being \$8,193,738. The same difference is observable in 1877, when Japan exported Treasure to the amount of \$10,079,200 and imported \$2,072,673.

TONNAGE.

The Returns exhibit a considerable increase in the general foreign tonnage of 1878 as compared with that of 1877.

	Ships.	Tons.
Shipping of all countries.....	1878 838	748,872
	1877 746	623,977

Increase in..... 1878 92 124,895
The total of 838 ships and 748,872 Tons was distributed under the following flags.

	Ships.	Tons.	Increase of tons in 1878.
British	487.....	417,691.....	102,173
American	180.....	212,266.....	12,651
			Decrease.
French	33.....	45,616.....	6,957
German	77.....	34,054.....	6,354
Swedish and Norwegian...	22.....	16,651.....	13,357
Danish	16.....	11,823.....	5,770
All other Countries	23.....	10,771.....	

French shipping showed a decline in 1878 of 6,957 tons, and Russian fell from 11,945 tons in 1877 to 3,341 tons in 1878.

Foreign Census.

The total number of European and American Residents in 1878 is returned at 2,477, being fifteen less than that of 1877. Of this number British Residents are returned at 1,067, or a decrease of 89; Americans at 479, or an increase of 112; Germans at 300, or an increase of 28; French at 230, the same number as in 1877; Dutch at 105, or a decrease of 11; Portuguese at 95, or an increase of 10; while the residents of all other countries number 209. The Chinese Residents are returned at 3,028, being an increase of 921 on 1877, and twenty per cent. more than all the European and American Residents. It is doubtful, however, whether these figures can be regarded as accurate in any instance.

In addition to the usual Tables A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. it has been thought convenient to add to this summary the following series of Returns of the Foreign trade of Japan from the earliest dates.

I.—A Summary of Imports and Exports for the five years 1860-1864.

This return can only be regarded as an Estimate. The Custom House returns of those years were most imperfect, and as at that time all goods were notoriously and greatly undervalued, H. M.'s Consuls in compiling their Reports had to depend greatly on private mercantile statistics in order to form even an approximative computation of the real value of the transactions. There is no doubt, however, that during the first six years of the Trade the value of the Exports largely exceeded that of Imports. The Japanese people had to become gradually accustomed to the use of the latter, and to obtain means of purchasing them by the sale of their Exports. More care was given to the compilation of the Trade Returns after 1864, and the Tariff of 1866, which substituted specific for ad valorem duties on all goods other than those of a miscellaneous character, greatly benefited the Revenue, and facilitated the compilation of Customs House statistics.

II.—A similar return for thirteen years from 1865 to 1878, exclusive of 1866, the figures for which cannot be given owing to the destruction by fire in that year of the Custom House Records of Kanagawa.

III and IV.—Two synoptical Tables of the Imports and Export Trade for the same period showing the amount of trade done in each year in the principal Import and Export

Staples. It may be observed that owing to a partial rearrangement of the headings, the figures under some of them do not always agree with the amounts given under the same headings in previous annual summaries issued by this Legation.

V. and VI.—Two Returns of Treasure, one compiled from Consular, the other from Custom House Returns showing the amount of coin or bullion imported and exported by Japan for the seven years 1872-1878.

VII.—A Return of British and Foreign shipping entered at all the Ports of Japan for nineteen years from 1860 to 1878.

VIII.—A Return of British and Foreign Residents in Japan for five years from 1874-1878.

These Returns may be found of use at a time when much is said by Japanese newspaper writers about the "balance of trade" which they represent as being greatly against Japan, and as leading to the impoverishment of their country. According to these Returns Japan has sold to foreign countries since 1860 produce to the amount of \$300,109,872, and it is of course obvious that foreign trade has had the effect of increasing the wealth of the country to that amount. She has received foreign merchandize in exchange to the value of \$323,037,581, the difference in favour of Imports being \$22,927,709. The actual existence, of this difference however, depends upon the way in which the valuations have been computed. But assuming that they fairly represent the relative values of the Imports and Exports, it should be observed that the Imports include two items which cannot be regarded as ordinary merchandize, namely, arms and ammunition, and goods or articles imported by the Government. The former as shown by Return III were bought by the Government and (in early years) by Daimios to the amount of \$9,311,255; and the goods imported by the Government amounted in six years only, 1873 to 1878, (earlier Returns of these transactions being not procurable) to \$8,053,235. It will be seen that these two items, which there is good reason to believe are greatly undervalued, amount to \$17,364,490, and if returns of Government goods were obtainable for the seven years previous to 1873, it would probably be found that the above mentioned difference is fully accounted for, and that the value of merchandize imported in the ordinary course of trade since 1860 either closely equals the value of Exports, or possibly exhibits a balance in favour of the latter.

The Returns of the Import and Export of Treasure which are obtainable for seven years only (1872-1878) show a balance against Japan of rather more than forty-six millions of dollars. This computation is formed from two different sources, one compiled from Consular Estimates, the other from Custom House Returns. Considerable divergences may be observed between the two, and it is probable that the Treasure Returns are much less reliable than the Returns of Imports and Exports. But admitting that they denote a heavy money expenditure in recent years on the part of Japan it is not difficult to account for such an outlay, although it bears no connection with the course of trade. It may suffice to point to the sums paid by the Government for Railway plant, machinery and apparatus employed in their various public works and commercial establishments, for ships of war and war material, and their fleet of merchant vessels, for interest on foreign loans, the cost of Legations and Consulates, and other expenditure, abroad and for the salaries of their numerous foreign employees. On the other hand these Treasure Returns do not take note of the considerable sums in coin which are disbursed in Japan by foreign merchant vessels and ships of war in payment of supplies, or by foreign residents and visitors in meeting their cost of living or travelling expenses.

There is little doubt, however that for some years past Japan has been paying away more money than she has received, but this result is not to be attributed to disadvantageous trade but to the expenditure of the Government which has brought its own return in increased administrative power, in many praiseworthy public improvements, and in the spread of knowledge among the people. Having furnished the country with a paper currency, the Government have used her coin or bullion to meet this expenditure, and it may be concluded that the store of national specie has consequently proportionally diminished. A different result would probably have been witnessed if the Government

had pursued another policy in regard to the introduction of foreign capital. Capital is the one thing needed to develop the resources of this nation, as it has very little of its own, and its available wealth may be said to be limited to the annual yield of its soil. But the government have hitherto strictly excluded the introduction of foreign capital, and the result of this and other restrictive measures is shown in the limited increase in the exports, in the costly character of internal transport owing to the primitive condition of its roads, and the high freights of the Native Steam-ship Company which has a monopoly of the Coast carrying trade, and in the slow development of its mines, or other productive enterprises which cannot be undertaken without preliminary outlay. Thus we see that while Japan is reputed to be rich in mineral wealth, the trade returns show an increasing importation of metals in 1878 to the value of \$1,956,638, and that kerosene was imported in the same year to the value of \$1,856,881, although the country is known to be rich in springs of mineral oil.

It is evident that the growth of foreign trade, as well as the increase of national wealth, is dependent on the producing power of the country, and that in the course of trade Japan cannot buy more than she is able to sell. That this patent truth is present to the minds of some Japanese may be seen from the following passage in an article in a leading Japanese journal the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" on "the balance of trade"; "Commerce," says the writer, "is after all reducible to an exchange of Commodities. We should therefore endeavour to increase our Exports as much as possible. If the idea of putting a decisive check upon importation is not mere folly, what is it? Rather let the people be encouraged to increase their productions, and let the Government boldly remove the present impediments to export by abolishing the Exports duties," and, as the writer might have added,—by removing those restrictions on trade which obstruct, to a far more serious extent than the export duties, its full and natural development.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo. August, 1879.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COMMERCIAL BATTLES.

(From the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō*.)

It would be impossible to point out a country on the face of the earth which has not been the scene of warfare at some period of its history. In the dark ages, when the world was inhabited solely by savage tribes, warfare was the normal state of existence, and even in these more enlightened times, although nations enter into treaties and a code of international law has gradually grown up, still, when any dispute arises it is generally referred to the arbitrament of the sword, hence the necessity of those huge armaments, supported by all countries as essentially necessary to their very existence, and which act so prejudicially upon the development of commercial pursuits. Every nation seems without exception to follow the same policy and it is much to be desired that the "Golden Age" would set in when all the inhabitants of our globe will live together in peace and harmony like the members of one well regulated family.

Persons of the meanest capacity, even little children, understand what is meant by the battles which take place in actual warfare, but there is another struggle constantly going on in the world which we consider of vastly greater importance than the clash of contending armies, we mean the struggle for commercial supremacy, a "commercial battle" which is never concluded. Traffic in the world's productions is the most important enterprise that a nation can embark in, it is the duty of every nation to engage in it, and the country which is most successful in the competition will not only enlarge its power as an independent state but also extend its influence over the whole world, while its defeated rivals may be absorbed by other countries and totally ruined. Warfare is naturally an object of aversion to all rightminded persons, and ought never to be attempted except from actual necessity, but the injury sustained through it is only temporary and may be easily surmounted while the nation which is thoroughly defeated in the battle for commercial supremacy can never hope to regain its lost

position. An eminent American remarked "that everyone should make it his principal aim through life to increase the productions of his country, if only by one single article and sell it to a foreign country." This is an extremely sage observation and is the true secret of commercial success from a national point of view. If this is constantly borne in mind, the nation whose inhabitants practice it to the greatest extent, is certain of eventual success. England is not by any means a large country, but its citizens are astute in matters of business and possessed of an enterprising spirit. They have gradually attained success and at the present time there is not a port in the world unvisited by English ships and not a town of any commercial importance when Englishmen are not engaged in business. As England is not a fertile country, free trade principles have been adopted and manufacturing industries encouraged so that England can import the raw material from abroad cheaply and return it in a manufactured state. By following this policy England has achieved a complete victory over all other nations and is now enjoying in consequence great wealth and power. Belgium again from devoting great attention to her manufacturing industries, is, although of small extent, of great and increasing wealth and takes rank amongst the foremost nations of Europe. For an example derived from the experience of late years let us observe the present relative positions of France and Germany. France was considered in a purely military sense the stronger power, but met with signal defeat at the hands of her adversary, the French Emperor was taken prisoner, the capital occupied, and peace only obtained by the cession of two valuable provinces and the payment of the enormous indemnity of five milliards of francs! This disastrous issue of the war had only the effect of urging the French people to fresh exertions in mercantile pursuits and now they are not only more wealthy than before but they easily paid the war indemnity before the time appointed. Germany on the other hand, although victorious in war has declined in wealth, the money received from France has found its way back again in exchange for French products and with it a large quantity of German money so that at the present time Germany may be said to be in a very precarious financial position. It will thus be seen that although Germany conquered France in war the latter country has since obtained a more enduring victory over the former in what we have termed the "commercial battle." That great country, the United States of America, is another striking instance of the effect of commercial prosperity upon a nation. Originally the territory now known as the United States was settled by a heterogeneous gathering of people from all the countries of Europe. They gradually found the oppressive conduct of the British Government wholly unbearable and succeeded at last in gaining their independence after a long and fierce struggle against the might of England. The young nation, was however, without industries and as a natural result they had to depend upon importations from other lands to supply their simplest necessities, hence the wealth of the country declined year by year. Being a shrewd and enterprising community they determined to remedy the rapidly increasing evil, and therefore imposed a protective tariff with the avowed object of fostering native industries; while the Government of the country was conducted with the utmost regard to economy. The favorable results of this wise policy were soon apparent, and in an incredibly short space of time the American Nation has stepped into the first rank as regards importance and wealth. Look for example at the customs reports from China; English importations are steadily decreasing and American increasing with rapidity, the value of American goods imported into China in 1878 being nearly double what they amounted to in the previous year. This is convincing evidence that America can now manufacture and export goods at a lower rate than England, and we also find that America now supplies England with wheat, meat, cheese and other produce to the annual value of £36,000,000 against £7,000,000 some few years since. From all these facts we are constrained to arrive at the conclusion that America is rapidly becoming triumphant over England in the "commercial battle." As we have already shown, in struggles of this kind the victorious nation prospers exceedingly, while the defeated nation gradually declines in importance and finally discovers that it cannot maintain even its independence; such for example has been the fate

of Egypt, Turkey, Holland, &c. Although the reasons for such prosperity on the one hand and ruin on the other are too obvious to require any great amount of explanation we will give one example to show exactly what we mean. Suppose there are two nations, "A" and "B." We will imagine that the inhabitants of the former are busily engaged in industrial and agricultural occupations and that those of the latter, devote themselves entirely to scientific and æsthetic pursuits and affect to despise the vulgar gains of commerce. Now what will be the inevitable result in the event of these two nations engaging in commercial intercourse. It is a natural instinct with all human beings to indulge in articles of luxury, and it therefore follows that the productions of "A" will be eagerly sought for by the inhabitants of "B." The people of "B" having no products of their own must pay the people of "A" in money, the money will soon come to an end; but will "B" then desist from purchasing from "A"?—certainly not, "B" will then borrow from "A" and the latter will be only too glad to lend as the money will surely find its way back again in exchange for merchandise and the ultimate result will be that "A" will gradually interfere in the affairs of her debtor and finally deprive her of the right of independent existence as a nation. Let us now apply the case of "B" to Japan and a remarkable resemblance will be found to exist. After remaining secluded from the outside world for hundreds of years during which the people had no idea of "commercial battles" an American ship arrived here in 1853 and foreign intercourse commenced. Then our "commercial battle" began and has continued without cessation ever since, now over twenty years. The Government and people of Japan are only gradually awakening from the erroneous ideas inculcated by the doctrine of Confucius that persons engaged in commercial pursuits are unworthy of respect, and as this idea had a strong hold upon the people they were quite unprepared by previous experience to engage with foreigners on equal terms and have consequently been hitherto invariably worsted in the "commercial battle," in fact we may say that at the present time they are utterly routed and disabled and apparently no longer able to defend themselves against their commercial enemies. Amongst the public, many are to be found who consider that a revision of the existing treaties will restore "the balance of trade" in our favour, and that we will then easily regain our national wealth. How shallow must be the minds of those who believe anything of the kind! No doubt the present unreasonable treaties are extremely disadvantageous to us, but it would be foolish to depend upon treaty revision alone for aid, and not to strive to develop the natural resources of the country. We will again resort to example. Suppose cholera breaks out in China and the Government acts as ours did, establishing hospitals and taking every possible precaution to combat the disease, the people will give the authorities great praise and we would join them in doing so. The disease would then be stamped out. But the Chinese are greatly addicted to opium-smoking which exercises a fatal effect on the human frame, destroying both body and mind. The Chinese Government have taken no steps to prevent the use of opium, and although they might stamp out cholera, which at the worst is only a temporary ill, the gradual ruin of the whole nation through the use of opium would still remain. This example applies exactly to commercial matters in Japan, the disadvantageous treaties being equivalent to cholera and opium-smoking to the neglect of industrial undertakings. No matter how successful we may be in procuring a revision of the treaties, unless we vigorously strive to increase the productions of the country and undersell foreigners, the victory will still remain with them. The industrial position of Japan is not however utterly beyond redemption. Notwithstanding the many internal troubles that have occurred, our trade has exhibited a gradual improvement since the year 1868, as may be seen from the following table:—

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
1868.....	Yen 15,553,472	Yen 10,693,071
1869.....	" 12,908,978	" 20,783,633
1870.....	" 14,543,012	" 33,741,637
1871.....	" 17,968,608	" 21,916,727
1872.....	" 17,026,647	" 26,174,814
1873.....	" 21,632,140	" 28,107,390
1874.....	" 19,315,064	" 23,461,814

1875.....	„	18,611,110	„	29,975,627
1876.....	„	27,711,527	„	23,964,670
1877.....	„	26,907,630	„	32,224,166
1878.....	„	24,665,905	„	30,146,188
Total.....	„	216,844,073	„	281,189,737

Although there are decreases in some years still it will be found that on the whole there has been a gradual steady increase in our exports, so we have every reason to believe that if our countrymen will only strive to increase our products, Japan will yet come off victorious in the "commercial battle." In order to accomplish this more speedily and effectually the Japanese must learn to transact business on a large scale and give up the idea of gaining profit with but little exertion. Examination into actual facts will prove what we assert is unfortunately too true, that our countrymen, although they have abandoned their old prejudices and are anxious for gain, appear only to be desirous of outside show, to the disregard of solid progress. Some of the Government measures are examples of this. An expedition was sent to Formosa because some of our subjects were cruelly massacred by the savages of that Island, and it was proposed to send another the expedition to coerce the Koreans because they ignored the rights of Japan, while in social matters the people delight to see their names figuring in newspapers as subscribing to different charities or the entertainment of foreign guests. Not that there is anything wrong in doing so, but if attention is given to these matters alone, to the exclusion of everything else can it not reasonably be considered that these persons are only desirous to act an "ornamental" and useless part in life? We may perhaps be accused of ignoring the different companies and associations which have been formed during recent years and are now in a highly prosperous condition. This accusation may at first sight appear reasonable, but it will be found that the majority of these companies are banks, (which now number nearly two hundred) whose actual object is principally the issue of notes on the deposit of government loan bonds which enables the proprietors to live in idleness and luxury on the dual interest they receive, i.e. from the notes and bonds. As far as the other associations are concerned whether they are known as rice companies, stock exchange companies, change offices, &c. they are in truth nothing more or less than media for speculation and we feel no pleasure when a rise occurs in the price of their shares. Putting aside the companies we have referred to, how many associations are there engaged on a large scale in developing the resources of the country? They will be found we regret to say about as numerous as the stars which are visible at noonday. It is very evident that if we continue to pursue our present course of action, or rather inaction, we shall most assuredly be defeated in the "commercial battle" and reduced to the pitiable condition of Turkey, Egypt, Greece and other similarly unfortunate countries without the shadow of sovereign rights. Now is the time when we should all strive to prevent so unhappy a result of our "commercial battle."

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XV.

EMANCIPATION.

The Lord Abbot's anticipations were not ill-founded. In order to obtain the removal of the sacred car abandoned before the palace gates, the Heike Chief had no resource but an application to Yenriyaku. Thus the relative positions of the contending parties were so far reversed that subsequent negotiations resulted in the banishment of Morotsune, Vice-Governor of Kaga, and the satisfaction of all the claims advanced by the friars of the White Mountain.

So to all appearances any permanent disaffection of the Kurama cenobites was prevented, though indeed it was little likely that the haughty priests would entirely forget the indignities they had been obliged to endure before obtaining these concessions. Better calculated to conciliate was Shigemori's courtesy, who, full of admiration for the prowess of the

man whose sword he had so narrowly escaped, and not without sympathy for his sorrows, caused Friar Toyo's body to be carried with all care to Mount Hiye and buried under the tombstone that already bore his name.

But even as in physical ills the most subtle medicine is powerless to erase the memory of the pain it alleviates, so Shigemori's noble acts, though they might in part redress his father's iniquity could never remove its impress. Nay in truth the contrast men drew between the father's arrogant autocracy and the son's loyal beneficence, seemed rather to bring the former into more conspicuous prominence, so that finding he had irrevocably lost his parent's confidence and was fast losing every hope of either undoing or arresting his errors, Shigemori already began to harbour the sad design that was afterwards destined to win him a name of endless reverence.

These things, however, were as yet little anticipated, and least of all by Ushiwaka, sorrowing for the fruitless death of his friend the friar. More than a month elapsed before Shomon was sufficiently recovered to carry the particulars of that event to Kurama, but Ushiwaka had not meanwhile been left in ignorance by his new acquaintance, who indeed, as it afterwards appeared, described the dead man's honourable sepulture even before Shigemori's merciful intentions in that direction had been declared.

For the rest before the winter's rain and rime had begun to interrupt his nightly visits to the ruined fane, Ushiwaka had profited so well by his second course of instruction that his teacher pronounced him qualified to commence a higher study, the first principles of which were contained in a book of sixteen volumes called "The Six Military Canons." This manuscript recorded the chief parts of a dialogue carried on more than two thousand years before between the Chinese Emperor Bunno and the Genius Taiko. Strange devices of strategy and cunning methods of tactics were there described, but by chosen eyes alone might their mysteries be discerned, neither of those that had thoroughly mastered the contents of the scroll had any fallen short of immortal fame, from Choriyo, the "ubiquitous general," to the matchless warrior Tawara, who, fixing eight arrows in his bow, slew the eight wraiths of the sorcerer Sama at one shot. Only two copies of the manuscript existed in Japan; one was in the possession of the old man of the shrine, the other, an heir-loom of the God-Kings, had been handed down from generation to generation of the Imperial family, much treasured, but little read, for its close crabbed characters, obscured by commentary and blanched by age, were scarcely to be deciphered by a decade of study, so that, coming at last to be regarded as the history of some forgotten cabala, it had been added to the archives of the chief astrologer and was now at once inaccessible and incomprehensible.

It may well be imagined with what feverish anxiety Ushiwaka looked forward to the perusal of such a book under the guidance of so able a master as he had learned to account his new friend. He thought of nothing for many days before the appointed time, and so thinking, forgot the precautions that had hitherto secured him from observation.

On the morning of the very day that should have seen his hopes consummated, he was formally summoned to attend an extraordinary meeting of the Priestly Chapter. It was not without misgivings that he obeyed this mandate, for it reminded him suddenly of the restraint to which the friars might at any moment seek to subject him, but come what might, he was determined not to abandon his independence, and so, with his sword in his girdle, took his way boldly to the minster.

The Lord Abbot was seated in the chancel. Before him lay the lacquered coffer that contained the Canon of Consecration, and on either side the elders of the monastery were marshalled in two long ranks. The disposition of the altar furniture, the vestments of the priests, and above all the instruments of tuncure lying at the prior's side, explained at once the object of the synod.

The abbot, with downcast eyes and in a low voice, said: "It is more than time, Ushiwaka, that the intention with which you were sent to these cloisters should be consummated. Your studies are quite sufficiently advanced, and although you are still young, the circumstances of your case render any further delay inadvisable. We have therefore met to-day for the purpose of admitting you finally to the priesthood."

The crisis was then come, but had it been thus accelerated

by the abbot's anxiety alone, or by some new order from Kiyomori? It was essential to determine this.

"Am I to understand," Ushiwaka asked, "that thus happens in the ordinary routine, or has the period of my novitiate been shortened by some unforeseen event?"

The abbot must have been prepared for this question, yet he was evidently perplexed by it.

"It cannot be expedient to discuss that point now," he answered evasively. "We believe in the wisdom of the step we are taking, and you have no reason to discredit our belief nor yet to be surprised at what has been so long contemplated."

Then, as if to avoid any further discussion, he turned hastily to the prior, and bade him proceed with the ceremony.

Ushiwaka, on taking his seat, had detached his sword from his girdle and laid it beside him. He now raised it, sheathed as it was, and said very quietly and distinctly:

"My Lord Abbot, I have no intention of entering the priesthood."

The tone of these words, no less than the gesture that accompanied them shewed that they announced an unchangeable resolve. Many of the assembled friars, knowing how the abbot loved his favourite pupil and how the cherished hope of their chief's declining years had been to make this boy his successor, looked to see all the strength of supreme authority opposed to such insubordination, but the set unflinching eyes that met his own and that ominously grasped sword-hilt, taught the old man that years of care and culture had wrought no change in the child, who standing under the sacred oak one winter's morning seven seasons before, had asked whether anything but death justifies submission to disgrace.

Nevertheless the abbot had cherished his scheme too fondly to abandon it without another effort.

"Have you then forgotten," he remonstrated, "that the dedication of your life to the service of the gods, alone saved it from the hands of the executioner? You no longer belong to the world nor have you any right to enter the society of your fellow-men. Think you that your present conduct is consistent with either your own honour or the interests of those that entrusted you to our charge?"

This allusion to the boy's mother was not judicious. Ushiwaka knew her brave heart too well to doubt that his own inaction would be bitterer to her than any misfortune his enterprise might entail. Still gazing steadfastly at the abbot and still grasping his sheathed sword, he repeated his former words, not now however with so complete a mastery of passion or defiance:—

"My Lord Abbot, I have no intention of entering the priesthood."

A man of gentle heart and strong faith was the abbot, Toko. He had learned, as we have said, to love this boy more than he might have loved his own son, and had long regarded him as his successor in the sacred service. Forgetting everything but this hope and that affection, he now rose from his place, took the instruments of tonsure which the prior held, and advanced slowly but without hesitation towards Ushiwaka.

When the latter became aware of the old man's design he shuddered like one suddenly confronted by some appalling necessity. Then raising his joined hands to the altar, he said:—

"I swear by my father's name that if any seek to achieve this rite it shall be at the risk of his own life."

The abbot hesitated, deterred less by fear for himself than by reluctance to force such an alternative on one he loved. He betrayed neither anger nor astonishment, and Ushiwaka alone saw that his look of appealing entreaty was not undimmed by tears.

But this direct defiance of their chief's control and above all the threat that accompanied it, aroused even the peaceful friars' indignation. A murmur of menace and rebuke was heard on all sides, and the abbot's authority seemed on the point of receiving a vindication he little desired, when the prior, Kakuchi, interposed.

"Permit me to offer myself as a mediator in this matter," he said. "It is not so pressing that it may not be temporarily deferred, nor so trivial that it can be immediately adjusted. If Ushiwaka will consent to become my guest for a time, though I cannot promise him any very sage counsel, he will at least find opportunity for tranquil reflection."

The abbot assented to this offer with a readiness from which

Ushiwaka drew an immediate inference. The prior's house not only stood at the extremity of the cloisters most remote from the ruined fane, but was also so situated that secret ingress or egress was almost impossible. Plainly, therefore, the discovery of his nightly goings and comings had induced this sudden attempt to abridge the period of his probation, and with that knowledge Ushiwaka felt that he might not gainsay the proposed arrangement, but never to the last day of his life did he forget the look of desolate dejection that his old friend's face wore when they parted in the minster.

For many nights the consciousness that he was closely watched in his new residence deterred him from attempting to visit the Dragon God's shrine, and when a favourable opportunity at last presented itself, his journey produced nothing but a weary vigil among the ruins. Sadly disappointed at this failure—for it had never occurred to him to fancy that any irregularity in his own proceedings could embarrass his omniscient friend—and unable to devise any means of renewing their intercourse, he began to pass his idle hours at the fane of Hachiman, the God of Battles, in the vague hope of forming some friendship or gleaning some useful information among the stream of worshippers that flocked thither daily from all quarters.

Here one evening, as he was about to retrace his steps to the cloisters, he was accosted by a man dressed in the garb of a merchant, whom he remembered to have remarked two or three times before praying at the shrine. He was a timid little person, with a furtive manner but a keen eye, and so profusely polite that his most trivial statements were garnished with prefaces and appendices of conventionalities.

"Pardon my inexpressible rudeness in addressing you, Sir," he said. "I am a merchant of Kiyoto and my business takes me every year as far as the province of Oshiu. I trust you will not think me over-presumptuous in intruding myself upon your notice."

Certainly there was every reason to be surprised at this apparently purposeless announcement, but after his first movement of astonishment, Ushiwaka found his interest strongly awakened. Hidehira, Constable of the Northern Marches, one of the most powerful nobles in the empire, inherited an heirloom of staunch allegiance to the House of Gen from his ancestor the first Constable, who had received his appointment at the instance of the Earl of Harima's great-grandfather, as a recompense for assistance rendered to that chieftain in his campaign against the Rebels of the North. Often of late years had Ushiwaka turned eyes of hope towards Oshiu, but as yet he was without any reliable intelligence of Hidehira's disposition, and remembering how many a friend and liegeman of his father's house had been absorbed into the irresistible vortex of the Heike power, he could not but be doubtful on which side the Constable's forces might be found arrayed in the time of trial. This therefore seemed a favourable opportunity of obtaining some information, and so, returning the merchant's salute, he said carelessly:—

"There is a considerable trade, I suppose, between the capital and so large a province as Oshiu? It is a large province is it not?"

"It is, Sir, as you condescend to say, a very extensive province. It contains no less than fifty-four townlands, if I may be pardoned for going into particulars."

"And not a few stout soldiers are to be found in those townlands I should fancy?"

"Permit me to express the same opinion, Sir. The noble Constable's chief Seneschal has condescended to give me some information on these points, and at the risk of wearying you with numbers, I may say that if the troops forming his Lordship's body guards as well as those in the outlying camps were all mustered, they would furnish something like ten times ten thousand men."

Ushiwaka could not restrain an exclamation of astonishment at the mention of this number, for it was precisely the force his day dreams had fixed as sufficient to make head against his father's enemies. The little merchant however occupied the intervals of silence with an assiduity of bows and polite ejaculations that left him no leisure to mark the effect of his words.

"And supposing," Ushiwaka presently resumed, "that such an unlikely event were to occur as another trial of strength between the Houses of Gen and Hei, how might one look to see those forces disposed?"

"I should not venture to be so presumptuous as to express an opinion of my own on such a subject, Sir," the other re-

plied, "but I have heard it said in Oshiu that the proportion would be a hundred thousand swords for the House of Gen and their edges for its enemies."

It cost Ushiwaka no slight effort to conceal the exultation this announcement caused him, but he controlled himself, remembering the fallibility of such information.

"Possibly your business relations with Hidehira's household may have enabled you to form some estimate of the Earl's sentiments on that point?" he said, redoubling the keen vigilance of a scrutiny the other bore without flinching.

"I have had the honour to be the recipient of a confidence from the Lord Constable himself," was the answer, delivered in cautious tones, "but to my great grief the commission arising out of that confidence is still unfulfilled."

"Some insuperable obstacle no doubt prevents you from accomplishing it?"

"Pardon me, Sir, if I seem to differ from you. The obstacle is so far from being insuperable that even now I am within reach of success could I but obtain one assurance."

"Is it permitted to know what that assurance may be?"

"The assurance of your aid," said the merchant, for once divesting his speech of its wonted suavities in his anxiety to watch its reception.

This anxiety did not escape Ushiwaka. It reminded him at once that there might be more peril than profit in this confidence.

"If you have need of my aid, you have also need to be more explicit in demanding it," he said coldly.

"The justice of your rebuke is not open to the very smallest doubt, Sir," the merchant replied, his forehead bowed even to the dust. "I am confounded by the impossibility of excusing myself. With your gracious permission therefore I will at once proceed to particulars. On the occasion of my last visit to Oshiu I had the honour to be summoned to the presence of the noble Constable who condescended to address me as nearly as I can remember in these words. 'Kichiji, if you were disposed to be useful you might bring from the capital something that were worth more to both of us than all the goods you have ever entered in your ledger.' 'My Lord,' I replied, 'I await your commands.' 'Among that long train of horses that I saw on the road yesterday,' continued the noble Constable, is there not, by some possibility, one that could carry a gentleman's trappings as well as a pack saddle?' 'Surely, my Lord, not one but many,' I ventured to reply. 'Not vainly, Sir, I assure you,' the merchant explained in parenthesis, 'for none but a fool would trust his valuables to unsound cattle on a road where to be belated is to be robbed.'"

"No doubt," Ushiwaka assented, seeing that the other paused. "But you do not want my aid to establish the character of your pack-horses, I presume?"

"A thousand excuses, Sir. My digression is unpardonable, but in truth it had reference to his Lordship's admonition, for on hearing my perhaps too presumptions reply, he was pleased to say:—'See that you speak not lightly, Kichiji. The gentleman you may have the honour of escorting, would come here to be Hidehira's friend and ally even as his ancestor was the friend and ally of mine. I have men and arms to spare for a good purpose, and two sons to govern these lands while I march to its accomplishment, but all this is useless without the presence of that friend. Knowing these things, do you think you can undertake to be his escort?' 'I dare not promise to succeed, my Lord, I replied but I am ready to risk all that I possess in the venture.' 'And this avowal which I made then in all sincerity, I desire to repeat now, Sir, if indeed I seem in anything worthy of your confidence.'"

The earnest honesty of the look that accompanied these words was not lost upon their hearer, but the occasion counselled mistrust. Plainly disappointed by the other's silence, the little merchant hastened to conclude.

"I know, Sir," he said humbly, "that nothing is more unreasonable than to expect your confidence, and the Lord constable, though he was graciously pleased to accord me his, assuredly foresaw that I should not always be equally fortunate, for he entrusted me with this token as a credential."

The token was a dirk, resembling in its minutest details of chasing and ornamentation the sword Ushiwaka carried in his girdle. He examined it carefully, struck not less by the exquisite workmanship of its hilt and scabbard than by a likeness too marvellous to be accidental; so marvellous indeed

that it was impossible to doubt the common origin of the two weapons. Neither did this similarity escape the merchant's keen eyes, who now for the first time understood the full value of the token.

"His Lordship was pleased to add," he remarked significantly, while Ushiwaka was engaged in comparing the two swords, "that if a certain gentleman accepted that dirk, I might consider it a sign of his consent to accompany me to Oshiu. Shall I have the happiness of receiving that sign?"

Ushiwaka's only answer was to place the dirk in his girdle beside his father's sword, whereupon Kichiji, hastily drawing back two or three paces, kneeled down, and made an obeisance if possible more profound than any that had preceded it.

"May I be permitted to ask when it will suit Your Lordship to set out?" he asked, now shewing by his form of address that he was acquainted with Ushiwaka's lineage.

"If possible, to-day: at latest, to-morrow," was the eager reply.

"I am overwhelmed with shame to think that my preparations cannot be completed before this evening," said Kichiji. "But if your Lordship will condescend to name a time and place, I can undertake to be ready at sunrise to-morrow."

"At sunrise to-morrow then let it be," Ushiwaka assented. "I will meet you a furlong beyond the North Gate of the cloisters."

Kichiji lingered a moment, as though he doubted the reality of so quick and unquestioning an assent, but while he still hesitated, he found himself alone before the shrine. In truth, Ushiwaka's determination was simultaneous with his conviction of the merchant's sincerity, and without having ever been in a position to command, he instinctively possessed the experienced captain's well founded aversion to frivolous interference. Abandoning therefore to Kichiji all the details of the arrangements for their journey, he hastened back to the cloisters, anxious only to avoid any accident that might prevent him from fulfilling his part of contract.

He had few preparations himself to make, and even these he abridged in the fear of attracting observation. Shomon alone might not be left in ignorance of his movements, and to this end he wrote a letter, explaining that he had availed himself of an exceptionally favourable opportunity for leaving Kurama, and promising to describe his plans in detail so soon as he could do so with safety.

This letter he carried in the evening to the hollow oak at their old trysting-place, where however, to his great happiness, he found Shomon himself waiting; a coincidence so fortunate that it completed his confidence in the prospects of the future. Neither was Shomon less enthusiastic. To his eyes every link in the chain of events by which the present result had been reached, bore the marks of providential forging. The Friar's accidental selection of Kurama as a refuge had provided an exceptionally able master of fence, while the misfortune that removed him from the cloisters had introduced his pupil to a still abler substitute: the discovery of Ushiwaka's nightly expeditions to the ruined shrine had brought about a change of residence, which in its turn had suggested his visits to the fane of Hachiman, where alone he could have encountered Kichiji, and that too on the very day when Shomon's presence at the hollow oak enabled them to arrange their plans after separation and part without the pain of uncertainty.

Not indeed that Shomon consented readily to this parting. His first impulse was to follow Ushiwaka to Oshiu, but he was soon persuaded to remain, on the grounds that his presence at the head-quarters of the Heiki would be much more serviceable to his young master's interests. So the two bade each other farewell with good cheer, and the fates willed that no ominous dreams disquieted the repose of the Heiki chiefs, while the man whom of all others they had reason to fear, watched for the dawning of the day that should witness his emancipation from the bonds his enemies fondly deemed indissolubly riveted.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Thou art one 'mongst the many of long ago
Though in accents imploring it's oft heard below.

2 lights.

By many I'm thought of a high degree,
In farm-yards and cricket you oft may us see.

OWEN.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

To swells, you'll find this epithet applied,
Which, best of all, expresses their vocation ;
Their minds are always with their neckties occupied ;
Their coats must fit, or cause them much vexation,
To them, the least crease on their shirt-front's "frightful,"
"Most snobbish" to think anything delightful ;
"Not bad" 's the loudest praise we ever hear,
As they take their pleasure with a languid sneer !

1.

This might be an island, a cape, or a town ;
It might be a city, peninsula, or down ;
It might be a marsh, or it might be a plain,
It might be a forest, yet 'twould be just the same !

2.

"Behold ! how brightly breaks the morning ;"
Beneath its beams our hearts are gay ;
We rise betimes our pillows scornning,
And gladly greet the dawn of day !

3.

A saddle, a horse, and a bridle we need
We must have a man, also, to hold in the steed.

4.

How I should hate to be a lawyer's wight,
For'd to sit up, and copy laws all night :
"Heir, administrator, and assign,"
Repeated time, and time again in ev'ry line !

5.

To guess this light, you need not be too wise,
Look straight before you,—there the solution lies !

MAIN ROYAL.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, SEPTEMBER 6TH, BY "HOODLUM."

Amateur		Theatre.
A	moun	T
M	arc	H ('March hare')
A	x	E
T	c	A
E	as	T
U		R
R	is	E

Correct answers received from Bamboo Fan, Helm's-a-lee, Bobstay, and Tea and Toast. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, SEPTEMBER 6TH, BY "FUJIYAMA."

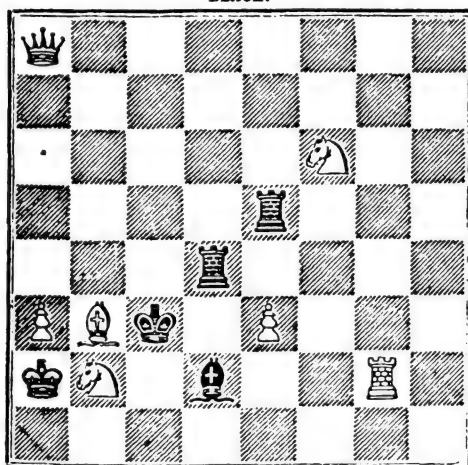
Empress		Engenic.
E	v	E
M	i	U (Mew.)
P	aze	O
R	de	E
E	era	N
S		I
S	ynonym	E

All answers incorrect.

CHess PROBLEM,

By J. K. FULTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

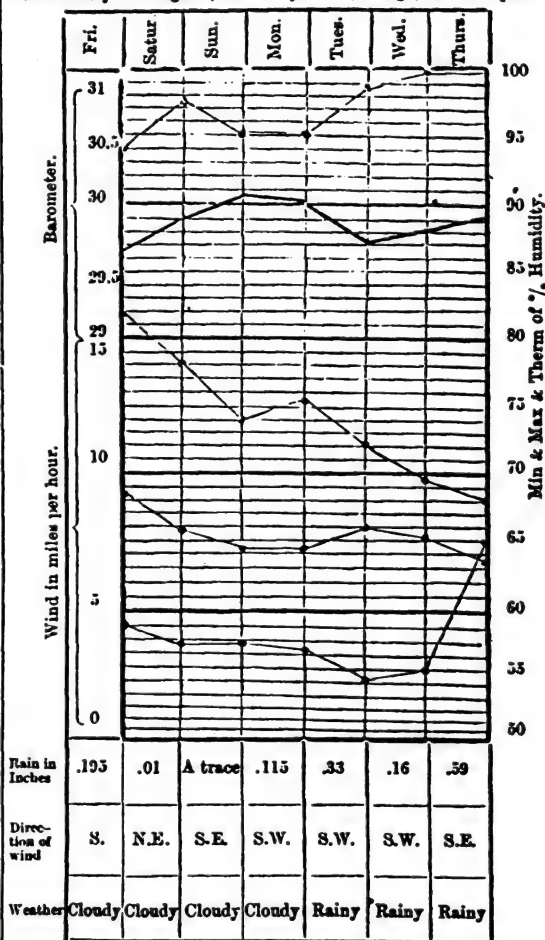
SOLUTION OF CHess PROBLEM, SEPTEMBER 6, BY J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

1.—Q. to K. Kt. square. Anything.
2.—Mate.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., W.H.S. and Peter.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1879.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongô, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.
Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind
.....percentage of Humidity
Max. velocity of wind 15 miles per hour on Friday, 6 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
As will be observed there has been considerable fluctuation of the barometer during the week, the last two days indicating a change for the better. There is also a continuous and considerable fall of temperature, the maximum temperature for Thursday being only 68° which is the lowest point reached since June 4th. A total of 1.4 inches of rain fell during the week.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 16th*
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Sept. 18th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Sept. 13th†
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 24th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. S. S.	Sept. 18th

* Left Hongkong, 8th September, at 5 p.m., China.
† Left San Francisco, 23rd August, Gaelic.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 15th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 2nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Sept. 17th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Oct. 11th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 20th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct. 4th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—A large business chiefly for arrival, has been done in YARNS during the past week. Medium qualities of English 16/24s. and 28/32s. have been in most request and show improved values. The movement has no doubt been stimulated, in a great measure, by the reported loss of the *Argyll* (str.) with large supplies of contract goods, but the supposed improved prospects for the future of *kinsatsu* have also influenced dealers to a certain extent. The sales reported include about 1,500 bales 16/24s., 1,400 bales 28/32s., also 300 bales 38/42s. of English spinning, besides some 600 bales Bombay 20s. GREY SHIRTINGS have been in fair request at better rates and transactions include about 15,000 piculs, each 8½ and 9 lbs. for arrival at the end of the year. In other descriptions of PIECE GOODS, business generally has been restricted; the following sales may, however, be noted, viz:—1,200 pieces INDIGO SHIRTINGS, 2,800 pieces TURKEY REDS, 1,000 pieces PRINTS, 2,600 pieces MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, 500 pieces ITALIAN CLOTHS, and 1,000 pieces FIGURED (Fret) ORLEANS.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$26.00 to 32.75
" Good to Best ...	"	\$33.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 No. ...	"	\$28.50 to 30.60
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ...	"	\$35.50 to 36.75
" Good to Best ...	"	\$37.25 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ...	"	\$36.00 to 37.75

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.00
" 8 lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.92½ to 2.27½
" 9 lb. " 38½ " 46 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.37½ to 1.60
Drills, English: 14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.60
" 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.75
" 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.00

SUGAR.—No arrivals have occurred within the week and we have to note a considerable advance in values for Formosa Sugars.

Sugar:—Taka in bag ...	per picul	\$5.40 to \$5.50
" in basket ...	"	\$5.10 to \$5.20
Taiwan (so in bag) ...	"	\$5.55
" in basket ...	"	\$5.25
China No 1 Ping-fah ...	"	None
" No. 2 Ching-pak ...	"	\$8.90 to \$9.25
" No. 3 Ke-pak ...	"	\$8.00 to \$9.60

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ...	35 " 22 in.	\$7.50 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " ...	12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.82½ to 0.85
Taffetas:— " ...	12 " 43 in.	\$1.70 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ...	40-42 yds. 32 in.	\$ 50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ...	29-30 yds. 31 in.	4 00 to 5.10
Italian Cloth ...	30 yds. 32 in.	0.24 to 0.31½
Caslet Cords ...	29-30 yds. 32 in.	4 00 to 5 00
Mousseline de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.		0.17½ to 0.18½
" Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.		0.24 to 0.27
" Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.		0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ...	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ...	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ...	54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.35 to 0.40

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China No 1 Ping-fah ...	"	None
" No. 2 Ching-pak ...	"	\$8.90 to \$9.25
" No. 3 Ke-pak ...	"	\$8.00 to \$9.60

China No. 4 Kook-fah ...	per picul	\$7.60 to \$8.00
" No. 5 Kong-fun ...	"	\$6.75 to \$7.75
" No. 6 K-pak ...	"	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Swallow Brown ...	"	None
Daitong ...	"	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice ...	"	\$2.75 to \$3.20
Kerosene Oil ...	"	\$1.90 to
Newchwang Peas ...	"	\$2.30

KEROSENE OIL.—Since the arrival of the *Erie the Red*, our market has shown signs of weakness and demand has fallen off. We quote the market weak at \$1.90. Advices from Shanghai show a decline there.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Business has been at a stand still during the past week; some few transactions have been reported, but the silk has mostly gone into foreign godowns under advances only, whilst a great portion of former settlements have been rejected. Prices remain entirely nominal, as dealers, on the one hand, do not like to face the loss, which they are put to by a serious decline in the yen exchange, and buyers, on the other, offer lower prices, especially for Filature silk.

The weather has been very bad and may also have had something to do with the general dullness.

Arrivals:—670 bales, Stocks 4,500 bales; total export to date 2,528 bales, against 3,180 bales, last year.

We give former quotations, but they are nothing but nominal.

	In London at 3s. 9d.	In Lyons at fr.		In London at 3s. 9d.	In Lyons at fr.
	per lb.	4. 75. per kilo.		per lb.	4. 75. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom. ...	\$630 to 640 21/1 to 21/5	fra. 58½ to 59½	Kakeda,—Extra ...		
" Best ...	\$610 to 620 20/5 to 20/9	fra. 56½ to 57½	" Best ...	\$730 to 740 24/2 to 24/6	fra. 67 to 68
" Good ...	\$390 to 600 19/10 to 20/1	fra. 55 to 56	" Good ...	\$670 to 720 22/4 to 23/11	fra. 62 to 66
" Good Medium ...	\$560 to 570 18/10 to 19/2	fra. 52 to 53	" Medium ...		
" Medium ...	\$520 to 530 17/7 to 17/11	fra. 49 to 50	" Common ...		
" Common, Inferior ...	\$500 to 510 17/7 to 17/4	fra. 47 to 48	Filatures,—Best ...	\$750 to 820 24/10 to 27/1	fra. 69 to 75
Oshius,—Good ...			" Good ...		
" Medium ...			" Med. & C'on ...	\$700 to 740 23/3 to 24/6	fra. 64½ to 68

TEA.—Business during the past week has been greatly limited by diminished stocks and scanty supplies, yet since the 6th instant, settlements amount to piculs 3,200. Prices have daily hardened, and \$28 @ 29 per picul is about the quotation for anything approaching standard Good Medium Tea. The recent rise in value of paper currency, will tend to make holders firm and we look forward to a strong market for the balance of the current month.

Stocks to hand in Yokohama, almost nominal.

Common ...	\$19 & under
Good Common ...	\$20 to 23
Medium ...	\$24 to 27
Good Medium ...	\$28 to 29

Fine ...	\$31 to 33
Finest ...	\$34 to 36
Choice ...	\$38 and upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—There has been little fluctuation in Sterling Rates since the departure of the American mail on the 3rd instant, and a moderate business transacted in both Bank and private paper until yesterday, when a fair amount of Bank was taken at 3/8½ for 4 m's, being a decline of ¼ on previous quotations. There is very little private offering in the absence of silk operations, and the market closes with a downward tendency.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ...	3 8½
" Bank Bills on demand ...	3 7½
" Private 6 months' sight ...	3 8½ @ 3 8½
" 4 " " " ...	3 8½ @ 3 8½
OF PARIS—Bank Sight ...	4.60
" Private 6 mo. sight ...	4.73
OF HONGKONG—Bank sight ...	½ prem.
" Private 10 days' sight ...	1 par.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight ...	72½
" Private 10 days' sight ...	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand ...	89
" 30 days' sight Private ...	90
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ...	89½
" 30 days' sight Private ...	90½
Kinrent ...	441
Gold Yen ...	360

SHIPPING.

The *Viceroy* has sailed for Kobe and London. The *Guy Munnering* is here, and goes to Kobe to discharge part of her inward cargo. The *America* is under Shanghai charter to run several voyages between that port and Kuchinat. The *Oxfordshire* arrived this morning.

The *Abney Town* has left for Kobe. The *Hotspur* is under Home orders to go to Bangkok. The *Willie* has gone coasting.

The *Cocran* has been sold to Japanese, and changed her flag yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Sept. 6, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, 4th inst., Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 7, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 7, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, —, 1,169, from Hakodate, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 8, Japanese steamer *Akitakima Maru*, Frabm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 10, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,503, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Sept. 10, British steamer *Guy Mannering*, Mann, 2,817, tons, from Shanghai, General, to Hudson & Co.
 Sept. 10, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Kilgour, 908, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Hidryoshi Maru*, Cotter, 800, from Nagasaki, Coals, to Mitsui Bussan Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Maies, 800, from Yokkaichi, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrew, 877, from Yokkaichi, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Schirio Maru*, —, 435, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 13, British steamer *Orfordshire*, Jones, 996, from London, via Hongkong, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—7 Europeans and 69 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Cowell, Professor Dancelman and 30 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Akitakima Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mrs. Amerman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ballagh, Miss Witbeck, Miss Fletcher, Miss Eldrid and Mr. Lilly in cabin.
 Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Retz, wife and 2 children, Messrs. Coyle, Magaki, Abki, Hirata, Durand, Mosle, Giovanni Butta, Chas. Grapp, Paola Velini, Francois Biff, G. B. Imberti, Hakasima, Giovanni Mauses, Chas. Gerias, Gulio Guidetti, Aroldo Movetti, G. H. Fagan, A. Phillippi, R. A. Lane, G. E. Hutter, J. B. Hughes, Gillies and B. Goldsmith.
 Per Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, from Kobe:—Capt. Gaul and 30 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Matsugata, Miss Winn, Mrs. L. Belder, Genl. Stahel, Lieut. I. H. Coffin, U.S.N., Master E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Ensigns W. E. Halsey, U.S.N., C. I. Badger, U.S.N., Messrs. A. C. Watta, Newton, Orme, Orth, Tain, Maineki, Takase, Shea, Kusama, Okuda, and Shebata, in cabin; and 2 Europeans, 200 Japanese, and 7 Chinese, in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Sept. 7, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 7, Japanese steamer *Kiushiu Maru*, Davison, 685, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 8, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrew, 500, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 9, British steamer *Viceroy*, Comyn, 1,843, for London via China and Japan ports, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Sept. 10, British barque *Abbey Town*, Shapland, 702, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. Raspe.
 Sept. 10, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,230, for Samusawa and Hachinohe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 13, British steamer *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Viceroy*, for London, via Japan and China ports:—M. Blennerhassett and servant, Messrs. C. R. Simpson, P. Norcop, E. C. Kirby, A. Greppi, M. Jones and servant in cabin; and 70 Japanese and 10 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—Colonel Stuart R.E., Capt. Alexanderson, Messrs. Rose, Collins, Hayes, and 4 Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—
 Total amount ... 4,352 Packgs.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure, ... \$130,125.00
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—
 Silk for London ... 32 Bales.
 „ Italy ... 12 „
 Total, ... 44 Bales.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* reports: Left Hakodate at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 5th September, had rain and strong north-

east winds for the first 24 hours, thence to port fine weather with easterly winds. Arrived at Yokohama on the 7th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* reports: Left Kobe 5th instant, at 8 p.m. Experienced calm and fine weather to Oosima; thence to port strong N.E. winds with confused sea and clear sky. Arrived at 7.30 a.m. 7th instant. Passage 35 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Akitakima Maru* reports: First part of voyage thick and rainy; latter part fine, cool, pleasant weather. Arrived at Yokohama, at 4.35 p.m., 8th September.

The French steamer *Volga* reports: Left Hongkong on the 3rd instant, at 4.30 p.m. first part fine with north-easterly winds; latter, north and easterly winds with rain. Arrived at Yokohama, at 7 a.m., 10th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru* reports: Left Kobe 7th instant at 10 p.m., and experienced strong N.E. wind, put into Oosima, came to anchor and laid there several hours; left Oosima Tuesday, at 6 a.m., thence to port had Easterly winds with heavy rain. Arrived at Yokohama at 8 p.m., 10th instant.

The British steamer *Guy Mannering* reports: Left Shanghai 5th instant at 1 a.m. Experienced moderate fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds with thick rainy weather latter part. Arrived at 8 a.m. 10th instant. Passage 5 days and 6 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* reports: Left Shanghai on the 3rd instant at noon; to Nagasaki first part strong Easterly winds latter part fine; to Kobe fine weather. Kobe to Yokohama, had strong N.E. winds and rain. Arrived at 3 a.m., 11th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Hidryoshi Maru* reports: First part of passage fine weather; latter part strong N.E. wind with rain.

The British steamer *Orfordshire* reports: Left Hongkong on the 4th September at 6 p.m. Experienced moderate and fine weather to Turnabout; thence to port strong N.E. and E.N.E. gales with high sea and thick rainy weather. Arrived at 9 a.m. 13th instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 29	Sydenham	London	Yokohama
Jan. 24	Sir Jamasetjee Family	„	Japan
May 10	Bon Accord	„	„
July 4	Sarah Scott	„	„
„ 10	Oxfordshire (s.s.)	„	„
„ 21	Scindia (s.s.)	„	„
Augt. 9	Uramia	Falmouth	Yokohama
Mar. 8	Lota	Cardiff	„
„ 25	Alma	„	„
„ 29	Craig Aird	„	„
May 5	Jonathan Bourne	„	„
Apr. 18	Charger	„	Nagasaki
May 6	Undaunted	„	Yokohama
May 18	Prince Frederick	New York	„
June 7	Great Surgeon	„	Y'ma via H'g.
„ 13	Sooloo	„	Japan
„ 14	Mary J. Lealie	„	„
„ 16	Grandee	„	„
„ 23	R. R. Thomas	„	„
„ 22	Nippon	„	„
July 4	Don Enrique	„	„
„ 2	Fleetwing	„	„
Apr. 22	Furcas Abbey	„	„
May 3	Importer	Philadelphia	Yokohama

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 13th September, 1879.)

	Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver 1 Yen piece (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon	Closing.					
1879.								
Monday.....Sept. 8	452½	450	452	360	326	406	118	126
Tuesday..... „ 9	453	451	451½	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday... „ 10	451½	450	450	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday..... „ 11	448½	449½	442½	—	—	—	—	—
Friday..... „ 12	441	443½	440	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday..... „ 13	436	440	441	—	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
America	Graham	British steamer	563	Newchwang	Sept. 6	Chinese
Guy Mannering	Mann	British steamer	2,817	Shanghai	" 10	Hudson & Co.
Hidleyoshi Maru	Cotter	Japanese steamer	800	Nagasaki	" 11	Mitsui Bussan Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 2	Light House Dept.
Oxfordshire	Jones	British steamer	998	London, via H'kong	Sept. 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Tanais	De la Marcelle	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 28	M. M. Co.
Vega	Palander	Swedish steamer	600	Behring Island	Sept. 2	—
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 10	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Coeran	Brodhurst	Japanese schooner	150	Kobe	Aug. 20	Edward Fischer & Co.
Ems	Green	British barque	774	London	" 20	Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.
Emerald Isle	Staples	American ship	1,697	New York	Feb. 10	Frazar & Co.
Eric the Red	Allen	American ship	1,580	New York	Sept. 4	C. & J. Trading Co.
France	Exmelin	French barque	499	Antwerp	Aug. 19	L. Kniffier & Co.
Hotspur	Rhaw	British barque	522	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 20	O. & O. Co.
Jumna	Bissett	British brig	346	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 10	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmore	American brig/tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	E. B. Watson.
Moses B. Tower	Hall	American schooner	637	Hongkong	Aug. 12	Edward Fischer & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	" 18	C. & J. Trading Co.
Willie	Badnoch	British barkantine	274	Newchwang via Kobe	" 30	Chinese
Wylo	Brown	British barque	800	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 15	Cornes & Co.

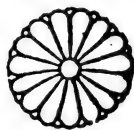
VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Hart...	4	584	120	Gun-boat	Hakodate	Com. Evans
" Charybdis ...	17	2,187	400	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
AMERICAN.—Richmond ...	14	2,700	—	Flag-ship	Kobe	Captain Benham
" Ashuelot ...	6	1,370	—	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Perkins
" Ranger ...	4	450	—	—	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
" Monongahela ...	11	2,100	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. Fitzhugh

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate, &c. ...	Akitasubima Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 14th
San Francisco ...	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 20th
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Oct. 11th
Shanghai, &c. ...	Gienkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 17th, at 6 p.m.
New York, via Japan and China Ports...	Glencoe	Jarline, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Levi Stevens	E. B. Watson	About Sept. 30th
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 4th, at 4 p.m.
New York ...	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Oct. 15th
London ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About Oct. 4th
New York via Higo and China ...	Oxfordshire	Smith, Baker & Co.	—
Hongkong ...	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Sept. 20th
New York via Kobe...	Wylo	Cornes & Co.	Sept. 30th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTIFICATION

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—
The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo-Daijin,
(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th Instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS towards the Entertainment to be given to Professor NORDENSKJOLD and Staff, will be held

ON

Monday, the 15th Instant,

AT 5 P.M.,

IN THE GAIETY THEATRE,

(kindly lent for the occasion.)

The business of the meeting will be to decide upon the nature of the Entertainment.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Wm. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
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Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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E. F. Daucanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

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London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

Risks at current rates on every description of Property.
LIFE.

At Home rates of premium and on the Participation System.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for Yokohama and Hiogo.

Yokohama, January 1, 1878.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE

DISINFECTANTS

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health

OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment ofGOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,
POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.

"Erie" and "Metropolitan" CIGAR LIGHTERS.

MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.**HAVANA CIGARS,**

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,

(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PPRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.**BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—**

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner }Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.**C**HIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.**JUST RECEIVED.**

THE

“DEXTER,”

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.

Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tf.

THE N. Y. MARITIME REGISTER.PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
NEW YORK CITY.**I**T contains a large amount of general matter of interest
to Ship-owners, Marine Underwriters, Ship Chandlers,
Ship Builders, Ship Brokers, Commission Merchants and
all others connected with Marine Interests. Also A
Weekly Compendium, alphabetically arranged, giving the
latest reports and movements of all Sail Vessels and Steamers
engaged in foreign trade.Reports of Marine Disasters, a full list of all vessels
homeward bound.Freight Reports, Market Reports for Ship Materials,
&c., &c., &c.As an Advertising Medium this paper is valuable to all
business men.Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited, and
sample copies shown by**SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,**

No. 77A, Main Street.

Yokohama, September 1, 1879.

IN THE

“JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,”

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the

“TIMES OF THE TAIRA,”

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE “TIMES OF TAIKO.”

Yokohama, July 14, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1873.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevel, Magnolia, Jasmin,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHERSE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA' AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1873.

53 ins.

H. MacARTHUR & Co.,
No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND}_{OR} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ina.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., I.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING,

Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6m.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873.

1f.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL], FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1IN., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 14. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH
EMERY CLOTH
BLACK LEAD
CABINET GLASS
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ina.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 38.]

Yokohama, September 20, 1879.

[£24 PER ANNUM.

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THE SUMMARY OF TRADE.

THE British Minister's Summary of the Foreign trade during 1878 completes the records from the various Consulates which have already been published, and it affords so clear an analysis of the points of difference between the trade of 1877 and 1878, that it is unnecessary for us to do more than direct attention to it. Those who are at all curious to see the special items of trade in the past two years, which have shown either increase or decrease, will here find every detail most carefully noted. As a rule it is difficult to revive interest in matters that are past and gone, and most people are too much engrossed in transactions of the moment, or in speculations as to the immediate future, to care much about statistics of the past. But such records are absolutely necessary for occasional reference; they are invaluable to the political economist and to the diplomatist, whilst the general reader can also find in the Consular Reports many interesting particulars of the industries, manners and customs of the people. The Summary now issued by H. M. Legation deals naturally with figures principally, but it will also be found to contain some interesting observations on the past trade of Japan and on the future which should be in store for it. The Reports which have been published in these columns, since April last, have gradually given the records from each treaty port, and the first portion of the present Summary is confined to a recapitulation of those figures. This is done in so complete a manner that we purposely refrain from repeating, in this column, information which is exhaustively given in the Summary itself; but, before proceeding to the second portion of the Legation returns, we would say one word as to the general value of the Trade Reports furnished by the British Consulates—in the hope that, if possible, the suggestion we would make may be considered before the time comes for compiling the statistics of the present year. The Consular Trade Reports may be said to consist of two features; one a collection of figures, the

other descriptive remarks of the country or of an industry. The value of the former is great or little according to the time when they are published, whilst the latter are interesting at any time. Of late years the value of these reports has been greatly increased by their publication in Japan before being sent to England—a boon for which our thanks are due to the British Minister; but still a new year is generally half completed before the statistics of a past one are made public. Would it not be possible to increase the boon we already possess by giving it to us a little earlier in the year? Of course we cannot expect that here the same promptitude can be shown in collecting figures as is the case at home, where the Quarterly Trade Returns are published within a few days of the expiry of each three months; but we cannot help thinking that if the work of obtaining statistics from the Custom House were commenced before the termination of any given year, it would be quite possible to have completed returns very early in the new one. And at such a time their value would be far greater than it now is.

The most important feature in the British Minister's Summary for this year is the compilation of the Tables of Trade for the past eighteen years, and these returns alone make the present contribution from H. M. Legation most valuable for future reference, and especially valuable at the present time when treaty revision occupies general attention. The first table consists of a Summary of the trade for the five years from 1860 to 1864, which shows that, according to the returns then available, the total foreign trade rose from \$9,204,013 to \$18,661,794 in that period. But we are justly reminded that these figures can only be accepted as an estimate, owing to the imperfect manner in which statistics were then collected, and we should therefore not feel justified in establishing any standard from these earlier tables. And, as regards the figures given in the succeeding table, for thirteen years up to 1878, we are also disposed to take for our average a less number of years than the whole thirteen, for the reason that we believe each year has shown greater accuracy in the returns, and also that it would be hardly fair to strike an average over such a long period in a trade which is barely yet out of its infancy. The average of the thirteen years shows a total annual trade of \$42,845,200; of which \$23,107,065 consisted of imports and \$19,738,220 of exports; thus giving an annual excess of imports amounting to \$3,368,845. But, if we divide this period and take our average from the trade of the past six years we arrive at the standard of \$49,733,221 as the annual total foreign trade, of which \$27,158,472 consists of imports and \$22,574,749 of exports, showing an annual deficiency of \$4,583,723. And we think that such an average is fairer than the one taken over the longer period.

Before touching on the subject of the 'balance of trade' it will be of interest to compare the figures presented by the Consular Reports for the past eleven years with those given from Japanese returns, as lately printed in the *Chiugai Bukka Shimpō* (of which a translation appeared in our last *Weekly Mail*). These figures show a considerable difference in the relative values of Imports and Exports, although the aggre-

gate of trade does not differ so materially. In the past eleven years the total foreign trade, as given by these two sources of information differs only by less than two million yen; but whereas the Legation returns show an excess of imports during that period of somewhat over forty-four millions of dollars, the Japanese statistics would place that excess at over sixty-four millions of yen. Thus (accepting the dollar and yen as synonymous terms) a discrepancy arises of twenty millions between the two statements in the apportionment of imports and exports during the eleven years we are enabled to bring them into comparison. But before going further we will give the figures themselves:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
H. M. Legation.	Japanese returns.	H. M. Legation.	Japanese returns.
Dollars.	Yen.	Dollars.	Yen.
1868 ... 15,000,371	10,693,071	20,435,133	15,553,472
1869 ... 17,856,631	20,783,633	11,475,645	12,908,978
1870 ... 31,120,641	33,741,637	15,143,246	14,543,012
1871 ... 17,745,605	21,916,727	19,184,805	17,968,608
1872 ... 26,188,441	26,174,814	24,294,532	17,926,617
1873 ... 27,443,368	28,107,390	20,660,994	21,632,140
1874 ... 24,226,629	23,461,814	20,161,585	19,315,061
1875 ... 28,174,194	29,975,627	17,917,845	18,611,110
1876 ... 23,969,004	23,964,670	27,578,851	27,711,527
1877 ... 25,871,881	32,224,166	22,866,708	26,907,630
1878 ... 33,265,851	30,146,188	26,259,419	21,665,905
Total... 270,362,616	281,189,737	225,981,763	216,844,093

Which of these returns are we to consider as correct? If those presented by the Consular Reports, even then the cause of the excess in imports becomes difficult to account for upon the basis laid down in the Legation Summary—namely the Government expenditure; but if we are to accept the figures of the *Bukka Shimpō* it is still more difficult to attribute to that source only the larger difference of sixty-four millions in eleven years. We know that the Consular returns are derived from the figures obtained from the Custom House, and we presume that the *Bukka Shimpō* has taken its information from the same source; therefore we must confess to some uncertainty of mind when seeing such a large discrepancy between the two. In any case we feel a difficulty in accepting the 'balance of trade' against Japan during her intercourse with foreigners since 1860 (the date when the present Summary commences) in the precise figures shown by the Legation Report, for the reason that these figures include the statistics of five years during which it is admitted that all imports into Japan were greatly under-valued. Including the returns of these five years (1860-1864) the Legation statement makes a total excess of Imports into Japan, for eighteen years, of only twenty-three millions, and these figures are not unjustly disposed of by the values given of the expenditure of the Daimios and the Government for their own purposes. But if we deduct the result of the first five years' trade, which we are told can only be regarded as an estimate, we have at once a much more formidable deficiency to account for, namely a difference—during the succeeding thirteen years—of nearly forty-four millions according to the Consular Returns, to say nothing of the sixty-four millions difference which the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō* would make out to have existed in the last eleven years of that period.

The record of the movement of treasure is doubtless open to greater uncertainty than that of merchandize, and we are not surprised to notice that a considerable divergence is shown in the two tables now published, the one from the Consular returns and the other from the Custom House—although, strange to say, the net result during the last seven years is almost identical. Both returns show an excess in the export of treasure to the extent of forty-six millions. During the same period the excess (in merchandize) of imports over exports amounted to a little over twenty-nine millions; so that, if both returns are correct, Japan exported about seventeen millions more treasure than was absolutely necessary. Of course, many reasons exist to make it impossible that, in any given

period, the deficiency in a country's produce exports should be balanced by the value of its treasure shipments, but the difference here shown is too great to allow us to think that some considerable error does not exist—and this error, we should imagine, lays in the returns of treasure and not in those of merchandize. We know that Japan does not remit treasure to other countries for simple investment there, and that what she sends must be in payment of debts incurred in a foreign land. And, as the greater part of these debts is for imports which appear in her Trade Returns, we must feel convinced that the treasure statistics now given are indeed very faulty.

But, whichever figures we take as representing the actual deficit so far incurred by Japan in her foreign trade, we think that the British Minister's estimate of twenty-three millions is too low; whilst for the present, we cannot look upon it as being less than four and a half millions per annum. Even these figures are not such as to cause any alarm, although they undoubtedly point to the absolute necessity which exists for economy in 'unproductive' expenditure and for the development of the resources of the country. Due stress is laid upon these points in the Minister's report and the oft repeated cry of increased cultivation of the land, the opening of mines, the improvement of the roads, and the introduction of foreign capital is now again urged upon Japan. We can but trust that these reiterated appeals from every source, all to the same purpose, will in time bear fruit. The Japanese press does not fail to give equally good advice to its Government, and the article of the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō*, from which we have already quoted, points in stronger language than that used by the British Minister to the errors Japan has made in her "Commercial Battles." This paper refers to measures of the Government which have been aimed for outward show and not for real progress, its Formosan expedition and its projects against the Corea. It shows that the Japanese, after giving up their prejudices against trade, now seek to make profit without exertion or enterprise; that they seek an 'ornamental' and not a useful part in life; that the rice companies, the stock exchange and other combinations are merely media for speculation and not trade; that the Banks (now 200 in number) make their profits not by legitimate business, but by their double interest on the notes they issue and on the bonds they deposit against them; and it pertinently asks, how many associations really exist for developing the resources of the country on a large scale?

The return of foreign shipping is given for nineteen years, ending with 1878, and shows that, although the past year falls far short of the tonnage entered from 1869 to 1875, still a gradual increase is again apparent. British shipping has shown a steady increase for the past five years, whilst that of other foreign countries has diminished.

The last table is one which is of considerable general interest, and in a few figures it gives us the history of our intercourse with this country. It shows the delusion of many hopes and the change which has come over many a sanguine expectation as to Japan proving the El Dorado of the East. During the past five years there has been no increase in the number of British residents, whilst the number of 'firms' has been reduced from 155 in 1874 to 92 in 1878. Other foreign residents have increased slightly, but the number of their 'firms' is also reduced from 215 to 151. Excluding the Chinese there are now 2,477 foreign residents in Japan and 243 firms; whilst of the Chinese there are 3,028 residents and 40 firms. But the mere figures of the foreign census do not altogether describe the change which we all know has taken place. Ten years ago nearly every resident was a merchant or merchant's assistant, and now we have at least 500 foreigners in the country who are in Gov-

ernment employ, missionaries or otherwise unconnected with business; ten years ago the number of ladies was very limited and now they form a considerable addition to the list of residents. These changes show that our life in Japan has taken a new phase; it is no longer one of a short domicile, of a speedy fortune and a quick return home; it can no longer attract others to swell our ranks. Those that are here must feel themselves bound—for better or worse—to the fortunes of the country they have adopted. This new life cannot fail to give foreigners a higher interest in the welfare of Japan than they formerly had; it cannot fail to improve their acquaintance and sympathy with the people, and it cannot fail to make them realize that the progress of the country is their progress also.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

VI.

OUR inquiries have brought us to this result, that Consuls in Japan, are to be governed in deciding causes of an international character arising upon contracts: 1st. In everything relating to the merits or rights of the action, by the *lex loci*, the laws of the nation in which they originated, and 2nd. In whatever relates to the remedy, or manner of proceeding, to enforce the obligation, by the *lex fori*, the laws of the nation to which the Court belongs. We have also seen that contracts against good morals or opposed to the policy of a nation, will not be enforced in the Courts of that nation, although valid by the laws of the state in which they were made. "This exception" says Chief Justice Story "results from the consideration, that the authority of the acts and contracts done in other States, as well as the laws by which they are regulated, are not *proprio rigore*, of any efficacy beyond that State; and whatever effect is attributed to them elsewhere is from comity, and not of strict legal right. And every independent community will, and ought to judge for itself how far that comity ought to extend. The reasonable limitation is, that it should not suffer prejudice by its comity."¹

This wholesome exception to the general rule should not however be carried too far. The rule itself, that the form, validity, and interpretation of contracts are to be determined by the laws of the place, is founded, not upon the conformity, but upon the known repugnancy of the laws of different nations. When it is said therefore, that contracts opposed to good morals or to the national policy are excepted from the general rule, it is manifestly not meant, that all contracts unauthorized by, or opposed to, the laws of a state, are thus excepted. Such a sweeping exception would be to destroy entirely the general rule. The exception, it is said, should be so strictly limited as not to affect the general principle, which is recognized and established by the rule. It has been frequently decided both in England and the United States, that no action could be maintained, in the courts of those countries, on a contract made in a foreign state, with a prostitute for the wages of her prostitution, although such contract was lawful in the place where it was entered into. The consideration being confessedly immoral, a judgment in its support would be pernicious from its example. On the other hand, it has been ruled that a contract made and to be performed beyond the state of New York, in relation to a foreign lottery, will be enforced in the Courts of New York, though if made within the State, such a contract would be unlawful.² And so also

in Massachusetts it has been held that a contract for the sale and delivery of slaves, in a foreign state where such a contract was lawful may be sued on in another state where the sale of slaves is unlawful. But it was held, if the delivery was to be made in a state where such contracts were unlawful, the contract could not be sued on, because the giving of lawful effect to such a contract would be repugnant to the rights and interests of the state.³ It is to be observed, with regard to the exercise of Consular jurisdictions in Japan, that the question of applying Japanese laws in determining the merits of private international actions, is not wholly one of comity. It is largely a question of positive treaty obligation. This significant fact should never be lost sight of. It must be remembered that the Jurisdiction conferred by treaty upon Consular Courts, belonged originally to the Courts of Japan, and that they stand precisely in the place of the Japanese Courts; and that Consular Courts have no territorial Jurisdiction in Japan but only a Jurisdiction over persons. All the essential legal rights of the parties therefore, remain precisely as they would be, if the action were tried by a Japanese Judge instead of a Consul. The laws of Japan affecting the contracts, acts and dealings of the parties to the suit so far as relates to the rights acquired, or the obligations incurred, whether of foreigners or natives, remain the same; the only difference being, that whatever relates to the remedy and the mode of procedure to ascertain and enforce such rights, or obligations, is to be governed by the laws of the country to which the Court belongs. Undoubtedly many difficult questions must arise as to what are, and what are not, matters properly belonging to the remedy, and what are, and what are not, matters properly belonging to the merits of actions. To undertake to define these would occupy a volume. It may be said generally that the name in which a suit shall be brought, so far as it can be separated from that of the title sued on must be governed by the *lex fori*.⁴ Also, questions of the admissibility of set-off, liens, and privities belong to the remedy, and depend on the *lex fori*.⁵ As to questions in regard to statutes of limitation or prescription of suits, and lapse of time, "there can be no doubt," says a distinguished jurist, "that they are questions affecting the remedy, and not questions upon the merit."⁶

The question of arrest of the body of the debtor, it is now well settled, is a question of remedy solely and must be determined by the *lex fori*.⁷ So also the admissibility of any particular kind of evidence, and the kind of evidence necessary to establish a given fact must be governed by the *lex fori*. The time within which actions shall be instituted, the rules of pleading and the time and manner of appeals are also governed by the *lex fori*.⁸

It has been justly observed by a distinguished jurist that the policy of each nation must determine whether it will give judicial remedies for breaches of obligation committed abroad, and what is called comity may enter into that question; but if the remedies are allowed, the courts must necessarily learn and apply the laws of the foreign

3 In the great case of *Consequa, v. Fanning*, Chancellor Kent decided that the laws of China should govern the courts of America in determining the rate of interest on debts arising upon contracts entered into, and to be performed in China, notwithstanding the extra-territorial treaty provisions with that country. The Judgment in this case was subsequently reversed on other grounds: but the principle asserted by the Great Chancellor has never been questioned by the courts of the United States.

4. Westlake Priv. Int. Law, Articles 166, and 409; Story's Conflict of Laws, S. N. 565, 566.

5. Story, Conflict of Laws Ch. XIII. S. 575, and the numerous authorities cited.

6. 1. Boullenois obs. 23, P. 530; Story Conflict Laws, Ch. XIV. S. 576.

7. Westlake, Private Int. Law, Ch. XIX, § 411.

8. Story Conflict of Laws, Ch. XIV, S. S. 565, —533, and the numerous authorities cited.

1. Story Conflict of Laws, Ch. VIII, sec. 244, p. 281.

2. *Thatcher v. Morris*, 11. New York Rep. P. 438. Hallecks Int. Law, Ch. VII. S: 5, P. 157.

country, in order to understand the rights and duties of the parties. This is not comity, but necessity.⁹ Now, in the case of Consular Courts in Japan, it is settled by positive treaty stipulation that they shall give judicial remedy for breaches of obligation in certain specified cases. It is not therefore, in the case of Consular Courts, a question of comity whether they shall apply the laws of Japan, wherever they are applicable in determining the question of right between litigants of the different nationalities, but a question of positive duty, imposed by treaty stipulation.

In adjudicating causes therefore, between Japanese and foreign litigants, under existing treaty arrangements, the Consular Courts of America and Great Britain are as much bound, in all duty, to recognize and apply the laws of Japan, as far as they relate to the merits and rights of actions if originating in Japan, as if they were Japanese and not foreign Courts. It would be superfluous to add that the same general rules, which we have shown apply to American and British Consular Courts, should govern Japanese Courts equally, in the adjudication of causes in which Americans or English subjects are parties. We know of no better formula for the guidance of Consular and Japanese Courts, in determining the merits and rights of private international causes, than that laid down by Lord Stowell. Speaking of the validity of Scotch marriage,—illegal by the laws of England,—His Lordship said:—"The cause being entertained in an English Court must be adjudicated according to the principles of English law applicable to such a case. But the only principle applicable to such a case by the law of England is, that the validity of the marriage rights must be tried by reference to the law of the country where, if they existed at all, they had their origin. Having furnished this principle, the law of England withdraws altogether, and leaves the legal question to the exclusive judgment of the law of Scotland."¹⁰

Lord Brougham has pointed out, in the most felicitous manner the reasoning upon which the doctrine enunciated by Lord Stowell rests. His Lordship's reasoning was in substance as follows:—

"The general principle is denied by no one that the *lex loci*, is to be the governing rule in deciding upon the validity or invalidity of all personal contracts. This is sometimes expressed, and I take leave to say, inaccurately expressed, by saying, that there is a *comitas* shown by the tribunals of one country towards the laws of another country. Such a thing as *comitas* may be said to exist in certain cases; but when the courts of one country consider the laws of another in which any contract has been made, or alleged to have been made, in construing its meaning, or ascertaining its existence, they can hardly be said to act from courtesy *ex comitate*, for it is of the essence of the subject matter to ascertain the meaning of the parties and that they did solemnly bind themselves, and it is clear that you must presume them to have intended what the law of the country sanctions or supposes. Nay more, it is the only safe criterion of their having entertained such an intention. Therefore, the Courts of the country where the question arises, resort to the laws of the country where the contract was made, not *ex comitate*, but *ex debito Justitiæ*; and in order to explicate their own jurisdiction by discovering that which they are in quest of, the meaning and intent of the parties. But whatever may be the foundation of the principle, its acceptance in all systems of jurisprudence is unquestionable."

Thus we see that Consular Courts in the adjudication of private International suits must be governed, not *ex comi-*

tate, but *ex debito Justitiæ*,—by the laws of Japan, in determining the rights and merits of every obligation, which originated in Japan. How then, we may inquire do American and British subjects living in Japan, differ from American and British subjects living in Germany, in respect to the laws of the country affecting their acts, contracts and dealings?

Does the privilege which they enjoy in Japan, of having their rights adjudicated in their own Consular Courts, instead of in the local Courts, exempt them in any way from the general obligations and burthens of Japanese law? May they plead in their Consular Courts, that their acts or contracts, though valid by the laws of Japan where they were to be performed or were entered into, can not be enforced against them, because forsooth, such acts or contracts are prohibited or unauthorized by the laws of their own country? Surely not. Americans and Englishmen in Japan differ from Americans or Englishmen in Germany in this only, that in Japan they have the right to be tried in their own Consular Courts, whilst in Germany, they are obliged to submit their controversies to the adjudication of the Courts of that country. In each of these countries, Americans and Englishmen are alike bound, in all their acts, contracts and dealings, by the laws of the territory, so far at least as those laws are by general enactment made applicable to them. In other words, the power to legislate generally over Americans and Englishmen living within the territorial limits of the nation, in respect to all their acts, contracts and dealings, is just as clearly within the competency of Japan, as it is within the power of Germany. Let us suppose for instance that the government of Japan should declare by general law, that no contract for personal services, entered into and to be performed in Japan should be valid, if made for a longer period than one year; and suppose that a Japanese engages his services to an American in Japan, or vice versa, for a longer period than one year, would an American Consular Court be justified in holding such a contract to be valid? or in denying the power of Japan to enact such a law? Assuredly not. Is it not perfectly apparent then, that the right of jurisdiction conferred upon American Consuls by treaty, has nothing whatever to do with the higher sovereign power of Japan to declare by law what validity shall be given to any particular act or contract, entered into or to be performed in the country? It is worthy of remark that the rulings of the Japanese courts have been generally in accord with the rules of international law, which we have before named. The final decision of the Supreme Court of Japan, in the celebrated case of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Goto Shojiro, affirming the doctrine that the validity of a contract entered into in Japan should be governed by the laws of Japan, is historical. Since that judgment was rendered we have not heard the complaint, either that it was in violation of the rules of private international law, or that it was a "substantial denial of justice" by Japanese Courts.

We cannot do better, in closing our remarks on the subject of Consular Jurisdiction in civil causes, and the rules of international law and comity applicable thereto, than give the words of a Japanese Court. In delivering his judgment in the celebrated case of the *Maria Luz* tried in the Kanagawa Kencho, September 10, 1872, His Honour Judge Oye Taku said:—

"In the consideration of these actions I have been very much assisted by the books and authorities produced by the Consul both for the plaintiff and defendant: for it has been my desire to be guided by the generally approved maxims of International Law, and the practice of Courts

9. Wheatons Elements of International Law, Part II, S. 81, P. 45.
10. Darymple v. Darymple, 2. Haag. Consist. 59. and decisions and authorities referred to.

"of other states, whenever such maxims and practice have been found to apply, as well as by the somewhat broad principles of natural Justice and Equity, which are of universal application."

"Japan by her treaties with other states has entered the comity of nations, and has thus accepted the system of international law, as it is found to be practiced by independent and sovereign states. On all powers by whom that system is recognized and accepted it imposes obligations and confers benefits; and Japan while she will endeavor to meet the obligations which thus rest upon her in good faith, as she is able to learn and understand them, desires and expects also, to avail herself of the rights and privileges which are at the same time conferred."

We commend these admirable words so fitly spoken to the attentive consideration of western Jurists and Diplomats,—if any such there be,—who seriously doubt the propriety of extending to Japan the full benefits of those principles of Christian ethics embodied in the positive Law of Nations.

THE RETROSPECTIVE RAMBLER.

III.

COLERIDGE has left us his "Aids to Reflection"; but in how singular a form! He added his own remarks to the comments of Archbishop Leighton on the Epistles of St. Peter! Was this a mere intellectual freak of the poet-philosopher? or was it an illustration of his own favorite idea about the value of being a student of one book? "In argument" he used to say, "I am afraid of the man of one book;" and the elder D'Israeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," gives us the same thought, with its explanation:—

"He who has long been intimate with one great author will always be found to be a formidable antagonist; he has saturated his mind with the excellencies of genius; he has shaped his faculties insensibly to himself by his model, and he is like a man who ever sleeps in armour—ready at a moment! The old latin proverb reminds us of this fact *cave ab homine unius libri*: be cautious of the man of one book."

If, now, in place of Argument, we propose to ourselves Observation. What one book affords so good a training as our shrewd but amiable friend, the *Spectator*? Who better combines the faculty of seeing, and making others see? Who more happy in avoiding all malice, while making folly ridiculous; in repressing all rancour, while stigmatizing rascality or worthlessness? And then, his portraits are so truthful,—so truly representative, typical, permanent! They are the frescoes of character-painting; their outlines are graceful as the figures on an Etruscan vase; the coloring as fresh as when first laid on in a tableau at Herculaneum. Shakespeare himself, though more powerful, is not more accurate; while the very air of commonplace which forbids any stir of the passions, brings his sketches nearer home to an every-day, common-place life. Take, as an instance, this description:—

"After having treated of these false zealots in religion. I cannot forbear mentioning a monstrous species of men, who one would not think had any existence in nature, were they not to be met with in ordinary conversation; I mean, the zealous in atheism. One would fancy that these men, though they fall short in every other respect of those who make a profession of religion, would at least outshine them in this particular, and be exempt from that single fault which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion: but so it is, that infidelity is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, wrath and indignation, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. There is something so ridiculous and perverse in this kind of zealots that one does not know how to set them out in their proper colours. They are a sort of gamblers who are eternally upon the fret, though they play for nothing. They are perpetually teasing their friends to come over to them, though at the same time they allow, that

neither of them shall get anything by the bargain. In short, the zeal of spreading atheism, is, if possible, more absurd than atheism itself."—*Spectator*, No. 185.

Now, the *Saturday Review* might give us a more trenchant—let us say at once, a more savage—description, but no sketch could well be more thoroughly distinctive, more accurately characteristic. And an observant Rambler meets with such men everywhere in these days. Tom Paine's blackguardism is pretty well discredited now, among all decent people; and the flimsy fallacy of selecting a phase of religious profession which is evidently—almost, avowedly—a departure from the principles of its founder, and then assailing this travesty as if it were the essence of religion itself, in this way endeavouring to disparage all that the heart of humanity holds sacred as binding earth to heaven in devotion, and man to his fellow in benevolence—this fallacy, we say, though not yet obsolete, has half learned to be ashamed of itself. But the more refined atheism that takes for its rallying cry, force, or nature, or fate, or protoplasm, or monad, or evolution, or chance, or platitude, or something else.—*anything* in fact so long as it involves the negation of a Personal Deity—this phase of the old credulity of noscience is met with now in every quarter of the globe which has become the *trottoir* of travellers. For instance:—

Here is a cluster of passengers under the lee of a Cunard steamer's smoke-stack, during a rough winter passage across the Atlantic. Ulsters with their collars standing up very stiffly; fur caps pulled down well over the forehead; cigars undergoing vigorous suction; Scotch plaids wrapped round and round in that artistic way which only a Highlander can fully attain to:—these are the elements of the *tableau*, which is certainly *avant*, by reason of the lurches which send all hands to port and starboard alternately, or the splashes of spray which give a sportive *douche* to as many as fail to dodge successfully. There they are, on a cold, dark night, having a friendly talk together before turning in. And what is the conversation about? Everything by turns and nothing long; but among other topics, civilization: how shall it be extended; by what agencies; relying on what forces? Is there a Providence in such things; any guiding, ever-ruling hand; any constructing, controlling mind? Then up speaks one of the company with the voice of a boatswain and the style of an engineer:—"I will tell you what it is gentlemen. All your fine notions about these things don't count. When the world's civilized, it is going to be done by *steam*. That's what makes things go. All your literature and philosophy and religion ain't worth sixpence. Steam will do the work. Steam is almighty"—&c., &c., &c. No fancy sketch this; but a veritable Rambler's reminiscence.

Long years before, when sailing-ships made pleasant voyages, both across the Atlantic and around the Cape, an uneasy, restless passenger might be seen pacing the deck incessantly; but every now and then stopping short to remonstrate with a youthful companion on the folly of his believing in anything but chance. "The Mosaic account of things is all a myth; the temptation of Eve only means"—(explanation such as might be expected from one who was "a filthy dreamer")—"the deluge was only the result of an unusually heavy rainfall; everything happens by the law of chance: let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." And drink he did, poor fellow, to such a degree that he could hardly eat at all, and it only remained for him—to die!

Time and scene changed. A widowed woman is consoled by being assured that her husband is no longer a conscious being: all that constituted his identity is decaying in the grave, or has become evaporated into the atmosphere. A mother watching anxiously over her sick infant is told "the little one had better be allowed to die"; if not actually assisted out of life by a sleeping potion, just as poor, unpromising fruit is removed from a tree. Even finished writers of

plausible books do not hesitate to show their leaning towards that part of the stoical philosophy which extenuates the cowardice of suicide—it being implied that there is no Divine Governor who will call such a one to account for having “deserted his post”—as Plato puts it. In fact, the atheist who does not hesitate to avow himself as such—nay, who often obtrudes his leading idea on the notice of others in a manner most unmannerly—is to be met with everywhere; in the billiard-room; at the club dinner-table; in the weekly newspaper and the monthly review; in the scientific magazines, and at the *salons* of learned societies; in political stump-orations and at social-science gatherings. Even in the Freemasons' camp there is trouble on this score, and the programme of public instruction is embarrassed with the question—shall children be taught that there is, or is not—

“A Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may.”

These are specimens of what a Rambler sees in this our nineteenth century, and they prove that there has been an effective transmission to our day of that “monstrous species of men who one would not think had any existence in nature were they not to be met with in ordinary conversation.”

But perhaps the most pronounced specimen of those whom Addison called “the zealous in atheism” is the popular lecturer—facile, animated, fluent, propitious, having an interesting subject for his discourse, and “well up” on that subject, he being, *par excellence*, a “Specialist.” Indeed, in many—perhaps most—cases, he is a mere specialist, not knowing, and not caring to know, much beyond his chosen topic; but in his own department, and within the limits of his proper sphere, admirable. He illustrates his facts and principles with a charming clearness and aptitude; he allures the aspiring hearer to the more thorough pursuit of knowledge on his special subject; he fascinates him by striking an occasional chord which suggests the harmonies that may be detected in the circle of the sciences; and then, he either maintains an ominous, unnatural silence as to the existence of any great originating mind that has ordered all such things; or, he throws out a sneer at those who see anything more than mere “Law” in such matters; or, if he be of a naturally irritable temperament, (for scientists do show themselves irritable sometimes), he annoys his audience by an outburst of pent-up antipathy to bigotry, orthodoxy, religion and theism in general. Such are the phenomena—then, in Queen Anne's day; and now, in our own—of the restless and irrepressible atheism which seems to possess some men's souls in an almost supernatural manner. And if we take a mid-way glance at the reign of “Philanthropists,” commencing in 1789, we are struck by the singular anomaly of a *fraternité* without a *paternité*—brotherhood without a father—ending in such an exhibition of “brotherly love” as the world will never, we trust, be called upon to witness a second time. And yet against the recurrence of such scenes there is no security, if the same negation of Divinity paralyzes the religious affections of mankind; and the same temerity of logical hardihood, impels a finite intellect to insist on proving an Infinite Negative! Has history no lessons? Or, are we incapable of learning them? “None,” replies the Nihilist, or, “none for us. We determine to break with the past utterly. We recognize only Force, especially that form of it which is called Will.” And so the new revolutionist of Russia unites with the old pantheist of China in declaring that, “Man is the highest form of the spiritual energy.”

TAXATION IN INDIA.

THE recent debates in the House of Commons on the financial position of our Indian Empire, and the official acknowledgment of the large annual deficit in the

Indian revenues, coupled with the widespread poverty and wretchedness of a population already overburdened with taxation, has caused particular attention to be directed to all measures affecting the prosperity of British India. It has been abundantly proved by English journalists, with an unanimity as pleasing as it is unusual, that the startling announcement made by Mr. John Bright, that “it would be almost better to surrender—to confess our failure—and to say that the government of a great empire in Asia by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible and ought never to have existed,” is founded entirely upon a gross misapprehension of actual facts and is to be regarded as one of the most extraordinary fallacies in which that orator has ever indulged. Indeed it has been aptly remarked that, “this idea, (of Mr. Bright's), is developed in a speech of which it is sufficient condemnation to say that it will probably be an instrument of Indian disloyalty for years to come.” It should not be forgotten however, that now nearly one hundred years ago the greatest English orator of that age, as Mr. Bright is unquestionably of this, expressed himself, in one of his most eloquent speeches, in language as condemnatory of British rule in India as did Mr. Bright recently in Willis' Rooms; at a meeting assembled to hear an address from a native of India, on the grievances and aspirations of his countrymen. “Were we to be driven out of India to-morrow” (*i.e.*, 2nd, December, 1783), said Edmund Burke “nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by anything better than the ourang-outang or the tiger.” This reproach has, we are glad to believe, now passed away for ever, but the stern fact still confronts us that dire poverty constantly, and famines of the most appalling intensity occasionally, are experienced in our Indian Empire. The exigencies of a system of taxation which leaving little to the tax-payers, precludes the possibility of their providing for periods of scarcity, is answerable in a great measure for this unhappy condition of affairs and any course of policy which, by lightening the burdens of taxation and thus increasing the wealth of the people would conduce to the prosperity of the empire, will be joyfully welcomed by politicians of all parties and by all sections of the community. It is an unanswerable fact, that as the revenue of India is non-elastic and the people are already taxed to the uttermost extent of endurance, the only course which remains open is to reduce the expenditure by strict economy and vigorous retrenchment. A glance at the Indian estimates for some years past shows, that every year the charges on account of the military establishments have been gradually increasing and the conviction therefore forces itself upon every reflecting mind, that the remedy for the existing and rapidly growing evils must be sought in a reduction of the present huge armaments, which everywhere are maintained throughout the British possessions in the Indian Peninsula. We have then to consider how this object is to be accomplished without endangering our supremacy and the remedy is, we consider, pointed out in an able and instructive article which appeared in the London Mail of the 30th July last. After tracing the gradual rise of English domination and recalling to memory that up to the year 1857 when the great Mutiny swept like a tornado over the plains of India 30,000 British soldiers were considered sufficient to garrison the country and hold in check the native levies, the writer says.—“The tale of those days needs no repetition. The suppression of the Mutiny saw us with 70,000 British troops on the plains of Hindostan and a strong native army modelled on what is called the irregular system.”

“The events of 1857 naturally engendered a feeling of

distrust of these native troops in the minds of many of our Indian administrators. They deemed it necessary to keep up a large native army for the purpose of acting, as it were, as a police over the more warlike of the population, and at the same time insisted on retaining 60,000 English soldiers in India to overawe the native forces. It may be objected that this does not represent a faithful view of the case. We maintain that it does. If 30,000 British troops were sufficient to guard India prior to 1857, surely that number is enough now? The physical features of our boundaries have not changed, and those few spots on the coasts open to attack have been protected by fortifications of modern construction. "Torpedo corps have been organized, ironclads purchased for harbour defence, and two sides of our triangular island rendered virtually impregnable." The writer then finds an explanation of the present abnormal armaments in the vast conglomeration of Native States in subsidiary alliance with the British Empire who are allowed to maintain large and, having regard to their population, wholly disproportionate armies, which are nothing more or less than a standing menace to British rule and a constant source of uneasiness to the authorities. An idea of the number of troops supported by these States may be gathered from the table given, from which it appears that these quasi-independent countries, with a gross population of slightly over forty-four millions, and an aggregate revenue of £12,173,614, have an enrolled force consisting of 64,172 cavalry, and 241,063 infantry; in all 305,235 men, to which must be added an artillery force of 5,252 guns. The disastrous effect which this state of affairs exercises upon the finances of British India is thus shown. "The net revenue of British India amounts to £37,417,569; that of the Native States, as far as it is possible to ascertain, to about £12,173,614; giving a total for the Empire of £49,591,183. Our own military expenditure amounts to close on £18,500,000. We may safely assume that the forces belonging to the Native States cost the country in one way or another at least three millions sterling, so that three-sevenths of the net revenue of the country is swallowed up in army charges. So far from any attempt being made to reduce this enormous expenditure, we find that Sir John Strachey, the present Finance Minister, has increased it by upwards of four millions since he assumed office, and the recent measures adopted at the outbreak of the Afghan war, by which our native forces were increased by 15,000 men, adds, according to Mr. Fawcett, a full million to the ordinary expenditure. This, then, increases the proportion expended on military affairs to 40 per cent. of the revenue—an alarming and extravagant burden."

Numerous examples are given in support of these assertions, which it certainly seems impossible to contradict, or at any rate to refute, and it is made abundantly manifest that, if the disarmament of the whole of these native forces, for whose maintenance no reason satisfactory to England can be shewn to exist, is insisted upon, the present costly and cumbersome machinery of three British Commanders-in-chief in India discontinued, and some other lesser reforms carried out, "a vast saving might be effected in money, a uniform military system introduced, and an improved state of efficiency obtained," while at the same time the incubus of taxation, which now crushes the vitality out of the population of British India, will be very materially lightened.

THE sudden and unexpected activity displayed by China in connection with her naval and military forces has directed attention to a danger which is supposed to threaten India from the "Middle Kingdom" in the event of hostilities again arising between England and China. Although at present there seems little likelihood of any

rupture between the two nations, still we are gravely warned that it should be borne in mind that the possibility of such an eventuality is always existent, and now perhaps more so than ever, as the movement to exclude opium is gradually growing in intensity in China, and England cannot afford to tamely submit to lose a trade which annually returns to the revenues of India no less than £6,000,000 sterling, a vast sum, the loss of which we are told would have a most disastrous effect upon India finance. The influence of China on India is said to consist in the wide spread awe, dating back to remote ages, with which the might of the Mongol Empire is regarded by the inhabitants of the countries lying between China and our own India possessions. It is asserted that a few years ago a Chinese army swept away the strongest barrier between Burma and herself, the Mussulman Kingdom of the Panthays, which, though almost unknown to Englishmen, acted as a buffer between China and India. We are assured by these alarmists that it is only the fear of a war which would inevitably bring about a collision with European Powers that prevents a Chinese army from descending into Burma as far as Pegu. The Nepaulesse Government, which keeps the British Resident in a kind of honorable imprisonment limiting his movements to less than ten miles from Katmandoo, professes itself the humble servant of Peking and has, we learn from the same authorities, just sent an Embassy to renew its periodic declaration of vassalage. The *Peking Gazette* is quoted to shew that the terms in which an audience was demanded by the Nepaulesse were abject enough in all conscience:—"The king of the Ghoorkas, a dweller in a remote corner of the earth, in a distant and barren land, the King turns with longing towards the civilisation of the Middle Kingdom. It has been his practice to gain glory to himself by the despatch of an Envoy, who was admitted to the presence; and he has been entirely dependent upon the rays of his August Majesty's awe-inspiring influence and prosperity for securing peace and tranquillity in his borders." A humble request is then made that his Envoy may be admitted to a personal audience of the Emperor. And this, we are told to remember, comes from a potentate who could admit at will a Chinese army into the heart of Bengal "where we are utterly defenceless, and where the Chinese General would find himself less than 350 miles from Calcutta, in a wealthy country, full of open towns." The Maharaja of Nepal has no doubt a very wholesome dread of China, and well he may when he recollects that although the Panthays fought desperately and with the courage of despair, the Chinese army only stopped when the Sultan of Panthay, his soldiers and his people were not only overwhelmed, but as utterly obliterated as if a lava-flood had passed over the land. The Maharaja knows also that the Government of Peking has swept the kingdom of Kashgar, its cities and its male population into infinite space, and having the same objection to being exterminated as other people, will at all times prove the humble and accommodating vassal of his huge neighbour. But for ourselves we have no apprehension of his acting with China against England. We are strongly of opinion that as far as British India is concerned there is nothing to fear from Chinese aggression. Peking is comparatively easy of access from the sea. Long before China could have her preparations for attack on India completed, Peking would be in the possession of an English army and that city, once seized, the unwieldy Empire might without much difficulty be dissolved by internal insurrection. The materials are always ready at hand, and by the least effort the smouldering flame could be fanned into a conflagration which would sweep away the dynasty of the Tartar Emperors for ever.

THE very general feeling of exultation which pervaded England at the successful termination of the costly campaign in Afghanistan, by the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Yakoub Khan, seems to have been mingled with a foreboding (since unhappily realized), that although the British armies had succeeded in bearing down all combined resistance, it would be found in a short time that operations would have to be undertaken against the warlike and turbulent tribes who acknowledge but scant fealty to their almost nominal sovereign the Amir. We are informed that amongst politicians in India considerable misgivings were felt as to the result of the Envoy's mission and it was thought not improbable that he would fall a victim of some *element* amongst the fierce and warlike populace of Cabul, who regard all foreigners with a deep-rooted feeling of hatred and naturally enough, above all others, the English who have just conquered them. It is well known that Yakoub Khan, knowing how little control he could exercise over his subjects, frequently expressed himself apprehensive of the safety of an Envoy, if one was sent to Cabul so soon after the termination of a war which had exasperated to frenzy the Afghan feeling against Europeans. But, unfortunately, the Amir's opinion was either passed over lightly by the authorities or treated as the mere device of an astute Asiatic to evade one of the principal obligations imposed upon him by the treaty. Many Europeans, including those best able to judge of the safety of the step by their previous knowledge of the Afghan character and temperament, were strongly opposed to the visit, but political considerations appear to have counterbalanced every feeling of prudence. The Viceroy sanctioned the trip, Sir Louis Cavagnari, burning to add further to the renown he had already gained in the war, gladly embraced the opportunity which presented itself; and the sad result of his journey has since abundantly justified the gloomy anticipations of the opponents of the scheme. He himself we have reason to hope has escaped, as no mention has yet been made of his name, but the destruction of the residency guard is more than enough to make us regret the risk which was undertaken. It is satisfactory that, so far, we have no news that any murders have been committed at Candahar, and that no worse news has yet followed the first telegrams which reached us last week. It is fortunate that the British troops had retained their advanced positions and the latest telegram makes it probable that ere this, swift retribution has overtaken the assailants of the Cabul Residency.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY, has lately cropped up in England in a manner which, although it can hardly be accurately termed altogether novel, is as far as we can recollect without precedent for many years past. A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that:—

"Several of the French Ambassador's servants were charged at the Westminster police-court the other day with stealing or receiving with a guilty knowledge, among other things, a fan and a pair of gold earrings, the property of the committee of the late French bazaar. Two of the prisoners confessed the theft, and the guilt of the third was also pretty fully established; but Mr. Ellison decided to let them all out upon bail," as a question might arise as to the privilege of ambassadors' servants. As the French Ambassador himself is the prosecutor in the present charge, there is but a very faint risk of our jurisdiction in the matter being challenged; but as the point has been made for ambassadors' servants before, the magistrate was only exercising proper prudence in waiting before locking up the prisoners to see whether it might not be raised again. It is a part of the doctrine of extraterritoriality which hardly admits dispute that an ambassador's domestic servants enjoy the same exemption from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as their master himself enjoys. It was once the custom of most countries to call upon ambassadors to supply the Government to which they were accredited with a list of their servants, so that they might be entitled to exemption should they require it; and it was a moot point with some of the earlier text-writers whether if an ambassador took a criminal into his service in order to protect him the country whose justice was cheated could properly complain. In the present case, one of the prisoners being an Englishman, there is a double dif-

ficulty. By some of the older authorities it seems to have been thought that while an ambassador should not give up his control over the domestic servants he had brought with him, he might do so in regard to domestic servants he had hired in the country he was resident in; and custom is in favour of a distinction between a native and a foreigner in an ambassador's suite.

It will be interesting to watch the further development of the questions involved in the proceedings against these offenders, as it is possible that the flood of legal knowledge which will be poured out upon the subject, may furnish many valuable suggestions applicable to extra-territoriality in Japan.

TOKIO BANQUET TO PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD.

It was a happy thought of the Asiatic Society of Japan and of the Deutsche Ostasien Gesellschaft, to act in concert with their sister association, the Japanese Tokio Geographical Society, in entertaining last Monday night, the members of the *Vega* expedition. The result was worthy of the occasion, far better than could have been attained by either society alone and, thanks to the co-operation of the Japanese Society, it assumed an official character which it would otherwise have lost. The Grand Hall of the Engineering College is certainly the finest building in the Far East for any large social gathering, and the arrangements made last Monday showed how well it could be turned to account. Upwards of 140 people assembled to do honour to the guests of the evening and sat down to an excellent dinner, well served, and all the more appreciated from not being too long. His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa no Miya occupied the chair, having Professor Nordenskjold on his right and the Swedish Minister on his left. Three tables extended down the Hall, the centres of which were occupied by the chiefs of the three Societies, their guests being on either side. Appropriate centre dishes of confectionery ornamented the tables, doing credit to the artist who, out of sugar and pastry, gave us an idea of the arctic regions, the four quarters of the globe, the *Vega* herself or a polar bear. One very pretty conceit must also be mentioned—the fans placed beside each plate. On one side was portrayed the *Vega*, ice bound in her winter quarters, and on the other a chart of her track from Sweden to Japan, the divisions of latitude and longitude giving us the menu of the dinner, and the rivers the names of our wines. The initials C. N. enable us to thank Mr. Netto for a very pretty and original design.

After the dinner the chairman, who spoke in German, gave the toast of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and then proposed the health of Professor Nordenskjold in a speech of which the following is a translation:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our guests of this evening, the discoverers of the North-East passage, have with indefatigable zeal, with an iron energy, and with a rare knowledge embarked on and successfully realized a project which, for centuries, had been before them in vain attempted by numerous able mariners and scientists.

Professor Nordenskjold, Captain Pallander, and their companions have succeeded in circumnavigating the ice-bound coasts of northern Siberia, and in proving that those septentrional regions may also, at least partially, be thrown open to trade and civilization; the expedition has not only obtained most important and at all times remarkable results for geography and science, it has also for the first time shown a practicable route for the opening of northern Siberia, and of the large rivers that flow from the heart of Asia.

If we consider the *Vega's* route and winter sojourn, and the innumerable fatigues and difficulties of such a voyage, and compare the same with other polar voyages, then we cannot but in the first place admire the perspicacity and energy of the leader of the expedition; to him the world owes the success with which the *Vega*, without sickness or want among the crew, without damage to the ship, and still with coals to spare in her bunkers, arrived in Japan after a voyage of one and a half year's duration. Let us therefore congratulate our worthy guests on their success, and let us drink to the health of Professor Nordenskjold, Captain Pallander and the members of the expedition! May they all return safe to their homes, with the proud consciousness that they have done great things for science and for the world's means of communication.

Professor Nordenskjold returned thanks in a speech which was received with loud applause and the next toast "the Captain and Officers of the *Vega*" was proposed by Sir Harry Parkes, H. B. M.'s Minister, in the following felicitous terms:—

Your Imperial Highness, your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to propose one of the toasts of the evening and although sensible that I may fail to do it justice, I feel I should not relinquish an honor which cannot occur twice in a man's

life. The discovery of the North-East passage will doubtless be regarded as one of the events of the age; it is an achievement which has taken three centuries to accomplish, and in which I believe eighteen previous expeditions have failed; and the health which I have to give is that of the distinguished navigators of the *Vrya* who have now at last succeeded in this great undertaking. Doubtless they have entered to some extent into other men's labours, which they themselves will be the first to acknowledge, but they have added so much new and sterling work, which promises to be attended with so much practical result, that each one of them, I do not doubt, will hereafter take a front rank in the noble roll of arctic explorers. When a small band of men achieve great deeds, all honor to the leading spirit who guides and directs them, but every member of the band is a hero! For the sake of our common humanity it may be hoped that in these days the most glorious achievements are not necessarily held to be those of war; those of science and discovery are placed at least on as high a pedestal, for they injure no one, and contribute to the good of all. All civilized nations unite in promoting them, and the explorer, no matter under what flag he serves,—no matter what contests may divide nations while he is pursuing his task, is regarded as the friend and fellow citizen of all.

The honorable country which gives a national character to the expedition of the *Vrya* may claim to be among the earliest in the field of nautical exploration. The country which I have the honor to represent is not disposed to take inferior rank in that field, and I believe that we are prepared to maintain that our good King Alfred sent out the first arctic expedition, now only eleven years short of a thousand years ago (laughter). I think it might be shown that the Vikings took an active part in nautical enterprise before that date, though, if I remember rightly, their adventures led them in a southerly and westerly direction in the course of which they were prone to favor the British Isles, instead of travelling in a north-easterly course, as our guests, their descendants, have done, and that their researches were not strictly of a scientific character (laughter). But to be serious, may not similar objection be taken to the objects of the enterprises of other nations for many subsequent centuries? Self interest, doubtless, swayed more or less, all the early discoverers, but the boldness and hardihood of the ancient Viking sowed the seed which animated the spirit of all these adventurers, and enabled the early navigators to display a degree of courage, fortitude and endurance, which has never been excelled in the martial field whether by land or sea. Even our solemn Milton, speaking of those early enterprises, said that they "might have seemed almost heroic, if any higher end than excessive love of gain had animated the design." Had Milton lived until our day, he would have found the world so far improved as to admit of the great work of discovery being diligently prosecuted without any such sordid aim, and he would have been the first to recognize as entirely freed from that taint this noble Swedish enterprise, which, through the ability of Professor Nordenfjöld and the skill of the officers of the *Vrya*, has been attended with such happy results. (Cheers.) I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, you will think I am speaking to you too in too general terms, and that I ought to refer more particularly to the work of Captain Pallander and his officers, but I submit that I should not be justified in alluding in detail, even if I were able to do so, to labours which have extended over fifteen months, and which must be regarded as a grand whole. Any one of us, however faintly acquainted, by reading or otherwise, with the vicissitudes of arctic exploration must know that each day brings with it its trials and toils,—its dangers and privations,—which have to be met with indefatigable effort, unflinching resolution, and the most watchful care. Captain Pallander, like his distinguished chief, is known to the world by previous arctic exploration, even in higher latitudes than those he has lately penetrated, but his previous expeditions could not have afforded him the high satisfaction which he and everyone on board the *Vrya* must have felt when he steered his vessel,—the first vessel,—round Cape Tscheljuskin, the northernmost buttress of a continent and a hemisphere, against interminable wastes of ice. That Cape had only been visited once before by any known man, and then, 137 years ago, by the intrepid Russian officer whose name, as its discoverer, it justly bears; but Tscheljuskin reached it from the land by sledge, and as a fitting and lasting tribute to navigation generally, as well as to the subjects of my toast, I trust, that as the north-east passage will doubtless be identified with the name of Nordenfjöld, so some physical feature in the vicinity of Cape Tscheljuskin,—some rock or cliff, some islet or inlet, will hereafter bear the name of Pallander. The toast given me is the health of "The Captain and Officers of the *Vrya*," but I trust your Highness will permit me to add to its scope, and to include in it the crew of that good ship. Nothing can be more gratifying to those who have guided and commanded the expedition, or to us who have the great privilege of being the first to welcome them after their success, than to know that no casualty has occurred during the voyage, and that every man who left Sweden in the *Vrya* is still safe and sound on board the vessel. It is a fact which speaks volumes to the care and foresight which planned the expedition,—to the skill and ability which conducted it,—and to the excellent character of the men. I am sure it is the earnest wish of all here present that the Tropics, which our friends have now to traverse, may not prove more detrimental to their health than the Arctic Zone, and that Professor Nordenfjöld and Captain Pallander may add to their great scientific triumph another success,—equally unexampled, I believe, in the annals of prolonged arctic exploration, that of taking back to their country and their homes every man,—even to the humblest,—who started with them on this memorable expedition. Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you "The health of Captain Pallander, the Officers, and the Crew of the *Vrya*." (Hear, hear)

Captain Pallander made a suitable acknowledgment on behalf

of himself and his officers and men. Herr Von Bismarck proposed the health of the chief supporters of the expedition as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I entreat your attention one moment more. There are two names which have a close and important connection with the *Vrya* expedition, and which have not yet been mentioned. I allude to Mr. Dickson in Gothenburg and Mr. Silbriakoff in Moscow, who—as is well known to most of us—have in the most generous manner placed large funds at the disposal of the expedition. You will agree with me that these gentlemen, to whom no small part of the success of the undertaking is due, ought not to be forgotten to night. I therefore request that you will empty your glasses to the health of Messrs. Dickson and Silbriakoff the promoters of the *Vrya* expedition!

Admiral Enomoto (who spoke in English) proposed "the prosperity and union of the three societies" to which the Rev. Dr. Syle, the President of the Asiatic Society of Japan responded thus:—

We count ourselves happy in having this opportunity of welcoming the *Vrya* and all its ship's company, from the Chief of the expedition, down to the youngest boy on board. In former years, we had the gratification of receiving the *Nucara*, under the able and accomplished Chevalier Wollenstorf. After that came the *Tuvarora* whose commander, Captain Belknap, told us some of the wonders connected with deep-sea soundings in the Pacific. Then we welcomed the *Challenger*, and learned from Sir Wyville Thompson's lecture the result of dredging the ocean-bed; and now we have the happiness and honor of receiving the Expedition which has accomplished the feat of making the North-Eastern Passage. In reading such accounts of this achievement as have been made public, one of the matters which struck us as of most interest was that "Easterly Current" from which so much was expected, and which seems to have been so serviceable. If it were suitable on this occasion we should like to ask for some fuller information on this point. But we must refrain, and remind ourselves that there are other "Easterly Currents" than that which flows along the northern shores of Russia. The poet says:—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

And many are the currents of influence which have set in an easterly direction. From the shores of Portugal, long ago, a strong current swept round the Cape, and has left its marks at Goa and Macao. From France the current flowed eastward (though not, as now, through the Suez Canal), and we find traces of it at Pondicherry and Saigon. Holland's influence also tended eastward, and left its traces in Java and at Desima. From Batavia we have lately received the centennial number of the oldest scientific society established here in the extreme east. England too has her easterly current, as India testifies, and Singapore and Hongkong. Russia likewise is said to have eastward tendencies; but of these we will not undertake to speak: her *agents* in our midst speak for her. And now Sweden comes this way, increasing our indebtedness to that land which has taught us, by Linnaeus, to arrange our plants and flowers, and by her nightingale,—sweet Jenny Lind,—to realize the most exquisite delights of song. Latest in time, and highest in achievement, to-day she sends Nordenfjöld with trophies of resolution and science. There was one land, however, whose current took a westerly direction, and sweeping first across the Atlantic, disclosed the New World and then, still westerly, across the Pacific, reached Manila, which with Cuba, are its mementoes. Thus did grand old Spain give us America, and surely America has made her influence felt upon these shores. Another poet—not less a poet, because he was a bishop,—has sung:—

"Westward, the Star of Empire takes its way."

However that may be, the various currents of civilizing influence chiefly tend eastward now; and here, in Japan, they all make themselves felt, as is shown by our own presence in this Hall to-night. Here are we—Germans, Dutch, English, Americans, Russians, Swedes (it is to be regretted that China is not represented)—all uniting with our Japanese friends in harmonious co-operation. And it is the especial charm of these societies that they unite, not only all nationalities, but all classes of the community. We have the diplomat, the merchant, the professional man, the scientist, and the missionary,—all meeting together under circumstances more favourable, perhaps, than is afforded by any other association. We trust, therefore, as our toast suggests, there will be continual prosperity and unity among these societies, and that their transactions will manifest a laudable effort to increase knowledge in its most valuable form—that of true scientific statement; always avoiding that most reprehensible idea, that any form of truth can possibly contradict, or conflict with any other form of truth. We sincerely trust this will be the determined effort of those who, in years to come, will constitute the membership of these societies; and we have to thank our gallant *conférencier*, Admiral Enomoto, for the cordial sentiments he has expressed, and especially for the announcement that foreigners are eligible to become members of the Japanese Geographical Society.

Mr. E. Knipping, Vice President, replied on behalf of the German Society, and pointed out that although the two foreign societies were not nominally geographical in their pursuits, as was the case with the Japanese one, still geography was one of their chief aims, as without it other knowledge must remain only partly intelligible.

The Hon. J. A. Bingham, in proposing the health of the ladies, said:—

Mr. Chairman: This afternoon a gentleman of the honorable committee of arrangement, notified me that I would be expected on this occasion to speak to the sentiment proposed by the committee in honor of "the ladies." As I speak without a note of preparation, I beg leave to make my grateful acknowledgments that the pleasant duty thus assigned to me requires no elaborate speech, inasmuch as the ladies without uttering a word speak for themselves more eloquently than anyone can speak of them or for them. By the grace which adorns and the virtue which ennobles human life, they have in all ages and through all human story spoken for themselves, and associated the name of woman with the greatest and noblest of the trials and triumphs of the human race. The grand achievement of your honored guests and of the men of the *Toga* in making the passage of the north-east channel, which connects the two oceans of the world, and the divine art and tireless energy by which they overcame, amid the darkness of an arctic night, the obstacles which for centuries had circumvented and baffled the heroic efforts of mariners, suggest the name of a noble woman by whose imperial munificence the world-seeking Genoaese, sustained by Providence and guided by the tiny magnet twinkling on its earl like a beam of light, gave to men and nations the western continent, that new heaven and new earth. I cannot speak of this latest maritime triumph in hitherto unknown and unexplored waters without suggesting that the men of the *Toga* who achieved it and thereby acquired a title to a place in history and to the lasting gratitude of mankind, were largely inspired to persist in their perilous adventure by the gentle memories and approving words of mother, wife and daughter. After all that has been said, and so well said, by those who have preceded me it only remains for me to propose the health of the mothers, wives and daughters of your distinguished guests and of their comrades, and also to propose the health of the ladies who have graced this entertainment by their presence.

Mr. de Struxa then proposed the health of the Chairman, after which the guests rose from table. The Marine Band played a most excellent selection of music during the evening.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 15th, 1879.

The staff of the British Mission have left Mandalay (Burmah).

The mutineers of Cabul are inciting the Hill tribes to attack the British at Shitargarden.

The Indian Government are distrustful of the Ameer.

LONDON, September 16th, 1879.

The Telegram referring to British Mission leaving Mandalay is contradicted.

LONDON, September 17th, 1879.

Cetewayo was captured on the 28th August.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Bombay, 8th September.

An immediate advance of troops is ordered to Shitargarden. General Roberts is to advance upon Cabul. General Stewart is ordered to hold Kandahar, and the Khyber forces will operate against Jellalabad.

Bombay, 9th September.

Natives from Cabul, whose testimony is considered reliable, state that they saw the bodies of British officers in the capital, but that nine of the escort of Embassy escaped.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 20TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Late on Saturday night last the O. & O. steamer *Guelic* arrived in harbour from San Francisco, bringing European dates to 22nd August, and American up to day of sailing (23rd). The P. & O. steamer *China* arrived from Hongkong on Monday,

with the English Mail of August 1st. The O. & O. S. S. *Belgie* arrived from Hongkong, on Friday, and is circulated to leave for San Francisco to-morrow at 3 p.m. The *Garlic* left for Hongkong on Wednesday morning. The homeward mails, were despatched by the M.M. steamer *Tanaka*, this morning. The Shanghai and way-port steamers have arrived and departed on schedule time.

The O. and O. steamship *Gaelic*, Capt. Kidley, which left San Francisco at noon on the 23rd August, reports having light variable winds with fine weather to the 11th instant, when she experienced a heavy gale from the North-East. At 6 p.m. on the 12th, hove ship to; in bringing her up to sea, the ship was thrown on her beam ends. At 2 a.m., on the 13th, the gale moderated.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* left San Francisco on Saturday, the 13th instant, and may be expected here about the 2nd October.

We are informed that the *Mouongahela*, will leave for San Francisco, about the 25th instant.

We learn that H. M. S. *Pegasus* will leave for Hakodate as soon as she has completed coaling, returning here in about three weeks to winter. H. M. S. *Hart* left on Thursday, for a cruise, with Sir Harry Parkes on board. After her return here she will proceed to Tientsin.

We are informed that the passengers of S.S. *City of Peking*, during her last trip San Francisco, have forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Yokohama General Hospital, through Mr. Reynell, the sum of \$51.50 as a contribution to the funds of the hospital. This handsome sum was the proceeds of an entertainment given on board for the purpose of assisting the hospital.

The notifications in reference to the silver yen came into force yesterday, but the expectations of many people that an immediate rise would take place in the value of paper-money have not been realized. Instead of being at par, or at a small discount only, Kinsatsu, (after touching 8 per cent. discount during the week) have to-day fallen to 17 per cent. discount! The fluctuations during the week have been considerable and have been almost hourly, giving many opportunities of heavy losses or profits. A great scarcity of coin had lately existed and native merchants have had the utmost difficulty in providing dollars for their purchases; but it was hoped that with the 19th, this scarcity would have changed into plenty. But strange to say such has not been the case and silver yen are said to be as scarce now as dollars were a few days ago. The *Nichi Nichi* of to-day informs us that the Finance Department have distributed 800,000 silver yen amongst the three principal banks in Tokio, and have sent 500,000 to each of the two foreign banks in Yokohama, but for some unaccountable cause the sight of these tokens has not gladdened the eyes of the native merchant and improved the value of the paper currency. As one of the supposed objects of the introduction of silver yen was to provide such a supply that the great fluctuations in paper should cease, we trust that with the assistance of the native banks, some steps will be taken to relieve the present scarcity.

We have frequently called attention to the want of Municipal and Police control throughout this badly managed settlement, and nowhere is this want more apparent than in our narrow but principal business thoroughfares, Main and Water Streets. The drayage system in Yokohama is apparently a profitable as well as useful one, but it is decidedly inconvenient to passers-by, whether in jinrikishas or on foot. There is barely room in many parts of Water Street for two of these enormous drays to pass one another, and yet we see them trying to go in all directions, the Japanese coolies, placed as drivers, galloping their horses when they have no loads. We are ready to admit the necessity of such means of transport, but would suggest that some measures be taken for the security of our fellow residents. Could not the drays be made to pass up Water and Main streets coming from the Customs wharf and down the Bund on their return? This would avoid many frequent blocks. It is during the past week that a light carriage was run into by a dray and completely smashed.

Cholera has evidently been very bad in the neighbourhood of Odawara, and to that cause must be attributed the continued mortality in the Kanagawa Ken. In Yokohama alone the disease seems to have nearly abated, but still we cannot yet

congratulate ourselves or being quit of it. The Board of Health continues to work energetically for the good of the public, and we are glad to see, from the minutes of the last meeting, that attention has been drawn to the unhealthy proximity of the Foreign Cemetery to habitations, wells, &c., also to its present overcrowded condition. We hope that a more distant site will shortly be obtained, and the present Cemetery be entirely closed. The cholera return for the whole country up to September 13th, comprises patients 135,852; died 74,250; and at that time under treatment 40,235.

We hear that Lieutenant Baillie, R.N., formerly of the English Naval Mission in Tokio, has been engaged by the Chinese Government for service in their Navy Department and that his appointment will be at Foochow.

Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, will be observed as a general Japanese holiday, it being the occasion on which the Emperor performs the Autumn religious services in memory of his ancestors.

Some excitement has been caused in Osaka by the arrest of the well known merchant, Mr. Fugita, who, with his chief clerks, has been imprisoned at Sakai. In addition to the particulars given in our Japanese news of this event, we hear to-day, from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that the most credible of the rumours as to the cause of this arrest is the one that Mr. Fugita has had something to do with the forged two yen notes which have lately been discovered.

On Tuesday evening, 16th instant, a pleasant gathering took place at the Masonic Hall, to inaugurate the "Star in the East" Lodge of Free Masons, No. 640, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The R.W.M. designate, Edward Fischer, P.M., was installed by W. & W. Bro. A. S. Forbes, Past Master of Iliogo and Osaka Lodge. After the ceremonies the newly installed officers with their guests and visitors adjourned to a banquet. After doing ample justice to the good things provided, the R.W.M. gave the first toast of the evening, "The Rulers of our respective countries and the Craft," which was duly honoured; after which the Masonic toasts usual on such occasions were proposed and received most enthusiastically. Over sixty of the fraternity were present, and the meeting was one of the most successful that has taken place at Yokohama.

The following is a list of officers for the present year:—

Edward Fischer.....	R.W.M.
Charles John Strome.....	D.M.
Durham White Stevens.....	S.M.
Joseph Freeman Gorham.....	S.W.
Honore Mason Perkins.....	J.W.
James Rolland More.....	Treasurer.
Isaac Willard Beauchamp.....	Secretary.
Richard Austin Robertson.....	S.D.
John Douglas.....	J.D.
George Booth.....	I.G.
Arthur Hearn.....	Tyler.

We are informed by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that a serious disturbance, accompanied by loss of life, has taken place at Miyakojima, an island in Okinawa ken. From the particulars already to hand, we learn that a man named Shimochi Niya, employed as a servant in the local Police Station, committed some outrage upon the natives, on which Kinjō *Shin-unjo* and some other officials of the former *Han*, at the head of a body of five or six hundred of the islanders, succeeded in capturing and killing Shimochi. On the following day, the 23rd July, Mr. Auraku the Inspector in charge of the central Police Station at Napa, arrived at the island on a tour of inspection in the *Taiyū Maru*, and learned what had occurred. He immediately left again for Napa to obtain reinforcements, and returned on the 3rd ultimo, with forty-five police in charge of Mr. Sonoda. The leaders of the rioters were at once arrested and a strict investigation was made on the spot. The enquiry was completed on the 27th August, and the whole party returned to Napa on the 29th.

We extract from the same paper the following account of the circumstances which led to the murder of Shimochi Niya, the servant in the police station at Miyakojima, and which is now attributed to his having accepted employment under the Japanese Government. The island of Miyakojima is about 100 ri, distant from Shuri (the capital of the main island), and the islanders have, from time immemorial, been accustomed to send a junk once a year to Napa, with tribute to the Loochoan monarch. This was their only communication with the outside

world, and although some rumours had reached them of the absorption of their country by Japan they gave no credence to the story. Last April, however, Japanese officials visited the island and gave them authoritative information on the subject. Subsequently most of the local officials, natives of the island, were discharged. This caused the utmost dissatisfaction and coupled with the feelings of loyalty which the islanders preserved for the King of Loochoo, resulted in a league being formed by which the islanders bound themselves, under the penalty of death, and the banishment of their parents, wives and children to another island, not to recognize the Japanese Government in anyway, or to accept service under it. Shimochi Niya had joined the league, but afterwards became a servant in the police station. The islanders then seized the parents and brother of Shimochi and sent them out of the island, disregarding the protests and orders of the Japanese local authorities, and ultimately crowned their outrageous proceedings by assaulting the police station and murdering Shimochi in cold blood. A strict investigation has been held on the matter and one of the islanders confessed that he was the actual perpetrator of the crime. Further inquiry, however, elicited the fact that the leaders in the outrage promised this man that if he would take upon himself the whole burden of guilt, they would build a house for his son, and supply the son annually with one hundred bags of millet for his maintenance. The father appears to have felt some natural apprehension that after his self-sacrifice the promise would not be carried out, retracted his confession and disclosed the names of all the real murderers, who were at once arrested and are now waiting trial.

The Commissioners appointed to carry out the Competitive Exhibition, at the Yokohama Town Hall, the first section of which was opened to the public on the 13th, have much cause for congratulation on the manner in which they have carried out the task entrusted to their care and discrimination. The proceedings were commenced at 9 o'clock, by the assembling of the Directors of the Agricultural Bureau and Board of Trade, the Commissioners and Judges of the Exhibition, and the Exhibitors or their Representatives.

Their Excellencies Ito, the Minister for Home Affairs, and Okuma, the Minister for Finance, arrived at the Town Hall from Tokio at half-past nine o'clock and were received by the Director of the Board of Trade, who conducted them to the large room devoted to the exhibits, where they were met by the Director of the Agricultural Bureau, who handed them a catalogue of the exhibits. The following address was then read to the assembled company on behalf of their Excellencies:—

"No product of Japan has increased more rapidly than the tea-trade, but tea is not grown in Japan alone, China, India, and other countries are producing it in large quantities and India especially is increasing her annual exports to such an extent, that it would seem probable that in a short time few countries will be in a position to successfully compete with it. The question to which we wish more particularly to draw your attention on the present occasion is this.—Although the tea-trade has undoubtedly increased of late years it can hardly be said that the mode of cultivation, manufacture, and preparation for sale, is by any means as perfect as it might be made, and consequently complaints are frequently heard that quantities of tea are unmarketable. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of matters, this competitive exhibition has been established with the object of encouraging the growth of improvement in the article, and thus lead to an increased consumption. We wish you all to bear this continually in mind and to earnestly strive to increase the national wealth by extending the important industry you represent."

Mr. Nakagawa Mohei, on behalf of the exhibitors replied to their Excellencies as follows:—

"Although a gradual increase has arisen in the export of tea, and our business is in a prosperous condition, yet we confess that we are still deficient in the skill necessary to extend the culture and manufacture of tea to as great an extent as the demands of the trade will admit. We are therefore sometimes unsuccessful in competition with other countries and consider that the time has now arrived to make a determined effort to defeat all opposition. It is fortunate for us that the Government has established this Exhibition for our special encouragement, and we feel correspondingly grateful. We can assure your Excellencies that we shall strive to the utmost of our power to perfect the culture and manufacture of tea and thus endeavour in some slight degree to show our appreciation of the kind consideration displayed towards us by His Gracious Majesty the Emperor."

Their Excellencies then inspected the exhibits with marked attention and cordially congratulated the Commissioners upon the success which had attended their labours. The official forms had thus simply and unostentatiously been gone through, and at noon the general public were admitted.

The Exhibition now being held is only the Tea-Section of the competition which to be held of the two prominent industries of Japan, and was opened in advance on account of the approaching termination of the tea season. The exhibits are on view in a large, well lighted and well ventilated apartment on the upstairs floor of the Town Hall, approached from the main entrance in Honcho dori; and the visitor will find in jars, in bottles, in boxes, and in chests every conceivable variety of the chief ingredient in the "cup that cheers, &c." The exhibits are arranged as tastefully as is possible, taking into consideration the rather unpromising materials to be dealt with, and a ticket on each gives in Japanese and English, the name of the exhibitor, place of production, name and fancy name, of the particular kind of tea, &c. We noticed what appeared to be an excellent sample of tea, compressed into cakes after the manner of the "brick tea" so well known to all travellers in Russia: the sample seems to be excellent of the kind and if the Japanese can successfully compete with China in the Russian trade, a considerable impetus will be given to the industry. Over this compressed tea, there are a series of sketches, beautifully painted on silk, descriptive of the different stages of the tea manufacture, from the first gathering of the leaves in the plantation until the final process is reached. We noticed also close to the head of the stairs a valuable collection of articles used by the Japanese in tea-making, consisting of a beautiful bronze fire-pot, tea-pot, charcoal burners, &c. Altogether the exhibition is well worthy of a visit, and if the other section is equally successful, of which there can be little doubt, a most useful and instructive exposition of the two principal industrial products of Japan will be seen in the Town Hall. The judges commenced their inspection on the 16th instant. The tea section of the Exhibition will remain open daily from 12 noon to 4.30 p.m., until the 15th October, and the silk section will open on the 1st November next. It has been arranged to present the medals to the tea exhibitors on the 11th October. We are informed by the *Choya Shinbun* that the compressed tea we have alluded to "was manufactured by one Kamibayashi Kumaaji; who, regretting the waste of black tea dust, invented this process in 1870. The tea has since then been sold to the Chinese and Russians, who liked it so much that the demand has increased by degrees, until this year he has received orders for over 100 piculs of it." Mr. Kamibayashi must congratulate himself that "Patent Laws" do not exist in Japan, or he would probably find several people ready to contest his claim to the invention of making "brick-tea." It is bad enough for people to copy the inventions of others, but it becomes a shade worse when they claim the invention itself.

Players of Lawn Tennis (and who in Yokohama is not a player and a lover of the game?) will be interested in reading the following account of the Wimbledon matches, which we extract from a late number of the *Friend of India*:—

I went down to Wimbledon (July 18) to see the matches played for the Lawn Tennis Championship, and I would strongly urge upon all lovers of this fascinating game at present in India not to miss these matches when they revisit England. The ground at Wimbledon is of a kind to excite, in the heart of a lawn tennis player, who is also a stranger, feelings of most unchristian envy towards the denizens of Wimbledon. The levelling is perfect, the turf springy to the feet and delightful to the eye. A man must be a "duffer" indeed who, having such a ground on which to play habitually, failed to become an artist. There are, however, plenty of "duffers" even in Wimbledon, as was abundantly to be seen in the handicap matches, enthusiasts who love lawn tennis not wisely but too well, and whose persistent devotion is but rarely rewarded by getting a ball over the net. There is nothing which so clearly shows the fascination residing in this game as the self-sacrificing ardour of these expertless devotees. They rarely hit the ball, but hope, as we all know, springs eternal in the human breast, and summer after summer these enthusiasts are to be seen on the ground smiting the air with unprofitable racquets. They come, however, to the Champion Match. Mr. Hudson, the winner of the cup last year, was unluckily absent from England, and thus deprived the lovers of the game of what would have been a most exciting struggle. On the other hand, Ireland had sent over the winner, and the second in the struggle there for the championship—Mr. St. Leger and Mr. Barry—so that the contest at Wimbledon assumed something of a national character,—England against Ireland. The best English players

were Mr. Erskine, a Londoner, and Mr. Hartley, a gentleman who had come to town from Yorkshire with a great reputation—a reputation which he more than sustained. And yet, though he beat Mr. Erskine, I incline to think the latter is the stronger player of the two. The match between them stood two sets all, five games all, and deuce; Mr. Hartley then won, but twenty-six games in all were scored to the credit of Mr. Erskine, and only twenty-three to Mr. Hartley. On the last two days of the contest—Monday and Tuesday—the first contest was between Mr. Parr and Mr. Hartley, the second between Mr. Hartley and Mr. St. Leger. The first match excited but little interest. Though Mr. Parr won the first set, it was apparent he did so only because Mr. Hartley permitted him. Mr. Hartley then put forth his play, and won the next three sets with perfect ease. On Tuesday was the real tug of war. Eleven hundred people were on the ground, and the sight was one which amply repaid the time and trouble of going to see it. I never saw such play. I did not imagine that the game could be played with such marvellous skill. Both Mr. Hartley and Mr. St. Leger are young men of about five or six and twenty, lightly and sparsely built, active, and without an ounce of superfluous flesh,—in a word, in admirable condition in every way. Mr. Hartley won the three sets right off—the first by six games to two, the next by six games to four, and the third by six games to two, and this seemingly easy victory looks as if he must be much the better player of the two. This conclusion would, however, be a mistake. If the match were to be played again, I think I would back the Irishman. Not only were a large number of the games "forty all," but it was evident that something had put St. Leger out, and that he was not playing up to his proper form. The play, however, of both gentlemen was beautiful to behold. St. Leger's being the most brilliant, that of Hartley's the stendiest. The rallies were, many of them, of extraordinary duration; St. Leger being capable of putting a greater amount of twist and spin in his balls than I ever witnessed in any other player, while Mr. Hartley's back-handed play, and his power of placing the ball precisely where he wanted are simply marvellous. In the final rally, which decided the match in Mr. Hartley's favour, the ball was struck forty-nine times over the net, and many of the returns were made with a skill so striking and unexpected, that the whole ground rung with the plaudits of the spectators. At last Mr. St. Leger sent a low "twister" from the extreme end of his court which fell an inch or two beyond the line, and the game was over. Mr. Hartley now becomes the holder of the Champion Cup, but it does not pass into his private possession until he has been victorious for three successive years. Twice again, therefore, he will have to play at Wimbledon, and that player will have to play well indeed who wrests the prize from him.

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, August 2nd, 1879.

M. Thiers owed three-fourths of his success in life to his mother-in-law and wife; he is perhaps the only notable example of a man, who allocated one room in his mansion to as collection of souvenirs of his mother-in-law; his wife is as much devoted to his memory as she was to him when in life; she practically is editing his speeches and correspondence, and is the chief organiser of all the statues to be erected in memory of his patriotism and of which the first is now about to be inaugurated in Nancy—the prettiest town in France; other chief cities will also raise monuments to the Liberator of France, the last of them will be in Paris; though M. Thiers will soon be two years dead, his widow visits his tomb in Pere Lachaise three times a week, to pray and deposit flowers on it, and her conservatory may be said to exist for no other end than to supply the choicest flowers for his resting place; the poor people do not forget the eminent statesman, as humble wreaths and bouquets of wild flowers figure among more pretensions tributes; I observe also that foreign visitors commence to scribble their names on the walls of the Mausoleum; if this practice continues, it will be soon as much disfigured as the column that surmounts the grave of the three despatched Sergeants of Rochelle in Mont Parnasse cemetery.

In the Senate, a member of the reactionary party claimed the pre-eminence for wives holding monarchical politics: a republican member asserted that the fair sex of his party are as good as their rivals—which of course nobody can deny. When the mob stopped, Lord Castlereagh I think it was, and compelled him to cheer for Queen Caroline, he proposed "Three cheers for Her Majesty, and may all your wives be like her."

The industrial situation of Paris is relatively good: the majority of trades give a steady ten hours a day work: some industries are slack, the consequence of the season: but on the whole there is a tendency towards briskness, rather than the contrary: However, in any case it is not what it has been, and what it will, it is hoped soon again be. People feel, that we are drifting into better times.

The Municipal Council is believed, even by its friends, to have made rather sweeping alterations in changing the names of our streets. Indeed some of the designations are not happy, and a few unnecessary. The government is recommended to exercise its veto of revision—but it is dangerous to provoke a collision with a body that administers the city's finances so well. It is a little curious, that

even many of his political opponents, object to depriving Baron Haussmann, the great demolisher, of the honor of continuing to give his name to a *creek* boulevard. The Baron attempted the Augustine feat of leaving Paris marble after finding it brick; he ran up a tremendous bill, and paid off the moiety of it, concluding rather rationally, that Parisians of the future ought to pay a little for the glories they would inherit. Personally, the Baron is a man of pleasing manners, and is perhaps the only Bonapartist after Luchand the famous "old Bailey lawyer" of this country, who constantly mixes in republican circles. One region of Paris, le Quartier de l'Europe, has all the branch streets named after the capitals of the Continent; now at Bercy, where the central wine depot is situated and supported by sixty pumps, the radiating streets are to be baptised after the famous brands of France. A promenade here for the future may be as agreeable for a *gourmet* as the odors from the Kitchen of the Café Anglais for a hungry man. One citizen opened a street at his own expense and called it after his daughters, Marie and Louise, and practically, to perpetuate his name, the building a house or planting of a tree is as good a means to hand down one's name, as endowing a college or cat: well, the municipality has let the name remain; but in revenge, it has superseded half a dozen saints, and lopped off a queen and obliterated a dauphin into the bargain.

The telegraphic agency Havas has issued shares, in view of becoming a joint-stock company; it wanted capital, as it has been made to feel the effects of the severe competition of the age. It is not certain that it will receive special advantageous support from the government. Private firms are opposed to this idea.

It must not be concluded, that because the Scientific and Industrial Exhibition in the Champs Elysées remains rather quiet after being opened, that it will be forgotten. On the contrary when the exhibits will be in place it is destined to attract attention, and promises to be pregnant with valuable lessons. It is the result of private enterprise, a principle yet new to France, accustomed for centuries to lean on the government crutch. It will be a capital centre for purchasers and sellers to meet for the despatch of business.

Society is "up" at last; the fine weather was after all at the bottom of Pandora's box; the city has yielded its thousands to the seaside, where the number of "dry" bathers, as lookers-on are called, will now grow beautifully less. The usual tour is to put a month in among the Swiss mountains, another on the coast of Normandy, and a third either in the provinces or a run through England.

A committee of ladies with Bonapartist sympathies has been found to collect funds to build a commemorative chapel to the ex-Prince Imperial; it is expected that the political difficulty will be thus turned, for when maidens implore, men give like gods; however a very ungallant journal suggests, that these ladies ought to find a more suitable occupation for their leisure hours—a difficulty still greater. I know nothing more deplorable than the idle lives led by French ladies generally, gossip, shopping, balls, theatres, supper parties, and late rising as a natural consequence make up their existence, and this in a sense indolent life, is about being increased, as the habit grows of a lady hiring a companion by the hour, to read to her the latest novel and retail the most piquant scandal; no wonder M. Naquet complains of the number of married homes rendered unhappy, owing to the neglected, rather than perverted, education of girls. It was expected that travelling, and intercourse with foreigners, would rectify glaring defects; on the contrary the presumed remedies seem to have only made ladies more frivolous; it has often been observed, that the wife will be just as the husband makes her, but so long as Frenchmen only look for "ready cash" with their brides, and parents are only too anxious to settle their daughters so as better to enjoy life themselves, so long will matters continue, with a tendency to grow worse. The sun having really appeared arrayed in all his glory, has been forgiven for all the drear moments he has been absent; we hope now to obtain compensation by a long and brilliant autumn; within the last few days, Paris presents the proof of familiar faces being out of town; the races are left to the "horsey" people of both sexes, for as certain old female cooks and superannuated housemaids speculate in "bulls and bears" on change, so a younger division of them have betaken themselves to dabbling in bets, and manage to escape the police better than men; the great test of the dead season is, when the chairs on the club balconies are empty: only the very old members, who by a liberal interpretation of the rules, are allowed to sleep in the club, are to be seen, and as they are in the same position at all hours, the passing public believe they are paralytics: it is worthwhile noting their attitude; they are as mute as mice, have generally three or four newspapers before them, which they never look at, and a glass of sugar and water, and it is said that they mark the flying hours by the evaporation of the liquid. The ordinary cafés have their vacant places, no chairs are turned down against the hat-

crow tables, and the passing stranger may count upon being recognised by the head waiter; no "lady" ever sits in front of these cafés, and very rarely inside them, and if ever they require refreshments, there are the drapery establishments, and the co-operative stores, to afford either a "free lunch," or a tiffin at a nominal charge. The co-operative principle of shopping does not appear to be in marked favour in Paris; the few stores that exist, labour under the disadvantage of not being able to deliver purchases; now France, that is Paris, being a real nation of shop-keepers, where the *bentique* is a family loom, a machine worked by all the members of the family, where time and labour count for very little, the co-operative people can be undersold, and as the inspection of provisions is very perfect, the chances of being imposed upon are very slender; in many of the side-streets, there are rows of costermongers' carts, who sell all the necessaries of life, cooked or unprepared; one trundler is reported to be making his fortune, by buying up the unconsumed bread rations in the barracks, and with American beef from tins, fabricating sandwiches; early in the morning before the sun has time to warm the contents of the carts, excellent fruit and vegetables can be bought for half the price that rules at the green-grocers' shops; I will not say much for fish—in the humid and warm season, still less for meat; but the poultry is good, and the people are so obliging that they will "kill for you before your eyes," as do the native butchers in Algeria. Another street profession coming into favour is the selling of mercery, or soft goods: provided with a permit to hawk, a man or woman hires a hand-cart for a day, and if known to a haberdasher, can easily secure a supply of his old stock; this I have been told pays better than grinding a barrel organ, and is more respectable into the bargain: that is by comparison; cooked provisions are being extensively hawked in the streets, in cans on charcoal fires, the vendor has a peculiar cry, invariably concluding, to bring down your plates and not forget the money: soup, tripe, vegetables, and fried fish, are the regular luxuries: In the way of other aids to living for nothing, there is a large increase in the number of societies that supply clothing, furniture, and work necessaries, on credit: any person of good character can receive very valuable assistance through these agencies which put on no extras, and make house to house collections weekly without additional charge: they are well looked after by the authorities. Now the moral of this sketch of how thousands—not merely the pinched or the necessitous—live in Paris, is to show, that the co-operative stores of the open streets, are assuming vast proportions and within the last few years there is proof that diminished incomes find a relief in this plan, and at the same time it affords facilities for the maintenance of that correct *tenue* in dress, so characteristic of French women especially. Gambetta's ball has been such a success, that his letter-bag is reported to be filled every morning with pink notes and epistolary penmanship, imploring him to give another, and to admit ladies among his mirthful crew: upwards of five hundred ladies volunteer to come forward to receive the fair sex for him; he has decided to give no soiree till December next: indeed the season for balls is over, save at the sea-side, where they flourish at the casinos: and these establishments being public, are uncomfortable, and ought not to be patronized, save by a made-up party who will keep quite to themselves, and form a ball within a ball, there is no "who's who?" to guide the visitor: it is worth attending one of these gatherings, you will easily recognise the character of the company: you will see the most extraordinary collection of fashions here, as the society is cosmopolitan; but fashions for the moment have this peculiarity, that they have no peculiarity at all: our upholsterers, not the drapers, apparently dress our ladies, and all the museums are ransacked for a pattern that is ancient, and for a color that has nearly disappeared; observing these two traits, ladies may select the material suited to the temperature, and with a suitable expenditure of lace, and a prodigal indulgence in ribbon, they will be the mirrors of fashion. In the scientific-industrial exhibition, just opened in the Palace of Industry, the dress-makers as a class have been the first to be ready; what odd materials one sees, but all well cut and well fitting; the dresses are short, the hat large and with falling brims, with a gold cord border and dark feathers lapping round; this love or weakness for the antique, is the consequence of the prevailing taste for old furniture: the more it is inconvenient and approaching dissolution, the more it is prized. For the sea-side, cool linen materials, with large Indian designs, are most worn; the large black bonnet, with falling feathers on the border, are exclusively appropriated by the blondes, and deservedly so, Black is much worn: ladies conclude that this is complimentary to the late Prince Imperial: but in nine cases out of ten, the sable weeds have been selected for economy's sake, they are eminently respectable, and every wardrobe has them in stock. A word for the babies, their costumes this year are in bright colors and covered with embroidery. For toilettes in general, the short Grouse kind, is to be preferred.

A curious feature in society is at present to be noted: the working classes marry, and those in easy circumstances abstain from so doing: a writer who can do anything with figures concludes, that if this anomaly continues for a generation, all power and influence will pass into the hands of the populace—all this regards posterity; what I know is, that nurses and servant girls are delighted with the newly accorded privilege to travel on the top of the monster omnibuses; at certain hours of the day, the roofs of the busses flying up; and down the Champs Elysées, are occupied by nurses with infants in their arms; mothers find that this is a very cheap and effective way for giving babies a carriage drive, and above all, prevents the nurses idling away their hours with the soldiers; fortunately the invasion is limited to hours when gentlemen do not want to ride on the busses.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Thirteenth Meeting was held on the 8th September, 1879, at the Machigisho, at 10.30 a.m.

President: the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were on the order of the day.

1.—Draft of a letter to the Consular Board at Yokohama, by which their co-operation is requested in the carrying out of the sanitary measures, advised by the Local Board of Health.

2.—Reports about the spread of the disease in the districts of Aiko-gori, Osumi-gori, etc. (near Odawara) and proposal to send another member of the Board besides the three physicians who have gone already to those districts.

3.—Proposal to alter article V. of the provisional rules for the meetings and to fix the number of nine members as a quorum.

4.—The question whether some uninhabited place near the canal at Hiranuma may be safely used for burning the excreta &c. of cholera patients.

5.—The question whether the present site of the normal school at Nogeyama is a healthy one or not, especially in regard to the disease "kakke."

6.—Report of Dr. Geerts respecting the aqueduct and the reservoir at Kashimada.

7.—Résumé of the 10th meeting.

I.—The President informed the meeting that a draft had been made of a letter to be sent to the Consular Board. The Governor in this letter informs the Consuls of the establishment of a District Board of Health at Yokohama, and requests their co-operation in the carrying out of the Sanitary measures advised by the Board.

The letter being unanimously approved of, the Governor resolved that he would send the same to the Senior Consul.

II.—The President observed that the disease was spreading more and more in the districts of Aiko-gori, Osumi-gori and others near Odawara and stated that medical aid was much wanted there. He suggested that Dr. Shima, of the Board, should go to aid and advise the local physicians in those places.

The Board unanimously agreed that Dr. Shima should be requested to go as soon as possible.

III.—The President remarked that in consequence of many members of the Board being unable to attend the meeting, because they were actually engaged at Odawara and neighbourhood, the number of two-thirds fixed for regular meetings was found too large and had already caused one meeting to be delayed. After some discussion it was agreed to fix the number of nine members as a minimum for regular meetings.

IV.—The President stated that some spot in the swamp at Hiranuma, near the canal, was used formerly for burning the excreta of patients from Kanagawa and neighbourhood. He wished to know whether this place was a convenient one for this purpose and would not endanger the neighbouring canal. Drs. Kondo and Miyajima deemed it necessary that the place should be inspected beforehand. The President requested Dr. Geerts to visit the spot and report at the next meeting.

V.—The President informed the meeting that the normal school at Nogeyama was now found too small and had to be enlarged by additional buildings. Before, however, deciding upon enlarging the present school, he very much wished an inspection to be made of the site by a committee of the Board. It was a very important matter, because about seventy-five of the more advanced students were there located, and if the place should be found unhealthy or unsuitable, another site ought to be chosen for this school.

Dr. Simmons stated that he had inspected the place often, that the prevailing disease amongst the students of this school was *kakke*, and that the location of the school seemed bad for *kakke* only.

Dr. Miyajima proposed an inspection being made at the earliest moment. Consequently, Drs. Gütschow, Miyajima and Geerts, were appointed to inspect the school on the 9th September and report the results at a following meeting.

VI.—Dr. Geerts then read his report upon the Yokohama aqueduct and reservoir at Kashimada, near Kawasaki, of which the following is a short résumé.

1.—The present arrangement at the *prise d'eau* in Kashimadamura is defective, as it does not allow the water to become clear before entering the tubes.

2.—There is one single large reservoir, 174 *shaku* in length 24 *shaku* in breadth and 10 *shaku* in depth, which is able to contain 41,760 cubic *shaku* of water.

3.—The water never stands still in this reservoir; it is constantly in movement and unable to get rid of the small particles of red clay and sand, which is carried along from the river bed.

4.—The analysis has proved that the water is very pure as to dissolved matter; it does not show any pollution with sewage, but it is not clear on account of the small particles of suspended clay.

5.—It is a very simple and easy matter to remove these suspended clay-particles at Kashimada, either by filter-beds or by allowing the water to subside during 24-36 hours.

6.—After having been in rest or filtered, the water is of an excellent quality and far better for drinking purposes than the water of most wells of Yokohama.

The conclusions from these observations are:—

a. That it is highly desirable to make at Kashimada an arrangement for purifying or filtering the water before it enters the tubes of the aqueduct

b.—To remove on the road and in Yokohama, all causes which might allow the entrance of dust or sand into the tubes.

A plan for a system of filter-beds and reservoirs was submitted with this report. It was resolved that the Kencho should examine the cost of the project and communicate the result at a future meeting of the Board.

VII.—The reduction committee handed in the résumé of the 10th meeting, which was read and adopted.

The Fourteenth Meeting was held on the 10th September, 1879, at the Machigisho, at 10.30 a.m.

President: the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were discussed:

1st. The burial of a foreigner (Mr. Rose), who had died of cholera.

2nd. Report of the members of the Board, who had just returned from their visit to Odawara and neighbourhood.

3rd. Report of the Committee for the inspection of the normal school at Nogeyama.

4th. Résumé of the minutes of the 11th meeting.

I.—The President observed that on the 9th September a foreigner, Mr. Rose by name, who had fallen a victim to cholera, had been buried in the foreign cemetery. The governor had sent beforehand a despatch to H. B. M.'s Consul at this place, requesting him to order the necessary precautions being observed by the undertaker and sexton. An answer was received from the Consul stating his approval and promising his co-operation in the carrying out of the necessary precautionary measures, which had been given to the undertaker in writing by Dr. Wheeler. An officer of the Kencho was sent with police-constable Schultz to the cemetery and they reported that the grave, instead of being 12 feet deep, was only 9 feet 4 inches in depth, whilst only four bags of lime had been used for the grave. As the report showed the burial was not in accordance with the rules followed in the burial of Japanese cholera-patients, and was contrary to the orders and instructions given both by H. B. M.'s Consul and by the Kencho, the President now wished to ascertain the opinion of the Board as to the question whether the burial of this cholera corpse had been carried out in a proper manner or not.

Dr. Wheeler stated that he had ordered the undertaker in writing to dig a very deep grave, with a thick layer of fresh lime at the bottom and on the top of the coffin. H. B. M.'s Consul besides sent a Consular officer to the cemetery to supervise the matter. The coffin had double sides, between which cotton wool, saturated with pure carbolic acid, had been placed. In the coffin, all the space had been also filled up with cotton impregnated by carbolic acid.

Dr. Simmons was of opinion that the same rule ought to be observed both in the burial of Foreign and Japanese cholera patients.

Dr. Geerts wished to make use of this opportunity, in stating that the foreign cemetery in Yokohama, as a whole, is badly situated from a sanitary point of view; it is far too near to the Motomachi, and by that reason alone is a constant danger to the health of the living. It is especially dangerous to bury cholera corpses so near to inhabited places and wells of drinking water. He did not wish to consider this single case of the burial of Mr. Rose, without at the same time strongly urging the necessity of providing for another and more distant burial place for foreigners in Yokohama. Especially, he felt it his duty to disapprove of the burial of cholera corpses whether foreign or Japanese in such close proximity to densely populated streets. He observed that the part of the bluff situated near to the graves is becoming now more and more populated, that the present cemetery was, during the 20 years of its existence, already filled for the greater part, and he wished therefore to propose, that the necessary steps be taken to address the Consuls on this important subject in order to come to an understanding as to the desirability of pro-

viding for a second, more distant and less dangerous foreign cemetery.

Dra. Miyajima, Wheeler, Gütschow and others were also of opinion that the present foreign cemetery is situated in such close proximity to dwellings as to become dangerous for the health of the people, that it would be very wise to shut up the cemetery altogether, and to provide for a second one at a greater distance from houses.

Mr. Ninomiya wished that the grave of Mr. Rose should be surrounded in the same manner as had been done formerly at Kanagawa by a ditch of lime, one foot in thickness, because the orders of Dr. Wheeler had evidently been disregarded.

The President asked the police-constable Schultz, who had been ordered to attend the meeting, to give his report. The constable reported that he had measured the grave and had found it to be 9 feet 4 inches deep, that he had seen only four flat straw bags with lime, and that he had not seen lime put above the coffin.

After some further discussion, Dr. Gütschow proposed and all the members agreed to the following resolution: that the Board does not consider the mode adopted in burying the last cholera corpse in the foreign cemetery of Yokohama a proper one and advises—as the depth of the grave was not sufficient—to remove part of the earth over and round the coffin and to replace it by a layer of lime of 1½ feet in thickness.

II.—Messrs. Imanishi, Ninomiya and Nagashima, who had just returned from Odawara, were requested to give their report. The following is a *résumé* of the same.

1. When we came to Odawara, there were about 100 cholera cases and about 20 new cases each day. There was no Government hospital for infectious diseases and the private hospital there was so small that all patients were treated in their own houses.

2. We erected at once a special hospital in a temple, with additional arrangements for 40 patients.

3. The inhabitants of Odawara drink water from an open water conduit of the Hayakawa, an outlet of Hakone lake; the water runs into wooden tubs. Several of these tubs were very dirty and had bad water. All suspicious tubs were stopped and people ordered to take water from good places. It is recommended to make a closed aqueduct at Odawara for preventing pollution.

4. There was no special burial or cremation ground for the cholera corpses; the dead were brought to the ordinary graves near the temple. We established at once a special burial and cremation place at a spot named Oihara.

5. Disinfection was not sufficient. We arranged a proper system of disinfection on the same footing as in Yokohama.

6. After the hospital was in working order, nurses from Yokohama were provided, all bad water tubs closed and measures of disinfection were better observed, and there was a marked improvement.

7. At the village of Uchijima (near Odawara) in Ashigara Kami-gōri there were, on the 4th Sept., 10 cholera cases.

8. The inhabitants of this village used the water supply (intended for the rice-fields) for drinking purposes. We stopped this practice at once and procured them pure water.

9. In other villages of the same district (Ashigara Kami-gōri) the disease had also appeared. In all there were 43 cases in this district when we left.

10. In the village of Soya-mura, of the district Osumi-gōri, cholera was very bad. Here the people used water from two aqueducts, the one open, the other in closed tubes. In the open conduits people wash their dresses and vegetables often. Only one person who used the water of the closed aqueduct had been attacked; all other persons attacked by the disease were in the habit of drinking the water of the open conduit which was proved to be bad at the outlet. We strictly forbade them the use of the water of the open conduit.

11.—In both districts of Osumi-gōri and Yurigi-gōri there were 40 cases at the time we left.

12.—A cottage hospital for these districts has been erected at Hamatsuké, well qualified nurses from Yokohama were ordered and came over.

13. In the villages the disease is very much concealed and does not often come to the knowledge of the authorities; this naturally causes disinfection to be wholly neglected.

14. The nature of the disease was very malignant. The mortality was not less than 60 of the 110 patients. In the lower situated districts about 66 *per cent* of the patients have died; in the higher or upper parts about half of the cases are mortal. In Osumigori, for instance, 21 had died of the 43 cases there.

III.—Dra. Geerts, Gütschow and Miyajima handed in their report of the inspection of the normal school at Nogiyama, of which the following is a *résumé*.

A. The place for the new buildings to be erected.

B. The old building now used as dormitories.

C. The old class-rooms.

A 1. The site; the quality of the ground, we consider to be good. The place is high, dry and with a solid rocky substratum and well accessible to the prevailing winds.

2. The square space intended for the two new buildings, which are to serve as dormitories for a hundred students, was found 26

by 7 metres. Two of these buildings, each with two stories (each story being 3½ by 4 metres high, will comprise therefore a cubic space of 2,912 cubic metres. After the subtraction of 912 cubic metres for dining-room, lavatory, cloak-room, etc., there remains about 2,000 cubic metres space for the dormitories, or 20 cubic metres for each student, which space is a proper one.

3.—In erecting the new building for dormitories a height of not less than 3½ to 4 metres for each room ought to be observed, and not less than 15 cubic metres space for each student must be allowed in the dormitory.

A proper lavatory, a number of not less than five well-built closets, a double set of stone-paved urinals, a spacious staircase, a well ventilated cloak-room near the entrance, and a separate room for keeping the futons are necessary in each of these new buildings.

4.—The dining room must not be united with the kitchen, as in the old buildings, but ought to be kept separate and free from smoke.

5.—A large water-filter must be kept in each building and all drinking water be filtered.

B 1.—As to the present buildings used as dormitories, and afterwards to be changed into class-rooms, there are several faults:

1. The unpleasant stuffy smell of the air in the dormitories of the upper story. The dormitories No. 2 and 3 on the left upper story had only 11 cubic metres space for each student.

2. The mattresses or "futons" were kept in the same room with the students and were not enough ventilated by sun and open air.

3. The mats were only removed once or twice a year. They ought to be beaten once a month.

C.—Class-rooms.

1. The walls and ceilings of all class-rooms were not high enough. The height was only 2½ metres. This height ought to be 4 metres.

2. Warming in winter time and ventilation of the class-rooms is defective.

3. The windows in all the class-rooms are too low. An arrangement ought also to be made so as to turn the upper parts of the windows for ventilation. During the intervals between the class-hours the class rooms must be opened and ventilated.

4.—The cubic space in the class-rooms may not be less than 10 cubic metres for each student.

5.—Distribution of class hours, recreation-hours etc., is good, provided the scholars are not overburdened with labour at their rooms, after they have finished the class-hours.

6.—It is desirable to augment gymnastic exercises and common playing on the play-ground, before the buildings.

7.—The play-ground near the school is good.

General Medical Observations.

1.—The only severe disease of which some students of this school suffer is *Kakke*; with our defective knowledge of the primary causes of *Kakke*, we have no right to attribute this to the locality, especially so when this spot answers all sanitary conditions. We can do no more than bring the students under the best hygienic conditions.

2. The system of nourishing the students is in our opinion not sufficient. They want more animal food. They receive rice, tea, a little fish once a day, some spices and vegetables, but meat is very rarely distributed. Although this style of feeding may be sufficient for workmen and others who possess a rapid assimilation and display much mechanical energy and eat large quantities and often, still it is insufficient for students who lead a more sedentary life.

IV.—The President read the *résumé* of the 11th meeting, which was approved.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The friendly feeling which exists between Russia and Japan has been further instanced by H. M. the Emperor of Russia forwarding to the Mikado the decoration of the Order of Saint Andrew as a token of friendship. This is, we believe, the most distinguished Order in the Russian Empire. We understand that Their Excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura have also received from the same potentate the decoration of the "White Eagle."

Professor Nordenskjöld, the chief of the Swedish Expedition, was admitted to an audience of His Majesty the Emperor, at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

On the 12th instant, H. E. Terashima, the Minister for Public Education, was appointed President of the Legislative Bureau.

His Excellency Inouye formally handed over charge of the Legislative Bureau to the new Vice-President, His Excellency Terashima, on the 17th instant.

His Excellency Matsukata, the Senior Vice-Minister for

Finance, recently received from His Majesty the King of Italy the Order of "St. Maurice and St. Lazare," and the Emperor has now granted him permission to wear it.

His Excellency Yamao, the Senior Vice Minister for Public Works, accompanied by Mr. Yasukawa, the 1st Secretary of the Department, will leave Tokio on the 19th instant, on a tour of inspection of several mines in Joshu, &c.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that, His Excellency Hayashi the Junior Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, accompanied by three officers of the Department, left Tokio on the 16th instant to inspect the roads, embankments, &c., damaged by the recent floods in Miyagi Ken, in order to obtain information to enable the Department to deal with the application of the local authorities for a grant of money to defray the expense of repairing the injury which has been done.

The floods which occurred in Yamagata Ken, about the 11th July last, having been heavier than any experienced for the past 100 years, two or three officers of the Ken arrived in Tokio on the 17th instant, in order to make a full report as to the damages sustained.

Messrs. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy, and Mayeda, the Consul for Korea, left Fusan some days ago, in the *Takum Maru*, to proceed to Motoyamatsu, (the port in Korea to be opened for Japanese trade), but many people on board being ill, the ship returned to Nagasaki, for medical assistance. The vessel will leave again as soon as the patients are better and the necessary preparations are complete.

Japan seems determined to create a favourable impression at the forthcoming Sydney Exhibition. We learn that Mr. Sakata, the Japanese Commissioner to the Exhibition, is now busily engaged in arranging the Japanese Section. It is said that a space of 3,750 square feet has been allotted for the Japanese exhibits, and it is intended to erect a small shop outside the Exhibition-building, where Japanese products will be sold.

It is rumoured that one of the Prime Ministers will shortly proceed to the provinces in the south-west, and also to the island of Loochoo, to inspect the condition of those localities.

Their Excellencies, Uyeno and Awoki, the Japanese Ministers for England and Germany, attended at the Council of State on the 16th instant, to discuss certain important business the nature of which has not yet been made public.

The building in Nagata-cho Tokio, belonging to the Foreign office, has been lent to His Excellency Awoki for a residence during his stay in Tokio.

His Excellency Okuma, the Minister of Finance, entertained at a banquet in the Seiyoken Hotel, in Uyeno, on the 17th instant, the officers of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Departments, who were on the reception committee of Governor Muenomiy.

This evening, H. E. Terajima will entertain the professors and officials, etc., of the Tokio University, in the Shimbunkan Hall of the Education Department, Tokio.

General Grant at the time of his departure from Japan, left with the Japanese officers appointed to entertain him, the sum of yen 300 to be given to the authorities of Tokio and applied towards sanitary measures. The money has lately been forwarded to the Tokio *Fucho*.

The Sanitary Department in connection with the Tokio *Fu*, was closed on the 15th instant, and it is rumoured that the Tokio District Board of Health will be closed at the end of the month.

Mr. Isogai, 1st class clerk of the Kanagawa Ken was, on the 11th instant, appointed Under Secretary of the *Ken*.

H. I. G. M. corvette the *Prinz Adalbert* arrived on Wednesday from Vladivostock, by way of Hakodate. The recent heavy weather caused some apprehension to be felt for her safety.

General Kawaji, the Chief Superintendent of Police, who is now in France, was to have been honored with presentation to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, but the ceremony had to be postponed as the General is suffering from a severe attack of disease of the lungs. He has been recommended by a surgeon of the French army to return home for a time for the benefit of his health and is expected to arrive here in a few days.

Mr. Andô, the Japanese Consul for Hongkong, will leave here for his post in the steamer which sails for Hongkong on the 19th instant.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Matsudaira Taro was appointed to be an official of 7th rank in the Foreign Affairs Department, and

ordered to proceed to Vladivostock, to act as Japanese Consul there.

It is said that eight hundred policemen are to be shortly enlisted for service in the Okinawa Ken. Five hundred will be raised in Osaka and three hundred in Hiogo.

On the 15th instant, twenty students of the Tokio Female Normal School received certificates of competency on the completion of their studies in that institution.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

It is reported that the Japanese man-of-war *Adzuma Kan*, will shortly proceed to China, in order to make a survey of a portion of the coast.

The naval cadets who were on board the *Tsukuba Kan*, during her recent cruise to Singapore, have been considered sufficiently advanced in the practical and theoretical knowledge of their profession to warrant taking their places in the navy. Fifteen of them were accordingly appointed sub-lieutenants, on the 12th instant.

The provisioning of the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan* having been completed, she will leave for a cruise on the 25th instant. The *Teibo Kan* has returned to Nagasaki from Korea. She arrived at the last named port on the 17th instant.

The Japanese man-of-war *Nishin Kan*, which was lately recalled from the Chinese Sea, arrived in port on the 16th inst. A native contemporary learns from an officer on board of her, that whenever the vessel anchored in a Chinese port, during her last trip, two or three Chinese men-of-war always surrounded her, and that when the naval review took place off Woosung, in which about 15 Chinese men-of-war took part, the *Nishin Kan's* presence gave offence to the Chinese.

The extraordinary meeting of the Senate, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th instant, was to consider the revision of the laws regulating enlistment in the army.

The Government Arsenal in Kagoshima has lately been closed.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Home Department intends to establish a cattle market in Mita, Tokio, on the plan adopted in Europe and America. The estimated expense is yen 80,000 or 90,000.

It is intended to open an Agricultural Exhibition in Mita, Tokio, for which purpose the authorities lately purchased about 3,000 tsubo of ground, and are now about to erect the necessary buildings thereon.

A report has been received from Kiyoto that the tunnel through Oankayama on the Kiyoto-Otsu Railway was completed on the 11th instant, and that the opening of the entire line to Otsu may now be expected to take place shortly.

Last year, Fushimi Tadachichi and several others applied to the authorities for permission to construct a carriage-road, through the mountains known as Sayonohakayama, lying between the towns of Kanaya and Nisaka, on the Tôkaidô. This application was allowed on the 13th instant, and the Government granted the sum of Yen 8,000 towards the cost of the undertaking. The total amount required is estimated at Yen 20,000.

Mr. Hida Hamagoro, lately director of the government arsenal at Yokosuka, has been requested by the colonization commission to superintend the establishment of iron works at Yezo. He recently left for the island to carry on the preparatory work.

The total number of silkworm-egg cards, which have arrived in Yokohama from the provinces of Joshu, Iwashi, &c., from the 23rd ultimo up to the 15th instant, is 14,783.

Some Chinese lately commenced the manufacture of scent from the expressed oil of the nuts of the *shikimi* tree. The article has met with such success that the price has gradually risen until it now fetches \$6 per 100 *kin*.

The American schooner *Corean* (134 tons) has lately been sold to Kikuchi Chûchichi, of Iwate *ken*, for \$6,300, and she will be known as the *Tôchû Maru*.

The Japanese merchants seem to be fully alive to the advantages derived by mercantile men from Chambers of Commerce. We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that the native merchants of Hiogo and Kobe have applied to the Government for the permission necessary to enable them to establish a Chamber at Hiogo, and that as they are supported by the local authorities there can be little doubt as to the request being granted.

It is rumoured that the Mint at Osaka will commence coining about Yen 5,000,000 worth of silver and copper coins, about the 19th instant.

The following is the official return of Imports and Exports in all the open ports in Japan during the month of July last, as prepared by the Customs Bureau of the Finance Department:—

Total value of Imports ... Yen 2,836,759.716
" " Exports ... " 2,061,948.393

Excess of Imp'ts over Exports...Yen 774,811.323
Total Customs revenue ... " 205,751.570
Imports of gold and silver coin
and bullion ... Yen 621,853.840
Exports do. ... " 410,517.570

Excess of Imp'ts over Exports...Yen 211,336.310

MISCELLANEOUS.

The farmers in Kasugaigori, Aichi Ken, lately presented a memorial to the Home Department on the subject of the revision of the land tax; this document was not favourably entertained at the time, and thinking probably that they would fare better now that a change of Ministers has taken place, Horio Moosuke and five others, representing the farmers of sixty villages in Kasugaigori, presented another petition at the Home Department, on the 17th instant. The officials fully explained to the deputation the course they ought to pursue when forwarding the document, and requested them to return to their homes; this they positively declined to do and refused to leave the office until their petition was accepted. The consequence was that they were handed over to the police.

It has, we hear, been reported by telegraph that Messrs. Fujita Denzaburo and Nakano Guichi, the well known merchants of Osaka were, on the 15th instant, arrested by police officers who were specially sent there for the purpose from Tokio. The crime they are charged with is unknown.

The Osaka correspondent of the *Yomi Shimbun* states that "at about 5 a.m. on the 15th instant, an assistant-superintendent, 5 inspectors of police and 50 policemen from Tokio, accompanied by a number of policemen stationed in Sakai Ken, suddenly entered the house of the well known merchant Mr. Fujita Denzaburo, in Kōraibashi, and arrested him. They also arrested his brother, Mr. Nakano Goichi (the late Governor of Yamaguchi Ken), and Sayeki, as well as all the *Danto*, etc. in the house. Usually, all arrests are made by the local police authorities, acting under instructions from Tokio, but on this occasion, the local police were simply informed by the Tokio officers that these men have been arrested for "particular reasons," so that even the local authorities know nothing respecting the cause of the arrests.

The office of Fujita & Co. has been closed and is strictly guarded by the police from Tokio. On the same day, the same officers visited the office of the 34th National Bank in this city and examined all the documents &c. therein. It is also said that another man has been arrested in Dōjima. Some account for these arrests by saying that these men have had some connection with the recent rise in the value of rice, whilst others state that there must be something much more serious the matter. I shall make careful inquiries and write further in due course."

Mr. Fujita is one of the leading merchants in Osaka and has extensive business relations with Corea.

We understand from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that Ogasawara Masayoshi, a reporter on the staff of the *Asahi Shimbun*, attempted to extort money from the relatives of one Usui Takehide, who was in the custody of the police, by threatening to make public his misconduct unless the demand was complied with. Instead of submitting to this extortion Ogasawara was promptly handed over to the authorities, and on Friday last, was sentenced by the Tokio Saibansho to be imprisoned for forty days, and degraded from the rank of *Shizoku*.

Dr. Mogami, of Minami-Katsushikagori, Tokio, was on the 16th instant fined yen 20 and prohibited from practicing for 100 days, in accordance with article 22 of the Cholera Regulations, for having in his report of a death, wilfully stated that the patient had died of another disease, when in fact the death was caused by cholera.

We learn that horse races will take place at Shimosa Farm, for three days, commencing on the 23rd instant.

It is said that the Postal Authorities will shortly make a change in the colour of the one and two *sen* stamps.

The following return of Cholera cases in Okinawa Ken, during the month of August last, has been forwarded by the Governor of the Ken to the Home Department in Tokio.

Under treatment on 31st July.	New patients.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	Under treatment on 31st August.
152	87	175	18	46

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio reported during the week, is as follows:—

Date.	New Patients.	Deaths.
Sept. 12th.....	14	5
" 13th.....	14	7
" 14th.....	15	4
" 15th.....	10	4
" 16th.....	11	5
" 17th.....	9	3
" 18th.....	15	3
	88	31

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 19th September, 1879:—

Date	New Patients.	Recoveries.	Died.	Treatment.
June 18th to } September 12th }	1,581	1,068	237	296
" 13th.....	25	29	14	278
" 14th.....	14	21	2	269
" 15th.....	28	19	9	269
" 16th.....	39	29	8	271
" 17th.....	21	10	2	280
" 18th.....	32	25	9	278
" 19th.....	30	15	20	273

Total..... 1,770 1,216 301

In Yokohama alone, there were 3 new cases, 3 deaths and 4 recoveries on the 17th.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th September, 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$5,981.23
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 837.68

Total.....\$6,818.91

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$6,152.01
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 992.30

\$7,144.31

Miles Open 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Edward Strathearn, Lord Gordon, one of the Judges of Appeal, died at Brussels, aged 66.

London, August 22nd.—Lord Dufferin, it is said, will succeed Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton as Viceroy of India.

Dublin, August 22nd.—The Home Rule League had a demonstration at the Rounda last night. Only four members of Parliament were present. Parnell was the most notable. The body of the hall was crowded with workmen. The proceedings throughout were riotous and remarkable for hostility towards the more moderate section of the Home Rule members of Parliament. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of an obstructive policy in the House of Commons, and expressing the necessity of purging the party of members showing lukewarmness. Several fights occurred. Dissenters from the resolutions, after receiving very rough usage in the hall, were thrust out to encounter another mob in waiting.

London, August 22nd.—Heavy thunder-storms have caused rivers to overflow in the north and north-eastern parts of Lancashire, doing much damage to crops. Some of the cotton mills on the banks of the Blackwater at Darwen suspended on account of water.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred upon Lord Chelmsford.

London, August 21st.—A *Standard* Paris dispatch says: The Edison Company have obtained permission from the Government to establish telegraphic communication between various quarters of Paris. The same dispatch states that M. Philiphant, a financier, has bought the Grand Hotel, paying over a million pounds.

London, August 21st.—The rains in England continue and there is a renewal of the overflow of rivers in Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire.

London, August 21st.—In the Vale of Clwydd, Wales, thousands of acres of crops are still submerged, and hundreds of cattle and sheep are drowned.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £24,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 58 7-16 per cent.

Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the penny postage system, is dying, aged 85.

London, August 21st.—John Baldwin Buckstone, the comedian and dramatic author, is on his death-bed and in destitute circumstances.

London, August 21st.—The *Times* says: United States bonds are steady, in response to a demand for investment securities. It is stated that a very large amount in bonds was made up for transmission to New York yesterday.

London, August 21st.—Joseph Octave De Lipierro, the Belgian historian and antiquarian, is dead, aged 76 years.

London, August 21st.—The last communication through the cable from the steamer *Faraday*, which is laying the new French cable, was received the 14th of August. The *Faraday* was then experiencing heavy weather. The cable is supposed cut, and it is hoped buoyed. The steamer *Weser* spoke the *Faraday* on the 18th in latitude 49° 18', north longitude 140° 30' but the only words of signals decipherable were "lifted 1,700 cable."

London, August 21st.—Telegrams to Lloyds report that a steamer grounded in the Suez Canal yesterday, and that traffic through the canal has been stopped.

The British Post office Department announces that, in consequence of damage by floods on Welsh railways, it is not advisable to send letters by way of Holyhead to catch the supplementary American mails at Queenstown.

England is the only Power not invited to send officers to witness the great Russian military manoeuvres commencing on the 25th instant. The Russian Government is on the point of signing a contract with American firms for the construction of a number of cruisers, at a cost of twenty-five million roubles.

New York, August 19th.—A special from Plymouth, England, says: Lieutenant Carey is expected here to-day. He will be met by a Committee, presenting the following address: "We the undersigned men of Plymouth, in welcoming you back to your native country, desire to express our entire confidence in your valor as a British officer and honour as a gentleman, and our sincere sympathy in the trying circumstances in which you are placed." The address is signed by 1,000 names, obtained within a day or two.

The address to Lieutenant Carey, in charge of the expedition in which the Prince Imperial lost his life in South Africa, declaring that he has been unwarrantably censured, has received 3,000 signatures in Plymouth since Monday.

It is stated that after the court-martial's sentence of death had been set aside, the Duke of Cambridge urged the Queen to dismiss Carey, but she declined, and has been resolute in his favour.

A recent Liverpool paper has the following on the movements of Henry A. Stanley, whose arrival in Africa was recently noticed: He has steamed direct to the Congo, intending to open that river to commerce from the west coast. A steamer laden with goods has been dispatched from Antwerp within the last month, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians. This steamer will remain at the Congo till Stanley's arrival, and has on board two or three steam barges in sections. Stanley is intending to ascend the Congo, carrying these sections piecemeal round the Gellalla Falls.

Dublin, August 20th.—A movement is on foot for the enrollment of unarmed volunteers in Ireland.

London, August 19th.—Regarding the accident to Wm. O. Mosely Jr., the young physician of Boston, whose death, while descending the Matterhorn, was announced on the 15th inst., a Geneva correspondent writes as follows: Dr. Mosely had safely accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn. On returning and when near the cabin, which is used as a resting place, he loosened himself from the rope uniting him to his companions. He had hardly done so when he made a false step, lost his footing, and glided rapidly down the steep ice slope, making frantic efforts to stop himself by grasping at the projecting rocks. The next moment he disappeared over the precipice, falling on a glacier opposite the Riffle, between the Hoernli and Saint Toudle Pass, where the body lies, completely stripped of clothing by the rapidity of its descent. The body can be distinctly seen from below, lying on a projecting ledge of ice. An expedition for the recovery of the body was to start Saturday morning.

London, Aug. 19th.—The Stock Exchange will close for repairs Friday afternoon, and remain closed till the 25th.

London, August 19th.—Silver, 51½; 4½s, 108½; new 5s, 105½; Erie, 28½.

London, August 18th.—At Lurgan, Ireland, on Saturday, two hundred police charged on a mob with fixed bayonets. The police were beaten back and twenty of their number injured. Rival mobs fired at each other with rifles. One leader of the Catholic party had some dynamite, which exploded, injuring him fatally.

London, August 18th.—In consequence of storms, traffic is

suspended on the railway between Chester and Holyhead. A viaduct at Llandudulas, Wales has been washed away; also some of the bridges. Several sewers were burst by the freshets, on the lines of Liverpool railways. Birkenhead is flooded. There has been thirteen hours of continuous rain at Chester. In Derbyshire, Trent and Derwent the river overflowed all the low-lying lands. Wheat is gradually rotting, and any crops left standing will not pay for cutting. The rain at Sheffield was so violent as to wash away the foundations of houses in the course of construction.

Calcutta, August 11th.—Affairs in the Bampa district of the Madras Presidency, growing out of the levying of a tax on palm trees, are so serious that the Duke of Buckingham has decided to proceed in person to the scene of the disturbances. This step is much criticised, as it is considered great harm has already been done by the conflict of authorities.

London, Aug. 18th.—The Brazilian Embassy have published a telegram announcing that the new Brazilian loan is more than twice covered by subscriptions.

London, August 18th.—A more cheerful feeling and other signs of improvement are noted in the iron trade.

London, Aug. 16th.—A Receiver has been appointed for the estate of James McHenry. The assets, £1,000,000, consist of shares and leasehold, one leasehold and one freehold property. It is possible that the judgment of the Master of the Rolls requiring McHenry to deposit instalments in Court of the sum recovered by the Erie Railway Company in its recent action against him, has been the means of bringing matters to a climax.

London, August 16th.—The *Economist* says: Scarcely anything is being taken from the Bank of England for the United States. For instance, on Friday the remittance was chiefly for sums received from the Continent.

London, August 16th.—The death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, occurred on the 6th instant, at Warmah House, Titchfield, Hampshire. Her death was sudden.

London, August 15th.—The Porte has appointed Plenipotentiaries to arrange the Greek frontier.

London, August 15th.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by Royal Commission. The Queen, after announcing that the relations of the Government with other Powers continue cordial, refers to the faithful execution of the principal clauses of the treaty of Berlin and the near realization of the remainder.

On the subject of reforms in Turkey, the Queen speaks of the calamities of war as explaining the delay, but declares her purpose to insist upon the Porte's compliance with its engagements.

The South African war next engages the attention of the Queen, and while expressing pleasure at the recent important successes of British arms in that quarter, Her Majesty expresses her sorrow at the sacrifice of precious lives occasioned by the war. An early peace on an enduring basis is predicted as the result of events in South Africa.

The Queen expresses her thanks to the House of Commons, as is customary for voting supplies. The Queen calls attention to the change for the better that has already taken place in Egypt. In alluding to the successful termination of the contest in Afghanistan, Her Majesty speaks warmly of the gallantry displayed by the British commanders and the courage and endurance of the troops.

Her Majesty refers in commendatory terms to the passage of certain measures, including the Army Discipline bill, the Act for the appointment of public prosecutors, amending the law relating to summary jurisdiction of Magistrates and alterations of laws relating to banking and joint stock companies. The speech concludes as follows: "I have had much pleasure in complying with your request to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the depression in agriculture. I observe with satisfaction that you have agreed to measures relative to education in Ireland which afford a firm and fitting supplement to the Intermediate Education act. In bidding you farewell I pray that the blessings of Providence may rest on your labor."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed the report of the existence of considerable excitement on the frontier of Epirus and Thessaly, and stated that both Greece and Turkey in consequence thereof have considered it necessary to strengthen their forces in that quarter. The British Government, however, had not considered it necessary to take notice of the matter.

London, August 15th.—The miners at Manchester yesterday resolved to establish a National Emigration Fund Association.

New York, August 15th.—A London dispatch says Jas. McHenry has failed, with liabilities of \$970,000.

London, August 13th.—The steamer *Cornica* from Cardiff for New York, and the steamer *Semiramide* from Boston for Liverpool, came in collision 100 miles off Fastnet, and the *Semiramide* went down. The crew was saved. Both vessels were iron.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, August 18th.—The Socialist federation here has posted placards, calling a meeting of workmen to protest against the expulsion of the foreign Socialist agitators, John Most and Herr Brousse.

GREECE.

Athens, August 21st.—Eight thousand men of the second class of the Territorial Army has been called out. The King has postponed his autumn tour.

SWEDEN.

Christiana, August 21st.—Two Russian students, Nihilists, have been arrested at the Walden the Russian Government having demanded their extradition.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, August 22d.—A German traveler named Otto Shult, addressing the Lisbon Geographical Society, says he has made a pretty exact survey of the region between the Quango and Cassairivers of Africa.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 19th.—The Sultan has yielded to the demands of Great Britain for reforms in the administration of Asia Minor.

Berlin, August 18th.—The third court martial on the *Grosser Kurfurst* disaster will assemble on 20th instant.

EGYPT.

Cairo, August 19th.—The Khedive has informed the English and French Consuls that he will not answer for the consequences if Rivers Wilson and De Bligniers return to Egypt.

Cairo, August 18th.—The Egyptian Ministry, formed by Cheriff Pasha on the accession of the present Khedive, has resigned, and another Ministry, composed of various Pashas, of whom little is known, has been formed, the Khedive heading the Presidency of the Council.

Cairo, August 15th.—The firman of the investiture of Prince Tewfik was read to-day. The ceremonies were very impressive.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, August 5th.—The President of Pondoland telegraphs that hostilities are inevitable. It is stated from Pretori that Sir Garnet Wolseley is convinced that the campaign against Chief Secocoeni in the north must be vigorously renewed.

Petermoritzburg, August 5th.—The Boers are determined to fight unless their independence is restored.

New York, August 31st.—Latest London dispatches present a rather discouraging prospect of a speedy or satisfactory termination of the Zulu war. Sir Garnet is straining every nerve and employing all means to lay hands on Cetewayo. Archibald Forbes's views, shared by most intelligent observers, are: Obviously Cetewayo is still King of the Zulus, and has a large following of fighting men with him. The details of the regiments present in the last engagement prove this. If he holds out, the trouble and expenditure will continue. It is useless to think of putting up puppets in his stead. British bayonets must support these for an indefinite period, and British bayonets mean British taxation wasted in futility. Cetewayo alone can sway Zululand, and no peace is worth having unless he be dead or consenting.

Correspondent Russell writes: There is much sympathy for the King amongst the Zulus, and it is doubted whether our ultimatum was ever delivered to him, or that he understood our demands. The savage monarch has at least the art of making others feel for him. It is a sorry business all round. No war of ours has ever wrecked more reputations, and all feel they are under a cloud in spite of their duty so gallantly performed. It is also said that leading Zulus hold aloof from Sir Garnet; that even John Dunn has failed in his efforts to communicate with the King, and it is calculated that some four and twenty thousand fighting men are still afoot, while arms given up do not include many serviceable rifles.

A *Tribune* correspondent says: "Sir Garnet went out with one hand tied. The other he has since tied himself in his over-zeal to comply with the exigencies of those who sent him. He was to smooth the path to an autumn dissolution, and it looks at this moment as if the dissolution must, after all, be postponed."

London, August 15th.—A Durkan dispatch says the Zulus generally acquiesce in the deposition of Cetewayo.

Capetown, July 29th.—Some Zulu prisoners report King Cetewayo, with his army, in the marshes of Umvolosi river, where he intends fighting. The two British columns will re-advance on the 3rd of August, and meet at Magnibonium on the 6th of August.

London, August 12th.—From a full examination of South African advices since the victory at Ulundi, the *Times* draws the conclusion that King Cetewayo risked all on the battle, and, therefore, that a conclusion of the war has been virtually reached.

London, August 22nd.—Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs: Five thousand Swazies are ready to attack King Cetewayo, and this number will be increased to ten thousand before entering Zulu-

land. The British operations with these or other composite forces coming from the direction of Lunenburg should either capture Cetewayo or drive him towards Colonel Clark's and the column which is moving from the southward. There has been a further submission of Zulu.

A special dispatch says: A successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Vienna, August 21st.—The Russian and English Commissioners have seriously differed relative to the determination of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, each disputing the accuracy of the other's map. Lord Dufferin has suspended negotiations at St. Petersburg on the subject.

Vienna, August 20th.—Russia intends to take possession of the Kopet Mountains to cut off the retreat of the Tekke Turcomans if they invade the territory of the Jomude Turcomans. Russia can easily induce the Gokles Turcomans in the Kopet Mountains to acknowledge her sovereignty. Thus Russia thinks that by ruling the Jomude and the Gokles Turcomans, and by forming an alliance with Khiva, she could easily force the Tekkes to make peace.

Pesth, August 20th.—Count Corolji will probably succeed Andrássy as the Austro-Hungarian Premier. It is stated that Count Deszell, the present Hungarian Minister of Finance, will be elected leader of the Deak party. Count Andrássy having informed his friends that he does not intend to participate in politics for some years.

Vienna, August 16th.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the danger at Wieliczka from subterranean disturbances, declare there is no fear of an immediate catastrophe.

It is said that Count Andrássy greatly regrets the Emperor's acceptance of his resignation, as he really wished to remain in office.

Serajeva, August 13th.—The recent great fire postpones the inquiry of the Austrian Commission into the occupation of Novi Bazar.

RUSSIA.

Warsaw, August 22nd.—A Court-martial has condemned two peasants to four years hard labor in the Siberian mines for opposing the demarcation of their plots of land, and six others to various terms of exile or imprisonment for the same offence.

St. Petersburg, August 22nd.—Three of the five male Nihilists sentenced by the military tribunal at Odessa to be hanged, were to be executed at 10 o'clock this morning. The woman sentenced to exile in Siberia is only fifteen years old.

St. Petersburg, August 22nd.—Very serious signs of disturbance are observed among the peasantry. The recent proclamation affirming the permanence of the present disposition of land was designed to meet grave and increasing danger.

St. Petersburg, August 16th.—It is said that General Ignatieff will shortly replace General Todleben as Governor-General of Odessa, and General Todleben will become Governor-General of Poland.

St. Petersburg, August 18th.—The volunteer fleet subscription has closed. Two million roubles have been collected.

St. Petersburg, August 13th.—Russia has formed an alliance with Persia.

London, August 13th.—The *Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent reports that in order to colonize the Central Asian provinces, Russia has promised all her subjects residing therein unlimited land grants and exemption from military service and payment of taxes.

General Kauffmann will not return to Turkistan as Governor-General. Prince Dondokoff Karsackoff will probably succeed him in that position.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 22nd.—A disturbance was caused last night by the band at the Palais Royal refusing to respond to a call from the crowd for the *Marseillaise*. A number of arrests were made.

Paris, August 22nd.—The *Republique Française* states that the powers have sent something like an ultimatum to the Porte, giving forty-eight hours to fix the date of the first meeting of the Ottoman and Greek plenipotentiaries.

Paris, August 20th.—De Lesseps has sent to Central America several expert engineers, including Dononeaux, whose work on the Danube and at Antwerp are well known, to examine the plans of the Panama Canal, and to ascertain the probable expense of building it.

De Lesseps is preparing for his journey to the United States. His wife will accompany him.

Count De Chambord, the Legitimist pretender, has started for England.

Paris, August 18th.—M. Perron, Sub-Lieutenant of Hussars, and M. Rivere, editor of the *Progress de Lyons*, yesterday fought a duel with swords at Lyons. The latter was wounded in the lungs.

Paris, August 15th.—Saugeon, President of the Council General of Bordeaux, has become a candidate against Blanqui for member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, August 13th.—Quelfissi, Republican, has been elected a member of the Council-General of Corsica, replacing a Bonapartist.

A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1878.

PORT.	1878.			1877.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kanagawa	26,011,300	16,092,921	42,104,221	19,490,485	15,628,337	35,118,822
Hiogo and Osaka	5,838,624	6,554,890	12,393,514	4,831,887	4,693,910	9,525,797
Nagasaki	1,484,468	2,398,501	3,882,969	1,578,169	2,078,806	3,656,975
Hakodate	—	688,940	688,940	—	441,655	441,655
Niigata	—	524,167	524,167	—	24,000	24,000
	33,331,392	26,259,419	59,593,811	25,900,541	22,866,708	48,767,249

Imports..... Increase 7,433,851
Exports..... Increase 3,392,711

B.—SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

IMPORTS.							
Description of Merchandise.	Kanagawa.	Hiogo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Niigata.	Total 1878.	Total 1877.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton Manufactures	10,887,483	1,544,923	306,813	—	—	12,739,219	8,383,675
Woolen do.	2,988,423	1,608,551	39,778	—	—	4,636,752	4,075,153
Mixed Cotton and Woolen	1,087,735	48,122	21,049	—	—	1,156,906	1,302,923
Metals... ..	1,352,312	524,092	80,234	—	—	1,956,638	1,620,712
Arms and Ammunition	295,405	1,473	—	—	—	296,878	461,729
Miscellaneous Foreign	6,663,393	1,280,960	482,108	—	—	8,426,461	5,943,038
Eastern Produce, Sugar, Cotton, &c.	2,736,549	830,503	554,486	—	—	4,121,538	4,143,309
Total... ..	26,011,300	5,838,624	1,484,468	—	—	33,334,392	25,900,541

EXPORTS.							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Silk	8,979,208	16,133	—	—	—	8,995,341	10,060,038
Silkworm's Eggs	682,606	—	—	—	—	682,606	346,998
Tea	2,704,072	1,625,195	81,190	—	—	4,412,457	4,409,320
Copper	228,609	637,775	—	—	—	866,384	828,111
Tobacco	30,200	24,105	53,242	—	—	107,547	229,288
Wax (Vegetable)	23,638	58,125	24,604	—	—	106,367	164,977
Camphor	—	248,978	60,994	—	—	309,972	240,063
Coal	—	3,538	853,784	—	—	857,322	717,819
Dried Fish	406,124	170,815	299,646	154,770	—	1,031,355	835,660
Rice	999,003	2,478,852	529,596	110,035	524,167	4,641,653	2,290,986
Miscellaneous	2,039,461	1,291,374	493,445	424,135	—	4,248,415	2,773,496
Total... ..	16,092,921	6,554,890	2,398,501	688,940	524,167	26,259,419	22,866,708

C.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE VARIOUS TREATY PORTS, DURING THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

PORT.	YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
		\$	\$	\$
Kanagawa.....	1877.	19,490,485	15,628,337	35,118,822
Do.	1878.	26,011,300	16,092,921	42,104,221
		6,520,815 Increase.	464,584 Increase.	6,985,399 Increase.
Hiogo and Osaka.....	1877.	4,831,887	4,693,910	9,525,797
Do.	1878.	5,838,624	6,554,890	12,393,514
		1,006,737 Increase.	1,860,980 Increase.	2,867,717 Increase.
Nagasaki	1877.	1,578,169	2,078,806	3,656,975
do.	1878.	1,484,468	2,398,501	3,882,969
		93,701 Decrease.	319,695 Increase.	225,994 Increase.
Hakodate	1877.	—	441,655	441,655
Do.	1878.	—	688,940	688,940
		—	247,285 Increase.	247,285 Increase.
Niigata	1877.	—	24,000	24,000
Do.	1878.	—	524,167	524,167
		—	500,167 Increase.	500,167 Increase.

(D).—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN, DURING THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Remarks.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cotton Manufactures	1877	8,353,675	4,383,544
	1878	12,739,219	Increase.
Woollen Manufactures	1877	4,073,155	561,597
	1878	4,636,762	Increase.
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	1877	1,302,923	146,017
	1878	1,156,906	Decrease.
Metals	1877	1,620,712	335,926
	1878	1,956,633	Increase.
Arms and Ammunition	1877	461,729	164,851
	1878	296,873	Decrease.
Miscellaneous Foreign	1877	5,943,033	2,483,423
	1878	8,426,461	Increase.
Eastern Produce	1877	4,143,309	21,771
	1878	4,121,538	Decrease.

E.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN, DURING THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

Commodities.	Year.	Quantity.	Total value of Exports.	Remarks.
		<i>piculs.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Raw Silk (including <i>Noshi</i> , Floss and Waste)	1877	24,277	10,060,038	1,064,697
	1878	25,708	8,993,341	Decrease.
Silkworms' Eggs	1877	<i>cards.</i> 1,176,142	346,998	333,608
	1878	887,767	682,606	Increase.
Tea	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 206,203	4,409,320	3,137
	1878	217,579	4,412,457	Increase.
Copper	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 31,915	828,111	33,273
	1878	46,255	866,384	Increase.
Tobacco	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 31,097	229,288	121,741
	1878	9,558	107,547	Decrease.
Wax (Vegetable)	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 14,481	164,977	58,610
	1878	7,263	106,367	Decrease.
Camphor	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 13,670	240,065	69,907
	1878	19,238	309,972	Increase.
Coal... ..	1877	<i>tons.</i> 158,657	717,819	139,503
	1878	200,740	857,322	Increase.
Dried Fish	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 44,423	835,660	195,695
	1878	59,664	1,031,355	Increase.
Rice... ..	1877	<i>piculs.</i> 884,036	2,260,936	2,380,717
	1878	1,980,475	4,641,653	Increase.
Miscellaneous (including Cocoons)	1877	—	2,773,496	1,474,919
	1878	—	4,248,415	Increase.

F.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1878.

Port.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Kanagawa	2,298,556	8,909,936	11,208,492
Hio-go and Osaka	320,000	1,580,000	1,900,000
Nagasaki	40,700	93,053	133,753
Hakodadi	—	—	—
Niigata	—	—	—
Total	2,659,256	10,582,994	13,242,250

I.—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN DURING THE YEAR 1878.

Flag.	Kanagawa.		Hio-go and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodadé.		Niigata.		Total—1878.		Total—1877.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (General) ...	50	42,638	26	18,361	56	35,883	23	9,143	1	603	136	106,628	131	74,647
Do. (Mail Steamers) ...	24	105,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	105,638	27	124,968
British (General) ...	147	156,631	115	99,450	165	114,823	25	11,455	9	8,042	461	390,701	377	289,999
Do. (Mail Steamers) ...	26	26,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26,990	26	25,519
Chinese ...	47	7,779	1	838	4	2,206	...	...	...	...	5	3,044	10	4,848
Danish ...	4	3,666	4	2,361	6	4,849	1	650	1	297	16	11,823	18	6,053
Dutch ...	4	181	...	...	1	296	...	...	...	...	5	387	...	...
French (General) ...	3	986	2	801	1	324	...	...	1	310	7	2,451	6	4,300
Do. (Mail Steamers) ...	26	43,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	43,165	29	48,264
German ...	24	11,400	28	9,482	16	7,558	6	2,832	3	2,782	77	84,054	86	27,700
Hawaiian ...	1	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	812	...	...
Italian ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,390	...	...	...	...	2	1,390	2	1,030
Russian ...	1	897	1	354	6	2,050	1	40	...	...	9	3,341	20	11,945
Spanish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,401
Swedish and Norwegian ...	4	2,581	...	...	17	13,188	...	...	1	882	22	16,651	8	3,294
Belgian ...	1	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,297	...	...
Total ...	315	396,782	177	131,647	274	182,477	56	24,120	16	13,846	838	748,873	746	623,977

II.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Nationality.	Kanagawa.		Yokohama.		Hio-go and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodadé.		Niigata.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
American ...	300	31	60	...	78	6	38	3	3	...	...	...	479	43
Austro-Hungarian ...	5	...	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Belgian ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
British ...	515	51	158	3	256	29	111	4	20	2	7	...	1,067	92
Danish ...	7	...	2	...	4	1	9	1	2	...	...	...	24	2
Dutch ...	59	3	16	...	26	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	103	8
French ...	120	31	71	1	14	1	16	1	6	...	3	...	230	37
German ...	175	23	50	1	54	11	16	4	2	...	3	2	800	41
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaiian ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Italian ...	15	8	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	30	8
Peruvian ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Portuguese ...	73	...	4	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
Russian ...	21	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	33	...
Spanish ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Swedish & Norwegian ...	16	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	21	1
Swiss ...	22	8	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10
Total Europeans and Americans ...	1,370	165	380	5	456	55	218	14	37	2	16	2	2,477	243
Chinese ...	1,850	...	54	3	465	...	624	32	35	5	...	...	3,028	40
Grand Total ...	3,220	165	434	8	921	55	842	46	72	7	16	2	5,505	283

I.—SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS (1860-1864).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1860 ...	\$ 2,493,152	\$ 6,708,861	\$ 9,201,013
1861 ...	2,711,558	4,363,532	7,077,088
1862 ...	5,088,465	9,478,427	14,566,892
1863 ...	4,840,731	11,803,217	16,643,948
1864 ...	7,509,826	11,151,968	18,661,794
Total ...	22,645,730	43,513,003	66,158,735
Total Exports ...	...	\$43,513,003	...
Total Imports ...	...	...	\$22,645,730
Excess of Exports ...	...	...	\$20,867,275

II.—SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31st. 1878.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1865 ...	\$ 14,076,038	\$ 18,490,230	\$ 32,567,168
* 1866 ...	15,952,388	12,121,674	28,074,062
1868 ...	15,000,371	20,435,133	35,435,504
1869 ...	17,356,631	11,475,643	28,832,276
1870 ...	31,120,641	15,142,246	46,262,887
1871 ...	17,745,605	19,184,805	36,930,410
1872 ...	26,188,441	21,294,632	50,483,073
1873 ...	27,413,368	20,660,994	48,074,362
1874 ...	24,226,629	20,164,585	44,391,214
1875 ...	28,174,194	17,917,845	46,092,039
1876 ...	23,969,004	27,578,851	51,547,855
1877 ...	25,871,881	22,866,708	48,738,589
1878 ...	33,265,851	26,259,419	59,525,270
Total ...	300,391,942	256,595,667	556,987,609
Average Annual Trade ...	23,107,065	19,738,220	42,845,285

* No Returns for 1876 owing to destruction of Kanagawa Records.

III.—SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THIRTEEN YEARS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Description of Goods.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Yarn	875,307	1,350,688	1,763,101	2,612,240	3,780,277	3,609,444	5,983,342	3,857,046	3,575,554	4,057,850	4,151,514	4,088,800	7,560,003
Shirtings	2,028,361	2,684,078	1,794,854	1,760,410	1,780,532	3,469,450	2,256,928	3,365,898	3,706,628	2,616,723	2,097,605	2,312,920	2,548,621
Other Cotton Manufactures	2,280,100	1,713,539	1,234,593	878,345	1,643,644	912,584	1,874,887	3,070,544	1,896,568	2,276,311	1,803,003	1,981,856	2,699,635
Mouseline de Laine			Included in						1,074,031	2,393,187	2,203,273	2,373,621	2,779,983
Other Woollen & Woollen and Cotton Goods	6,701,087	3,184,471	2,610,898	2,010,553	1,096,354	2,056,769	7,572,180	7,304,307	2,244,400	2,383,610	2,011,843	3,004,457	3,013,675
Metals	628,864	200,171	693,780	632,253	320,081	836,291	416,642	451,292	1,131,183	1,043,382	898,531	1,062,082	1,888,008
Arms and Ammunition	1,066,922	1,618,840	2,730,631	1,857,625	206,008	203,120	83,617	577,645	20,885	44,578	31,050	461,720	296,878
Raw Cotton	1,150	757,104	783,084	358,040	771,144	60,340	67,376	146,569	1,152,066	303,069	784,011	434,439	280,207
Sugar	208,174	1,660,554	845,267	1,897,914	2,482,203	3,808,540	2,260,880	2,108,855	2,570,406	482,568	2,743,820	2,872,148	3,073,282
Rice		787,692	1,315,705	2,700,182	12,765,331	708,100	...	34,102	14,873	8,579	...	...	...
Kerosine			No returns	...	...	...	80,094	323,374	292,646	500,032	455,702	602,793	1,836,881
Government Goods			1,491,043	1,776,690	3,231,007	2,398,433	4,600,233	707,395	1,800,115	3,475,277	806,801	670,587	494,110
Other Miscellaneous Foreign	347,963	1,619,169	307,480	602,419	2,083,460	312,415	1,026,664	5,332,115	3,642,626	4,441,577	4,021,059	4,669,776	6,075,470
Other do.	41,121	367,172						574,226	1,155,656	999,903	947,053	846,722	730,049
Total	14,076,938	15,932,388	15,000,371	17,356,631	31,120,611	17,745,605	26,189,441	27,443,368	24,256,659	28,174,184	23,069,004	25,871,881	33,265,760

* Incomplete Returns.

Note.—The absence of Returns for 1866 is due to the destruction of the Custom House Records at Kanagawa by fire in that year.
Mouseline de Laine.—These Returns are based upon the Custom House Statistics;—the actual importation in the year 1874 and succeeding years was much larger.
Metals.—The quantities of *Metals* imported in 1873 and following years on account of the Japanese Government have been included under the Head of *Government Goods*.
Government Goods.—These Figures are exclusive of Foreign Merchant vessels purchased by the Japanese Government.

Total... .. \$300,391,851.

IV.—SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THIRTEEN YEARS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Description of Goods.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Silk—all kinds and Cocoons	14,812,879	5,538,510	10,761,081	5,042,795	5,309,583	8,457,839	8,189,143	7,550,015	5,894,567	5,992,913	14,306,450	10,320,308	9,223,813
Silk Worms' Eggs	727,445	2,302,572	4,190,138	2,728,560	3,473,130	2,184,688	1,963,159	3,032,400	731,275	474,921	1,902,271	346,998	682,606
Tea	1,934,971	2,006,023	3,084,280	1,247,735	3,818,231	4,651,292	5,445,438	4,398,711	7,792,244	6,915,692	5,427,218	4,402,329	4,412,457
Copper		61,510	121,510	21,706	461,093	416,630	1,353,345	762,815	520,397	425,160	289,708	838,111	866,384
Tobacco	12,334	33,140	18,475	21,906	94,112	269,359	689,840	974,520	250,687	201,148	84,490	229,284	107,547
Wax (vegetable)	50,865	123,443	254,224	98,420	64,190	161,834	347,512	71,026	215,042	186,244	177,898	164,977	106,367
Camphor	32,706	97,293	114,489	168,202	228,889	138,275	152,679	110,812	110,812	136,073	182,477	240,065	309,972
Coal	12,083	262,629	73,284	101,680	139,117	483,130	573,527	485,278	551,360	838,883	765,726	717,819	857,352
Dried Fish	95,485	300,375	193,680	183,941	328,391	410,034	324,000	716,399	901,383	662,439	922,580	835,660	1,031,355
Rice							3,122,921	521,769	839,619	17,491	810,760	2,200,936	4,641,653
Miscellaneous	781,762	1,338,179	1,735,873	986,836	1,176,490	2,011,424	2,153,028	2,265,382	2,399,399	2,046,081	2,710,767	2,513,226	4,019,861
Total	18,491,430	12,123,674	20,433,133	11,475,615	15,143,246	19,184,805	21,294,332	20,660,994	20,164,385	17,917,445	27,578,851	22,866,708	26,259,419

Total... .. \$256,506,867.

Note.—The absence of Returns for 1866 is due to the destruction of the Custom House Records at Kanagawa by fire in that year.

V.—TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TREASURE FROM 1st JANUARY 1872 TO 31st DECEMBER 1878,
COMPILED FROM CONSULAR RETURNS.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1872	12,201,891	9,577,169	21,782,060
1873	10,099,503	13,081,485	23,180,988
1874	1,018,589	15,278,256	16,296,845
1875	302,923	13,336,694	13,639,617
1876	8,314,828	10,697,647	19,012,475
1877	2,072,673	10,079,200	12,151,873
1878	2,659,256	10,532,994	13,192,250
Total	36,672,663	83,633,445	120,306,108
Total Treasure Exported		\$83,633,445	
do. do. Imported		\$36,672,663	
Excess of Treasure Exported		\$46,960,782	

VI.—TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TREASURE FROM 1st JANUARY 1872 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1878,
COMPILED FROM CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
	Gold Yen.	Gold Yen.	Gold Yen.
1872	3,691,509	4,524,170	8,215,679
1873	3,080,543	5,126,228	8,206,771
1874	1,071,731	13,295,202	14,366,933
1875 to June 30th	86,544	9,455,275	9,541,819
1875-76 June to June	1,631,289	12,524,024	14,155,313
1876-77 do. do.	7,977,398	7,395,305	15,372,703
1877-78 do. do.	1,912,641	10,940,761	12,853,402
1878 last half year	1,367,161	3,052,702	4,419,863
Total Gold Yen	20,822,016	67,013,667	87,835,683
Total Treasure Exported		Gold Yen. 67,013,667	
" " Imported		20,822,016	
Excess of Treasure Exported		46,191,651	

VII.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT ALL PORTS OF JAPAN FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1860	122	45,279	119	43,103	241	88,382
1861	126	52,347	128	47,774	254	100,123
1862	181	57,362	230	71,678	411	129,040
1863	262	87,000	215	71,356	477	158,356
1864	313	118,907	130	44,235	443	163,142
1865	264	99,649	151	67,223	415	166,872
1866	254	100,195	188	81,943	442	182,138
1867	318	139,006	251	159,154	569	298,160
1868	496	192,185	461	389,581	957	581,766
1869	897	410,105	713	659,293	1,610	1,069,398
1870	661	319,471	902	841,704	1,563	1,161,175
1871	319	166,929	560	734,241	909	901,170
1872	382	204,077	520	756,427	902	960,434
1873	405	234,459	599	804,948	1,004	1,039,407
1874	367	237,432	532	732,510	899	969,942
1875	350	252,146	481	699,377	831	951,523
1876	356	302,039	315	378,518	701	680,557
1877	403	315,518	843	308,459	746	623,977
1878	487	417,691	351	331,181	838	749,329

VIII.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN FOR FIVE YEARS
FROM 1874—1878.

Year.	British.		Other Foreign Countries.		Chinese.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
1874	1,170	155	1,238	215	2,723	95	5,131	465
1875	1,282	109	1,301	148	—	—	—	—
1876	1,212	80	1,472	141	—	—	—	—
1877	1,156	83	1,336	149	2,107	53	4,599	285
1878	1,067	92	1,410	151	3,028	40	5,505	287

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE RECENT MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(From the *Kinji Hiron.*)

THE weather on the 10th day of the 9th month of the present year of Meiji, was as dispiriting as can well be imagined, and yet the day should have been celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land with rejoicings, for a notification then issued announced that His Excellency Terashima Munenori, (the former Minister for Foreign Affairs), was appointed Minister for Public Education, His Excellency Inouye Kaworu, (formerly Minister for Public Works), Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Yamada Akiyoshi, (formerly Senior Vice-Minister of Justice) to be a Councillor of State and Minister for Public Works, and His Excellency Yenomoto Takenki, to be an Official of the 2nd rank in the Department of Foreign Affairs, still holding office as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. We cannot imagine how any objection can possibly be taken to these appointments. For ourselves, we consider the changes made will prove most beneficial to the efficient working of the Government and that the complaints of dilatoriness on the part of the authorities will soon cease. Although the temperate and forbearing policy pursued by His Excellency Terashima may have been productive of benefit to the nation in the past, yet he seemed to be incapable of taking a firm stand in the matter of the revision of the unrighteous treaties by virtue of which we have for many years been suffering loss and injury at the hands of such cunning and selfish nations as Russia, England, &c. Out of sympathy for His Excellency Terashima, he has been made Minister for Public Education, an office which is generally considered a stepping-stone to further and higher promotion, but we can hardly regard it as such in his case; it is probable however, that his innate humility will induce him to retain the position. The ability and determination which His Excellency Inouye displays in the conduct of public business is well known to the country and needs no mention by us; the only regret we feel is, that he should have so long been left in the comparatively unimportant Department of Public Works. It may be asked why was he not appointed Finance Minister, seeing that this Department is in so complicated a state? But then it must be recollected that although the Finance Department made much more progress under his guidance than it has under the present Minister, there were numerous complaints that the business was carried on in an unsatisfactory manner. In foreign affairs however, His Excellency Inouye has always given the greatest satisfaction to the country; he acted as Vice ambassador to Kurama and succeeded in concluding an advantageous treaty with that country, and has gained much experience of foreign nations during a lengthened residence in London. It will therefore be seen that although His Excellency Ito, the Home Minister, may be otherwise equally suitable, yet the exceptional advantages he has enjoyed make His Excellency Inouye at the present juncture the most desirable Minister for Foreign Affairs amongst the members of the Cabinet. What Japan now wants, is a courageous and resolute man to carry on the negotiations with other countries and therefore the present appointment must in all respects be considered excellent. We are rather dissatisfied at the appointment of His Excellency Yamada to the Public Works Department, but we have often urged his fitness to be a Councillor of State in consequence of his popularity and skill in the conduct of public affairs, and consider the action of the Government in now making him a Councillor will be one of the best steps taken by the Government for some considerable time. It is a well recognized fact, that His Excellency Yenomoto, is well acquainted with foreign politics and therefore his appointment to assist His Excellency Inouye, will be hailed with general satisfaction. Altogether the recent Ministerial changes may be considered very beneficial, but like all other men "the more we have the more we want" and we hope that the Government will not stop at the present alterations in the Ministry, but will promote such men as Lient-General Tornio and His Excellency Kōno, to the rank of Councillors of State in the place of some who now occupy that position and thus effect a complete change in the personnel of the Cabinet, so that in the history of the 12th year of Meiji it may be said, that all the members of the Government were "good men and true."

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ROAD TO USHIWA.

A fair dawning heralded that anxiously expected day of departure: a dawning bright with hoar-frost and brisk with the voice of a merry breeze that made a plaything of every withered leaf or broken spray it encountered in its path. Even the mists that inhabited the recesses of the glen behind the ruined fane, hid their heads at the approach of this boisterous visitor, who coming merrily along, brushed brittle icicles from the network of the Demon Kings, and piped a fitful accompaniment to the plaintive notes of a flute that echoed through the solitude.

For Ushiwaka had come to take his last farewell of scenes and associations no future hazard might erase from his memory. It was well perhaps that he had little time to consider the circumstances of this parting, else could he scarcely have endured to accomplish it without some word of farewell to his second father, the abbot; but though the sounds of the flute he had always loved to hear and which his pupil played with exceptional skill, might not reach the old man's ears, he had at least the consolation of knowing afterwards that for two long hours in the bitter cold before sunrise on that February morning, the boy had sat with tearful eyes, yearning to follow the notes his tremulous lips wafted towards the home of his never-to-be-forgotten friend.

When Ushiwaka reached the appointed place of meeting beyond the North Gate, he found Shomon waiting to see him off, and presently Kichiji also arrived, followed by a long train of heavily laden pack-horses. At the head of so goodly a cavalcade, bearing the proceeds of innumerable broad pieces and the earnest of many more, the little merchant suffered the least possible ray of self-congratulation to pierce his wonted envelope of humility, and when two of his attendants led forward a handsomely caparisoned chestnut horse, of rare strength and symmetry, he even ventured to meet Ushiwaka's glance of pleased approval with out any deprecatory obeisance or apology.

Anxious to escape from the neighbourhood of Kurama with the least possible delay, they set forward rapidly, leaving the pack-horses to follow as best they might, but though Kichiji's dread of pursuit reconciled him for a time to this separation from his valuables, his anxiety on their behalf finally became so apparent that Ushiwaka was constrained to propose a halt until the rest of the cavalcade joined them. Indeed the merry jingle of the bells attached to the pack-saddles seemed to be a music without which the little merchant's thoughts were ever out of tune, and for his companion's sake Ushiwaka soon grew tolerant of the delays entailed by such a following: the shifting of ill-adjusted loads; the changing of the horses' straw-shoes; the snail-like ascent and still tardier descent of steep inclines, and the long halts at way-side hostels, where ruddy-checked dandies handed out to the insatiable drivers cups of steaming barley-water, or oftener still beakers of mulled saké.

The brief light of a winter's day putting a speedy period to their progress, they halted for the night at a little village some twenty miles from the capital. It was a village consisting of one long street with uniform lines of thatched houses on either side, and conspicuous above all, a fire-bell with a lofty ladder raised beside it. Under the shadow of this ladder stood the inn; a comfortable building, its roof a thought loftier and its gables a shade ampler than those of its neighbours, but for the rest only distinguishable by its festoons of chequered curtains and lines of mock pennoncelles, whereon were inscribed innumerable destinations of pilgrims for whom the hostel professed to be the only recognized and respectable resting place.

Ushiwaka had with some difficulty persuaded his companion to treat him as a dependant during the early stages of their journey, and in pursuance of this arrangement—the expediency of which he most reluctantly acknowledged—Kichiji assumed the direction of affairs, giving his orders with whatever semblance of prerogative he might simulate. But whether the imitation was sensibly inexact, or whether its errors were made salient by the contrast of Ushiwaka's natural dignity, it failed altogether to deceive the shrewd landlord, who from

the first ignored the little merchant, ushering his companion to the place of honour before the alcove, and obstinately referring to him in terms that left no doubt his rank was appreciated.

This was a source of grievous perturbation to the timid tradesman. He refused to believe that such treatment could signify anything but identification, and though Ushiwaka strove hard to reassure him, he had reason afterwards to be very thankful that he failed.

For Kichiji, too much disturbed to sleep, having passed the early watches of the night listening to every sound and fancying that every footstep was that of a pursuer, had just sunk into a fitful dose, when he was suddenly aroused by the crash of a broken shutter. His first impulse was to warn Ushiwaka, who slept in the next room, but looking down as he passed the head of the steps leading to the ground floor, he saw a party of armed men on the point of commencing the ascent.

Kichiji had too just a perception of the principles of loss and profit to stake anything more on a venture he now regarded as hopeless. Turning back at once, he ran to the window of his room, and climbed into a balcony overlooking the street. Any vague hope he had entertained of making his escape in that direction was however immediately dispelled by the sound of voices at the inn door, and scarcely knowing what he did, he crept along the balcony, grasped the ladder that stood beside the fire-bell, and clambering to the top, clung there in an agony of fear.

The object of the attack seemed to be as certain as the impossibility of eluding it. Nevertheless the horror that Kichiji looked to see momentarily perpetrated, was from some cause or other averted for a time, and it presently began to dawn upon the palpitating little merchant in his airy perch, that a very determined conflict was being waged within the inn. He heard sundry ejaculations, first of surprise, afterwards of anger, followed by the clash of weapons, groans, the falling of heavy bodies, and—yes! there could be no mistake about it—the precipitate retreat of men who seemed content to descend the stairs head-foremost in their anxiety to escape.

However much his capabilities of delicate ratiocination were impaired by terror, Kichiji could not mistake the import of these sounds, nor forget that in his present position it would be difficult to profit by the fruits of victory. He therefore crept down the ladder and peeped cautiously into the room.

The aspect of the scene below would assuredly have driven him back forthwith, had not the attention of the actors been obviously engrossed beyond all chance of diversion. In the corridor lay two dead bodies; the one headless, the other cleft down from shoulder to waist, while half-way down the stairs some four or five men were huddled together, as though they feared to advance and were ashamed to retreat. Three of these carried long pine torches, whose smoky, flickering glare falling on the ghostly corpses and the loathsome pool that gradually widened around them, seemed to prolong the tremor of their death agony.

Ushiwaka was standing within the threshold of the room beyond the corridor. He had bound a kerchief tightly round his temples and the long sleeves of his silk doublet were confined by a cord crossed over his chest, but for the rest he looked so careless and tranquil that without the evidence of the dripping sword he held in his hand, it would have been difficult to suppose him at all concerned in this deadly drama. Yet there was something in the relative positions of the combatants that even the timid Kichiji could not approve. By advancing two or three paces Ushiwaka might have held his enemies at a great advantage, for the staircase was so narrow that more than one could not ascend at a time, and so steep that to defend oneself in ascending was well nigh impossible; whereas by leaving the corridor unobstructed, he offered his assailants the chance of securing certain footing by a determined rush.

Surely here was either fool-hardy recklessness or a most unfortunate want of perception! In his eagerness to correct such a profitless expenditure of opportunity, Kichiji actually overcame his fear so far as to steal into the room with a vague idea of directing Ushiwaka's attention to his error, but he had no sooner entered than the true cause of the position became apparent.

Behind an angle of the wall at the far end of the corridor stood an enemy so formidable in appearance that one might almost have chosen to encounter the four men upon the stairs

rather than come within reach of his single arm. His size and strength—both of which were far beyond the common—were not so remarkable as the savage ferocity of his aspect and something of a crouching malignity in his demeanour that reminded one of a virulent reptile, nothing human might approach without loathing. A pair of heavy swords were thrust into his girdle, but when Kichiji saw him, he was passing the haft of a long glaive backwards and forwards through his hands and blowing on his numbed fingers, not apparently by way of precaution against defeat, but rather with hungry fear of failing to utilize the whole cruel capabilities of his weapon.

It resulted from this disposition of his assailants that Ushiwaka was prevented not only from assuming a position of vantage at the head of the stairs, since by doing so he would have exposed his flank to the occupant of the corridor, but also from advancing to dislodge the latter since he would then have been open to an attack from behind by those on the steps.

Mingled with Kichiji's appreciation of these difficulties was a very poignant regret for his own rashness in venturing within range of the fray. He had almost determined to return to his hiding-place, though he saw that he was already observed by Ushiwaka, when words embodying a new cause of alarm arrested him.

The speaker was the ferocious glaive-bearer. Advancing from his corner, he called out, as though he feared his very aspect might put Ushiwaka to flight and so defer the moment of revenge:—

"Stand your ground, boy: stand your ground if you dare look Kumasaka Chohan in the face. You have killed two of my men, who forgot that a sword is dangerous even in the hands of a child, but Kichiji's gold will be all the sweeter bought with your blood."

The unfortunate merchant trembled so violently at this announcement that he attracted the attention of the men on the stairs, one of whom, raising his torch, directed its rays full into the corner where he knelt cowering. But discovery had lost its terrors for Kichiji. The name of that most notorious of all highway-men, Kumasaka Chohan, no sooner reached his ears than he abandoned every hope of concealment. He knew that this implacable villain would not suffer the destruction of the inn, ay, or of the whole village, to interfere with the consummation of his designs, and indeed to the little merchant's honour it must be confessed that the certain loss of his goods, perhaps of his life, was not at that moment so bitter to him as the reflection that the brave boy he had undertaken to escort was about to die an ignominious death. How could he excuse himself to his patron, the Lord Constable, or how persuade his own conscience that Kumasaka's glaive had not contributed more to the lad's murder than Kichiji's miserable cowardice. Seized by a desperate desire to offer some atonement however tardy, he rushed forward, calling out that he was ready to surrender all his possessions if Kumasaka would spare Ushiwaka's life, but the robber's only answer was to poise his glaive and spring upon the boy with a yell that his men echoed as they followed his example.

Then it appeared that though Ushiwaka was debarred from occupying the most favourable position for defence, he had not been unmindful of the advantages that remained, for he had so posted himself beyond one of the wooden pillars separating the sliding doors, that when he leaped aside to avoid Kumasaka's thrust, the latter, necessarily embarrassed by the difficulty of shifting his long weapon from side to side of the intervening obstacle, had scarcely half accomplished a change of front, before his nimble adversary's sword, descending full on his neck, shore his swarthy head from his shoulders, even as one might strike a ripe egg-fruit from its stalk.

At the sight of this unexpected victory, Kichiji became bolder than he had latterly been fearful. Snatching away one of the robber's torches, he thrust its glancing point so deftly into their faces as they attempted to fly, that only two of the whole number finally succeeded in escaping Ushiwaka's blade.

All this time the landlord and his servants had remained perfectly passive below. The announcement of Kumasaka's name and his promise of death to any who resisted or interfered, had sufficed not only to paralyze their action, but also to prevent them from making any attempt to rouse Kichiji's men, who slept in the back rooms of the inn. The merchant would fain have upraised this craven conduct, but Ushiwaka affected to

think that all had acted with a wise discretion, "for" said he looking significantly at Kichiji, "nothing justifies the sacrifice of life but the salvation of honour, and to gentlemen alone the alternative is not permitted."

This was the only allusion he made to his companion's recalcitrant retreat at the first apparition of the robbers, but Kichiji was not more grateful for this forbearance than humiliated by the evident unconcern that prompted it.

Before setting out on the following morning, they fixed the five robbers' heads on a gibbet at the entrance of the village, with this inscription, written in large letters, beneath:—

"Ye, to whose ears Kumasaka Chohan's notoriety has come, but whose eyes have not yet been troubled by his aspect, may now look on his face with impunity. These heads have fallen to the maiden essay of a lad of sixteen, now the ward of Kichiji, a merchant of the Third Avenue in Kiyoto. Those who seek particulars are referred to Toko, the Lord Abbot of Kurama."

Though the merchant had objected stoutly to the insertion of his name in this notice, deeming it rather a mockery than a distinction, he was none the less willing to profit by its effects, and as they rode away through crowds of admiring rustics, the little man's heart swelled with pride at the reflection that he should hereafter be associated with such a deed as the destruction of one who for ten years had been a curse to half Japan, and on whose account his own yearly journeys to Oshiu had been a constant succession of alarms and precautions.

On the evening of the second day after these events they reached Atta, a seaside village in the county of Owari. The suffragan of this district, being a kinsman of the Earl of Harima's first wife, received the travellers with all hospitality, and persuaded them to remain with him for three days. Ushiwaka availed himself of this prelate's ministrations to perform the rites prescribed on attaining majority, solemnly donning the ceremonial caloto before the altar and changing his name* to Kuro Yoshitsune.

From thence they continued their journey without incident through the grassy plains at the foot of Mount Fuji and across the neck of the sea-girt land of Idzu, in one of whose islands Yoshitsune's step brother, Yoritomo, was confined. Following the coast route as far as possible, they avoided the steep passes of the Hakone range, and struck the main road again at Odawara, where was a castle that had originally belonged to the Earl of Harima.

After this their progress was at once easy and secure, for the further they travelled north the more certain were they of succour and friendship. The wolds of Musashi, afterwards the site of the eastern capital but then sparsely dotted by an occasional hamlet, did not invite a long delay, and pushing rapidly forward, they soon reached the county of Shimotsuke, and stopped at a village called Takano.

They had scarcely taken up their quarters at the little inn, when the arrival of a nobleman's outriders caused the houses to be hastily shut and the roads cleared in anticipation of the approaching procession. Before the shutters of the hostel windows were put up, Yoshitsune, catching a distant glimpse of the escort, observed that its numbers and appointments were not particularly imposing. Nevertheless, impelled by an apparently purposeless curiosity, he went down, and joining the crowd of villagers who knelt respectfully on either side of the street was surprised to recognize in the passing nobleman, Misasagi, cousin of the titular bishop, Shinzei, who had been put to death by the orders of the Earl of Harima's friend, Nobuyori, some fifteen years before.

Here therefore was more cause for enmity than friendship to the House of Gen, and Yoshitsune might well have been disposed to avoid a meeting with this nobleman but for a circumstance which had occurred during the second year of his residence at Kurama.

It happened that Misasagi, coming to worship at the fane and resting at the Lord Abbot's house, had observed the child Ushiwaka and enquired who he was. On learning the boy's lineage he had expressed much surprise at the Heike chief's imprudence in suffering a rebel's offspring to live: an imprudence which he compared to letting a savage tiger loose in an open plain where men passed backwards and forwards

* This change of name on coming of age was a universal habit among the upper classes. On the occasion of refusing the touseu and going to live with the prior at Kurama, Ushiwaka had already changed his name to Shanso, but to avoid confusion this alteration has not been noticed in the text.

on moonless nights. Then turning to Ushiwaka, he had said laughingly:—"When you begin to carry out the designs which you will inevitably harbour hereafter, remember that I am always to be heard of at Shimosaye in Shimotsuke."

Ushiwaka had not attached any particular importance to this equivocal statement at the time, but recalling it now, he determined to give Misasagi an opportunity of explaining his words. He was not forgetful of the grave danger to which he might thus expose himself, but he reflected that since the county of Shimotsuke had formerly been governed by his father, the embers of an old allegiance might easily be fanned into flame if Misasagi were really disposed to assist. On the other hand, if his offer had been intended to deceive or deride, it seemed hard to pass by without making some attempt to punish such an insult. With a little more experience Yoshitsune would certainly have been less reckless, but he had not yet served that best of all masters, adversity.

The next morning he desired the merchant to ride forward without him, promising to follow with all speed so soon as he should have achieved the purpose for which he remained behind, and Kichiji, a little surprised but seeing no just cause for apprehension, readily complied.

Ushiwaka remained at the inn until the evening. A few hours delay mattered little if his reception were favourable; if otherwise, daylight could only be useful to his enemy and dangerous to himself.

Misasagi's residence stood between two wooded knolls some three miles east of the village. Ample estates and the command of one of the Palace Gate Guards gave him large local influence, of which he had availed himself unsparingly in the construction of his house and grounds. Dismounting at the outer gate and looking into the wide court-yard with its massive guard-houses and environment of well kept barracks, Yoshitsune was visited by an uncertain recollection of the magnificence among which the days of his early childhood had been passed. He remembered how his mother's voluntary isolation from the splendours of Kiyomori's palace had guided his first perception of her life-long sorrow, and how his youngest sympathies had been the offspring of a knowledge that the Heike prosperity was nurtured on the blood of his father's liegemen.

If this transient retrospect had strength enough to beget the mood he afterwards obeyed, he was himself unconscious of its power, believing that he regarded these tokens of well-being rather as heralds of strong aid than incentives to envy.

Misasagi's greeting, though too cordial to repel confidence, was tempered by an astonishment that showed how completely the Earl of Harima's sons had been consigned to the oblivion of exile or the cloister. Probably divining the object of Yoshitsune's visit, he was careful to give him no opportunity of explaining it, postponing the disclosure by hospitable devices or preventing it by timely digressions. Yoshitsune grew more and more impatient at the multiplication of these evasions, and though not unconscious that it would have been wiser to accept the inference his host's policy suggested than to ask for its interpretation, he took advantage of a moment when Misasagi, confident in the presence of two other guests, had ceased to direct the conversation, and addressed him plainly thus:—

"The changes in the fortunes of my family, Misasagi, since your last visit to Kurama, have not been so many as to make me forget your kind words on that occasion, yet I think you will easily understand how gladly I would hear them repeated now."

"You have a good memory," replied Misasagi, with smiling surprise. "The idle remarks of such an one as I seldom receive or merit much attention."

Despite his determination to restrain himself, Yoshitsune's face flushed at the careless insolence of these words.

"Am I to understand then that the promise upon which I relied in coming to Shimotsuke was an idle one?" he asked abruptly.

"I confess that I find it difficult to comprehend you," Misasagi answered in the same same light tone. "Your memory is evidently so much better than my own. Yet I think," he added with a pretence of reflection, "that when I saw you at Kurama you were a child of some seven or eight years."

"A child who had nevertheless already learned that a gentleman's word is irrevocable," Yoshitsune said, the remnant of his patience fastebbing away.

"No doubt, no doubt," the other assented. "The abbot

Toko was a careful teacher. But let me see. Surely the infant I saw then was not less liable to arrive at a false conclusion than the child I address now?"

"It is true that the infant came of a race not always practised to distinguish traitors," Yoshitsune retorted, "but the child carries a sword not powerless to punish treachery."

"And possesses an attribute new to that race, you might have added," the other interposed with a sneer. "The men of Gen, they say, have hitherto been readier of blow than of boast."

A quick perception of Misasagi's desire to provoke him had the effect of immediately calming Yoshitsune. He looked very steadfastly at his host and, softening his voice, said:

"I had relied on your aid to support that character, being, as you say, but a child. Is my suit rejected or received?"

Misasagi, unprepared for this calm pertinacity, now deemed it expedient to temporize.

"Should I not be treating this matter with discourteous levity," he suggested, "were I to answer forthwith? Rather let us discuss it presently at our leisure. You will accept my hospitality for one night at least I hope."

"I thank you," replied Yoshitsune, "but it is absolutely necessary that I should return to Takano this evening."

"You are stopping there to-night then?"

"Yes at the inn beyond the bridge."

"Where I may find you, I presume, to communicate my reply?"

"Where you may find me to communicate your reply at any time until noon to-morrow."

It would have been difficult indeed to conjecture from the manner in which these questions were proposed and answered, whether they concealed a design on this side or betrayed a suspicion on that, yet Yoshitsune had no sooner taken his leave, than Misasagi, turning to one of his guests, said:

"Think you he saw reason to mislead us?"

"Surely not," was the reply. "But we can easily satisfy ourselves of his immediate destination at least."

"True," Misasagi assented, "there is light enough still for that." And so saying, the two men ascended to a sort of battizan, that projected from the upper story, and commanded a view of the valley in both directions.

Yoshitsune was just issuing from the court-yard. They saw him slide slowly down the road leading to the village, never once turning back or changing his pace until they lost sight of him at a point where the path passed round a clump of bamboos.

Then Misasagi, looking significantly at his companion, said:—

"If he has time to learn prudence, he may be a troublesome foe to the House of Hei."

"Let him learn it for the first and last time to-night," the other answered with a savage laugh.

"So be it," Misasagi assented eagerly. "His head will be a welcome gift and worthy of a goodly guerdon, if I mistake not."

A few minutes later, seven men, well mounted and fully armed, emerging from the court-yard, rode westward, at a rate that promised to bring them speedily within reach of the object of their pursuit.

(To be Continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My mind's in a jumble,—'tis needless to say,
I've given as broad a hint as I may.
I'll tell you, however, that some term it "chow,"
While others define it as a "mess" or a "row."

1.
"Come, lasses and lads, get leave of your dads,
And haste to our may pole gay;
We'll form in a ring, and we'll jump and we'll sing,
And we'll dance all the livelong day."

2.
An exclamation here's, the "proper ticket,"
Yet 't must be twice repeated, ere you guess it.

3.
A priest, one of a set, of ancient days,
Whose names are celebrated, both in tales and lays.

4.
As we sit by the fire, on a cold winter night,
There's nothing so jolly, as this, my fourth light!

5.
Before you guess, just stop, and think a minute,
A word's before you with the meaning in it!

MAIN ROYAL.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF 13TH SEPTEMBER, BY "OWEN."

No. Do.
D. D.
O. O.

Poem, Dolo. Extinct bird. 1st light, Dr. of Divinity, 2nd light,
"Duck's eggs," Cricket score.

Correct answer received from Le bon temps vienra. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF 13TH SEPT., BY "MAIN ROYAL."

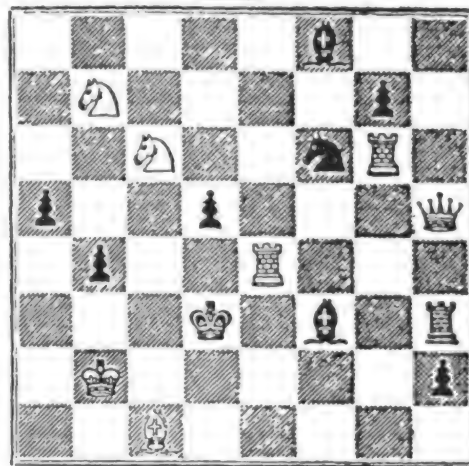
Lardy Dardy.
L an D
A uror A
R ide R
D ee D
Y — Y

Correct answers received from Fujiyama, Le bon temps vienra, Plagiarist and Zulu. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM.

By C. A. GILBERG.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, SEPTEMBER 13, BY J. K. FULTON.

WHITE.

1.—Q. to K. R. 8.

2.—Mates with Kt. or R.

BLACK.

Anything.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., W.H.S. and Q.

In reply to Q. about J. B. Problem, if Black moves

Pawn, then Q. to Q. B. 5th mates.

If Black K. to B. 5th.

2.—B. to Q. B. 7th mate.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 30th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Oct. 2nd*
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 24th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Sept. 25th

* Left San Francisco, Sept. 13th, *Oceanic*.

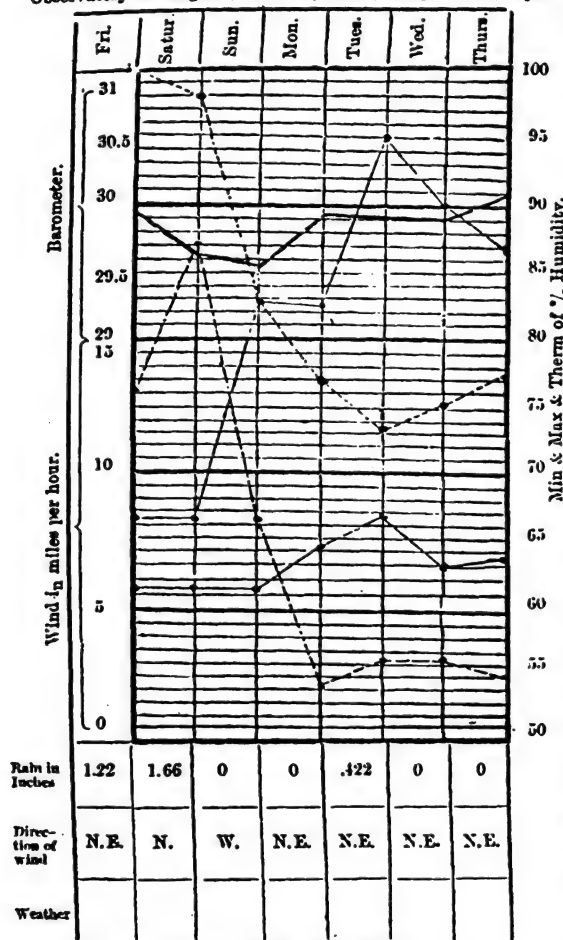
NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 2nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Sept. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Sept. 24th
HAOKODATE	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Oct. 11th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Sept. 20th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct. 4th

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1879.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of Humidity

Max. velocity of wind 30 miles per hour on Saturday, 5 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

An inspection of this week's chart suggests the idea that the season has arrived during which any kind of weather may be expected. The barometer began falling on Friday and reached its lowest point for the week on Sunday. The fall in the barometer was accompanied by high and quite steady winds during Saturday. An extraordinary change in maximum temperature will be observed in comparing the records of Saturday and Sunday. From a maximum of 66.5° on Saturday, it rose to one of 84° on Sunday. A total of 2.88 inches of rain fell on Friday and Saturday, and of 3.3 inches during the week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- Sept. 13, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 3,756, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 13, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Kobe, Sept. 11th. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 13, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, from Hongkong, Sept. 8th. Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Sept. 16, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubeuet, 1,411, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 16, British barque *Alex. Newton*, Newton, 308, from Newchwang, 29th Aug. Beans 7,500 piculs, to Chinese.
 Sept. 16, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, 12th inst., Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 17, Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Kobe, 15th inst., Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 17, British gun-boat *Pegasus*, Capt. Hood, 6 guns, from Hakodate.
 Sept. 17, German frigate *Prinz Adalbert*, Capt. McLean, 3,500 tons, 15 guns, from Hakodate.
 Sept. 18, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

- Sept. 18, British barque *Narwal*, Clark, 693, from Nagasaki, Sept. 4th, Coals, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Sept. 18, Russian corvette *Craguer*, Captain Nazimoff, 1,334, 8 guns, from Vladivostok.
 Sept. 18, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 19, British steamer *Glencoe*, Gulland, 9,901, from Shanghai, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—For Yokohama. Mrs. Alex. Center, child and maid, Mr. Duncan Cryder and wife, Mr. W. P. Snow and wife, Mr. W. H. Doyle, wife, European servant and children, Le Chevalier del Castello Criqueros and wife, Professor (i. F. Verbeck, (i. Harrison, Revd. Milton S. Vail, Revd. C. Bishop, Tonalaw Megato, Mr. Ji and servant, and 1 in steerage. For Shanghai.—S. Powaneker. For Hongkong.—Dr. Ken and daughter, Mrs. Talcott, and A. H. McLeod, and 405 Chinese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Kobe:—98 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong:—One Chinese on deck.
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, from Kobe:—1 European and 2 Japanese in the cabin and 50 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, from Hakodate:—Professor Cregomajiff, D. Mackenzie, 14 of the *Nordenfjeld's* crew and 74 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru*, from Kobe:—2 Europeans and 400 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Robertson, Miss A. Kirby, Mrs. St. Orme, Dr. Thorner, Dr. Simmons, Messrs. Duncan, Lines, Florent, Domoney, Hawkins, E. C. Kirby, Van der Osten, Blum, Greppi, Suzuki, Yendo, Akamoto, Murayama, Iwayama and child, Sasaki and Matsumoto in cabin; and 4 Europeans, 93 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: Captain J. P. Croal in cabin. For New York: Mr. Herbert S. Mooris in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. Max Tiefenbacher in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Belgic*, from Hongkong:—For Yokohama.—2 Japanese, 2 Indians, and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco.—2 Europeans, and 152 Chinese.
 Per British steamer *Glencoe*, from Shanghai:—Mrs. Ferguson and child, Messrs. Saunders, Horton, Wallace, Dallas, Cheetham, and Wolfe.

OUTWARDS.

- Sept. 13, British barque *Willie*, Balnoch, 274, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Chinese.
 Sept. 16, British barque *Emu*, Green, 774, for Kobe, despatched by Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.
 Sept. 17, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 3,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 17, Japanese steamer *Tamawara Maru*, Dithlefsen, 877, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 17, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, on a tour of inspection, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
 Sept. 17, American schooner *Moss B. Tower*, Hall, 637, for Nagasaki, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.
 Sept. 17, British barque *Hotspur*, Shaw, 522, for Bangkok, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 Sept. 17, Japanese steamer *Ginkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 18, French barque *France*, Exmelin, 499, for Kobe; original cargo, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
 Sept. 18, British steamer *America*, Graham, 563, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Sept. 18, Japanese steamer *Akitakushima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 18, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Maies, 800, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 18, H.M.S. gun-boat *Hurt*, Com. Evans, 584, 4 guns, for Cruise.
 Sept. 20, French steamer *Tunis*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong:—Rev. J. C. Edge, wife, child and servant, Thomas Pate, A. H. Dare, H. J. Tripp, Mrs. D. Keer, Mrs. Talcott, and A. H. McLeod.
 Per Japanese steamer *Ginkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—His Ex. Chevalier de Hoffer, Austrian Minister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, General Stabel, U. S. Consul, Messrs. T. Walsh, L. Poesnecker, Watanabe, Yamada, Hamada, Maruwaka, Hara, Esaki, Tsunoyama, Hiyashi, Yokuchi, Yamada, Sadashi, Yoshida, C. Dresser, Fugias, Tosawa, Matano, Tessuka, C. Esdale and W. E. Braga, 2nd-class, —Mr. Bryant and 1 European servant. In the steerage.—1 European, 8 Chinese, and 288 Japanese.
 Per French steamer *Tunis*, for Hongkong:—Mrs. Sarazin, Mrs. Grouppier, Mrs. Honda and servant, Dr. Von Dankleman, Messrs. Guyard and 1 Chinese.

CARGOES.

- Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—
 Treasure for Hongkong \$916,542.00
 Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong:—
 Sugar 2,789 pkgs.
 General 3,415 ..
 Total 6,204 pkgs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Cotton Yarn.—The market has been much quieter during the past week, as was to be expected after the heavy operations recorded in our last. Dealers, moreover, have been occupied with the arrival of contract cargo, and much exercised about the scarcity of *hard cash*, the anticipated permanent improvement in the value of *kinsatsu* being still in *futuro*. Sales reported include about 500 bales 16/24s; 400, 28/32s, and 25, 38/42s in English Spinnings, chiefly for arrival, and 400 bales Bombay 16/20s. on the spot. Prices of English remain unchanged, but Bombay's close rather weaker. **Grey Shirtings.**—A considerable business has been done mostly in cargo for arrival. The transactions reported are as follows, viz: about 27,000 pieces 8½ lbs., and 30,000 pieces 9 lbs. 45 inch. Prices show little change. **Indigo Shirtings** have been asked for; also common qualities of *Italian Cloth*, and there is apparently a somewhat better feeling in the market for other kinds of piece goods generally, although the actual business transpiring has not amounted to much. Sales include the following, viz: 5,200 pieces *Prints*, 1,000 pieces *Taffachelass*, 1,000 pieces *Cotton Satteens*, 2,100 pieces *Mousseline de Laine*, 900 pieces *Plain Orleans*, and 500 pieces *Figured Orleans*.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$26.00 to 32.75
" " Good to Best ...	"	\$33.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ...	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ...	"	\$35.50 to 36.75
" " Good to Best ...	"	\$37.25 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ...	"	\$36.00 to 37.75

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings 7-7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.92½ to 2.27½
" " 9 lb. " "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths 7-7 lb. ...	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.37½ to 1.60
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " "	30 in. " "	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:—	11 " 44 in. " "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Prints:—Assorted...	24 " 30 in. " "	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satteens Black	32 in. " "	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 3 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	" "	\$1.50 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	" "	\$1.65 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	" "	\$1.60 to 2.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued:

Velvets:—Black ...	35 " 22 in. " "	\$7.25 to 8.75
Victoria Lawns:—	12 " 42/3 in. " "	\$0.82½ to 0.85
Taffachelass:—	13 " 43 in. " "	\$1.70 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ...	40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ...	20-30 yds. 31 in. ...	4.00 to 5.10
Italian Cloth ...	30 yds. 32 in. ...	0.24½ to 0.31
Camlet Cords ...	20-30 yds. 32 in. ...	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17½ to 0.18½
do. Itajime	24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.24 to 0.27
do. Yuzen	21 yds. 30 in. ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ...	54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ...	54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.60 to 0.70
Union ...	54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs	per lb ...	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—The advances in all values continues and stocks are becoming reduced to a very small point.

Sugar:—Tahoe in bag ...	per picul...	\$5.40 to \$5.50
" " in basket ...	"	\$5.10 to \$5.20
Taiwanfoo in bag...	"	\$5.55
do. in basket...	"	\$5.25
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$8.00 to \$9.25
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah...	per picul...	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Daitong ...	"	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice ...	"	\$2.75 to \$3.40
Kerosene Oil ...	"	\$1.90
Newchwang Peas ...	"	\$2.30

KEROSENE OIL.—Demand has fallen off and stocks being heavy, small sales only have been possible at our quotation.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Great stagnation has prevailed since the last report was compiled, mostly on account of constant fluctuations of the native currency, preventing dealers from accepting buyers' offers which have generally been considerably lower.

The chief demand has been for Kakedas and Filatures for America, and some purchases of Hanks have been made at quotations, rejections of former settlement of Hanks have however been larger by about 40 bales.

150 bales of Kakedas and Oshius and 100 bales of Filatures have been bought.

Arrivals: 1,900 bales. Stocks 5,200 bales. Total Export to date 2,571 bales against 3,709 bales, last year.

At the close there seems to be a little more disposition to sell.

	In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.		In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom.			Kakeda,—Extra		
" Best	\$610 to 620 20½ 5 to 20 9 fra. 56½ to 57½		" Best	\$730 to 740 24½ to 24½ fra. 67 to 68	
" Good	\$590 to 600 19 10 to 20 1 fra. 55 to 56		" Good	\$650 to 720 21 8 to 23/11 fra. 60 to 66	
" Good Medium	\$560 to 570 18 10 to 19 2 fra. 52 to 53		" Medium		
" Medium	\$520 to 530 17½ 7 to 17 11 fra. 49 to 50		" Common		
" Common, Inferior	\$500 to 510 17½ to 17½ 4 fra. 47 to 48		Filatures,—Best	\$750 to 810 24 10 to 26 9 fra. 69 to 74	
Oshius,—Good			" Good		
" Medium			" Med. & Con. ...	\$700 to 740 23½ to 24½ fra. 64½ to 68	

TEA.—The advance in prices reported in our last issue has continued, and Good Medium Grades are now firm at \$30, other Grades participating in the movement. Business done during the past fortnight amounts to 7,000 piculs and arrivals barely reach that figure. Total export from Japan for current season still remains an open question, but the well-informed anticipate a total of 30,000,000 lbs. from all parts, for season 1879-80.

Common ...	\$19 and under	Fine ...	\$33 to 35
Good Common ...	\$22 to 24	Finest ...	\$36 to 39
Medium ...	\$26 to 29	Choico ...	\$40 to 45
Good Medium ...	\$30 to 32		

SHIPPING.

The *Guy Mannering* has sailed for Kobe and London. The *Orfordshire* and *Glencoe* are here loading Tea for New York.

The *Eme* and *France* have left for Kobe.

The *Moses B. Tower* has left, and the *Emerald Isle* is about to proceed to Nagasaki, under coal charters for Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Belgie	Meyer	British steamer	2,627	Hongkong	Sept. 19	O. & O. Co.
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	" 15	P. & O. Co.
Glencoe	Gulland	British steamer	1,901	Shanghai	" 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Guy Mannering	Mann	British steamer	2,817	Shanghai	" 10	Hudson & Co.
Hideyoshi Maru	Cotter	Japanese steamer	800	Nagasaki	" 11	Mitsui Bussan Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,870	Shanghai and ports	" 18	M. B. Co.
Oxfordshire	Jones	Japanese steamer	998	London, via H'kong	" 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Saikio Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Takasago Maru	Palander	Swedish steamer	1,230	Kobe	Sept. 17	M. B. Co.
Vega	Gnirand	French steamer	600	Behring Island	" 2	M. M. Co.
Volga			1,503	Hongkong	" 10	
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	Sept. 16	Chinese
Emerald Isle	Staples	American ship	1,697	New York	Feb. 10	Frazier & Co.
Eric the Red	Allen	American ship	1,580	New York	Sept. 4	C. & J. Trading Co.
Jumna	Bisett	British brig	346	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 10	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmoro	American brig'tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	E. B. Watson.
Nimrod	Clark	British barque	695	Nagasaki	Sept. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	Aug. 18	C. & J. Trading Co.
Wylo	Brown	British barque	800	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 15	Cornet & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis ...	17	2,187	400	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
Pegasus ...	6	—	—	Gun-boat	Hakodate	Captain Hood
AMERICAN.—Richmond ...	14	2,700	—	Flag-ship	Kobe	Captain Benham
Ashuelot ...	6	1,370	—	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Perkins
Ranger ...	4	430	—	—	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
Monongahela ...	11	2,100	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. Fitzhugh
GERMAN.—Prius Adalbert ...	15	3,509	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. McLean
RUSSIAN.—Cruiser ...	8	1,334	—	Corvette	V'divostock	Capt. Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 4th, at 4 P.M.
Hongkong ...	China	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 2nd
London ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About Oct. 4th
New York, via Japan and China Ports ...	Glencoe	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
New York ...	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Oct. 15th
New York via H'ngo and China ...	Oxfordshire	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York via Kobe ...	Wylo	Cornet & Co.	Sept. 30th
San Francisco ...	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 21st, at 3 P.M.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Oct. 11th
San Francisco ...	Levi Stevens	E. B. Watson	About Sept. 30th
Shanghai, &c. ...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 24th, at 6 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SANBORN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. Only.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE

DISINFECTANTS

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health

OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

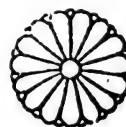
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tl.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTIFICATION

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin,

(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

tl

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th Instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tl

C. SEITZ & CO.,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENTS,

ATTEND TO *LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, May 15, 1879.

tl.

C. GIUSSANI,

PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR,

No. 168, Swamp.

Yokohama, August 12, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 77, Main Street,

COPIES OF THE
JAPAN DAILY MAIL,
JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,
JAPAN MAIL SUMMARY,

Where also subscriptions will be received.

DR. MAYET'S PAMPHLET ON
THE NATIONAL DEBT OF JAPAN.
The Finance Minister's Estimates for 1879-80.

SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 77, Main Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, August 21, 1879.



LONDON, DARTFORD AND BATTLE.

ONLY Makers of the "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.
Sporting, Rifle, Military, and Mining Powders of
every description.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878,
A SILVER MEDAL

Was Awarded Pignon, Wilks & Laurence by the Jury in
Class 40.

International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876,
A Medal and Certificate were Awarded this firm
for "Excellence of Manufacture."

AGENTS FOR JAPAN:

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, May 28, 1879.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

KEROSENE OIL,

STORAGE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.

Yokohama, May 21, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.**

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying
on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for
many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose
of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000
Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally
available for Export. These stores are by far the largest
private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under
the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially at-
tached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them
to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of
the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is
supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A.
Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits,
and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them
daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same
whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their
Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The
purity and genuineness of every article in this list are
guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and
39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of
Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government,
namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain
one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing
W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and
measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden
Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St.,
Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West
End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne,
near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-
Western Goods Station, and Bunny Street,
Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street,
London.

**IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.**

ANY information required regarding the conditions
for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were
slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July)
can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where
also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of
5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,
Acting Director-General.

Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner Corner

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE
“**DEXTER,**”

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Eastern extreme of Matsu Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima....S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.

INOUE KAORU.

Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, April 11th, 1879.

IN THE

“JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,”

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the

“TIMES OF THE TAIRA,”

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE “TIMES OF TAIKO.”

Yokohama, July 14, 1879,

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSAI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment of

GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,
POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.
NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.

“Erie” and “Metropolitan” CIGAR LIGHTERS.
MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.

HAVANA CIGARS,

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSAI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,

(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PPRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 “ “ month.
3rd class	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 “ “ month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,

(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'

AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailling family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6in.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873.

1/1.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D. 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1A. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH
EMERY BLACK LEAD
CABINET GLASS PAPER
&c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. III. No. 39.]

Yokohama, September 27, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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THE CURRENCY CRISIS.

THE week which was expected to inaugurate a time of steady exchanges and confidence in the currency has passed, but with a far different result to the anticipated one. Legitimate trade has been paralysed by a panic in the exchange market; neither silver yen nor dollars have been procurable except at fabulous rates of interest, and for the time being gambling on 'change has taken the place of proper business. And as a climax to the situation it has been rumoured that counterfeit *satsu* are in circulation to an extent given as three millions of yen! We have every reason to believe that the extent of these forgeries has been greatly exaggerated; but we have, so far, only the figures to deal with as given in the native papers whose statements require as early an official contradiction as possible.

The causes which have led to this lamentable state of affairs may be stated to have originated in the general belief that, upon the introduction of silver yen upon a parity with and in replacement of the Mexican Dollar, a sufficiency of the native coin would have been placed upon the market to meet the requirements of trade; also that the Government would have applied some of its metallic reserves towards purchases of paper money; thereby increase the value of the latter, and, by judicious management, succeed in keeping it at an even quotation. This belief led to heavy operations in paper money, in anticipation of the event, until its value rose to about 8 per cent. discount. But the new silver coin was not forthcoming, or at least was not procurable from the sources which had heretofore furnished coin for foreign trade purposes to those wanting it; and thus, through daily and hourly fluctuations, it has now reached 21 per cent. discount. The scarcity of coin has not been the sole cause of this depreciation, which has been greatly in-

tensified by excessive gambling in time bargains, and less so by the reported issue of six millions convertible paper currency, and the alleged forgeries of some of the existing two yen *satsu*. Such, briefly stated, are the causes which have led to the present commercial dilemma; let us now enquire where the blame for this panic lies, and what should be the remedies to prevent its getting worse.

In introducing the silver yen, the Government undoubtedly accepted the responsibility of supplying sufficient coin to facilitate trade; and for ordinary times this would have been attained by placing say one million in hands where it was known to be available. Has this been done? The answer is No; or, if done, it has been effected in such a way that the coin has been practically unavailable. A statement, by a native paper supposed to speak with authority, was published last week to the effect that 1,800,000 yen had been distributed between the native and foreign banks: this statement we questioned at the time as it was not borne out by the result and, yesterday, it was contradicted altogether. On this point, therefore, the public has not been satisfied and they still look to the authorities to see that sufficient coin is put upon the market to meet the requirements of the local native traders who deal largely in foreign goods. That the Government should devote part of its money to buy up paper was more a presumption on the part of the public, more the fact of "wish being father to the thought" than any actual promise made. No positive grounds existed to expect official purchases of *Kinsatsu*, and speculators in time bargains who have lost for having acted under such an expectation cannot, we think, blame anyone but themselves. The next cause to consider is the gambling on the Exchange which, during the past fortnight, is known to have been enormous,—far worse than prevailed before the present Exchange office was instituted by Government permission. It is admitted that these operations have assisted, probably more than any other causes, to bring about the present crisis, and whilst those who have lost by them cannot expect, and certainly cannot receive, any sympathy or remedy, it is of the utmost importance that all practicable steps should be taken to stop them. Of course no legislation will prevent private gambling, but something might be done to divest the present institution, started with the object of assisting local traders, of any suspicion of encouraging it. And as the Government by its Notifications (repeated during the past week) shows its control over these Exchange Offices we have the right to ask its control over their management. It would surely be in their power to insist that all time bargains be declared illegal, to require that all transaction entered into one day should be closed on the next, that transactions at the official Exchange should require a deposit of say ten per cent. cash, instead of the present four per cent., which does not now cover a morning's fluctuations, and to insist

upon regular hours being kept and thereby avoid the sudden stoppage of business whenever a defaulter is declared. These remedies would not eradicate gambling or speculation, but they would at least remove suspicion of countenancing transactions which ruin legitimate trade and bring discredit on the currency. Another, but less serious, cause of the present state of affairs has been the uncontradicted statement of the native press that the Government intend to issue convertible paper to the extent of six millions yen. The only fault to find with this measure is its reported extent, and the certainty that if carried out, it might lead to fresh and now unseen complications. The Treasury has, in our opinion, no necessity to issue these notes at all, and it would do much better to leave that matter entirely in the hands of the native Banks, whose note circulation should be under the control of the Government, and whose facilities for cashing the notes would be far greater than those of the Treasury.

We cannot conclude without alluding to the reported forgeries of 2 yen satsumi; and here the duty which devolves upon the Government is, to our mind, quite clear. It is more than probable that the extent of those forgeries has been greatly exaggerated; but it is admitted that some counterfeit paper exists, so well imitated that the forgery cannot be ascertained without a powerful magnifying glass. The question as to whether these counterfeit notes will be repudiated or not is one which the Government cannot allow to remain unanswered, and it is difficult to think it will do otherwise than declare that innocent holders of this paper shall not suffer. The loss, whatever it may be, must fall upon the country and not upon individuals. But, it appears to us incumbent upon the authorities to restore confidence by making their intentions known without delay, and we would appeal to the Finance Minister, as the trustee of the national credit, thus to assist in checking a harm which is being caused to legitimate trade.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

VII.

EVERY Sovereign State being independent of every other, in the exercise of its legislative and judicial powers, it follows as a necessary consequence that, with certain exceptions, it may punish all offences against its municipal laws, by whomsoever committed, within its territory. Whoever enters this territory, says a recent German jurist, speaking of the territorial bounds of penal jurisdiction, "juridically binds himself to submit to the laws of this territory." And so also, Mr. Phillimore, contends that, "It is not only the right, but the duty of each sovereign state to protect the order and safety of society committed to its charge, equally against the offences of the foreigner and against the native." It must be remembered, says he, that every individual upon entering the territory of a foreign state, binds himself by a tacit agreement to obey the laws enacted in it for the maintenance of order and the tranquillity of the realm.*

It is an essential element of the independence of nations, that each one is the exclusive vindicator of its own penal laws. Each sovereign has his own penal policy, which it is essential to his dignity and authority, that he should work out in his own way. The State, like the father of a family, lays down its own domestic laws,

whose violation it is its sole prerogative to punish, to overlook, or to pardon. No other state has any right to interfere in the administration of the penal laws of another; for to do so would be to destroy entirely the home authority. The Penal legislation of each state almost necessarily differs from that of every other. An act which one state may deem it necessary to prohibit by severe penalties, may justly be regarded by another nation as a very harmless offence, or no offence at all. And so an act which all nations alike may agree in regarding as harmful or criminal, may be visited by them severally, with greater or lesser degrees of punishment, according to the particular domestic or public policy of each. No state, however, questions or can question the right of another to impose such penalties for offences against its laws, as it may deem proper to enact. Thus, for instance, by the laws of Scotland, at least until very recently, sheep-stealing was made a felony, and punishable with death. Had an American living in Scotland, been convicted of sheep-stealing, nobody would ever have supposed that the American Government could justly complain of the British Government, if the culprit suffered the extreme penalty which the law of Scotland imposed. The only way that the American Government could obtain a less rigorous punishment of its citizens living in Scotland, for violating the laws of the territory would be by some treaty arrangement with Great Britain for that purpose.

The same is also true with regard to the mode of administering criminal law. Each State may prescribe the mode of procedure of its courts, and the method of executing sentence. By the laws of Great Britain and America there are certain rights and privileges guaranteed to every subject and citizen, charged with the commission of crime; such as the right of trial by a jury of peers; the right to be defended by counsel; the right to confront the accusing witnesses; the right to demand the attendance of witnesses for the defence; the right to bail; the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus and many other rights and privileges, prized by every Briton and American as the palladium of their liberties. It was not supposed at the time of the negotiation of the treaties with Japan, that any of these rights or privileges were known to the laws of the country. On the contrary it was understood that the whole system of criminal adjudication in Japan was cruel and oppressive, that torture was commonly resorted to extort confessions both from witnesses and criminals and that the penalties inflicted were extremely severe if not absolutely inhuman. Montesquieu, speaking of the penal laws of Japan says:—"Here almost all crimes are punished with death, because disobedience to so great an emperor as that of Japan, is reckoned an enormous crime. The question is not so much to correct the delinquent, as to vindicate the authority of the prince. They punish with death, lies spoken before the magistrates; a proceeding contrary to natural defence. Even things which have not the appearance of a crime are severely punished; for instance a man that ventures his money at play, is put to death."†

Whether the learned President's information concerning the condition of criminal jurisprudence in Japan was reliable or his conclusion as to the Spirit of Japanese Laws were correct or not, we need not stop now to inquire, we have given his exact words, because as we think, they afford

* Wheaton's Elements Int. Law, vol. 1, p. 2, ch. 2, p. 137-8: Papers presented to Parliament respecting foreign refugees, 1852: Vattel I, ch. 8, 101: Klüber, s. 99: Wolff, Jus. Gent. s. 301: Phillimore Int. Law, p. 2 ch. XVIII, Tit "Jurisdiction."

† Spirit of Laws, vol. 1, ch. XIII, p. 107, 1748. The learned author's information concerning the laws of Japan was derived, as he himself acknowledges, from the writings of Kempfer and Purchas. It is scarcely necessary to say that Gaming is not punishable capitally by the laws of Japan. The offence is punishable here, as it is in England and America by fine and imprisonment.

the correct key to criminal extra-territoriality in Japan. It can scarcely be questioned that the sole and only object which the governments of the United States and Great Britain had in view in securing criminal jurisdiction over their subjects and citizens in Japan was, to exempt them from the harsh and cruel punishments which President Montesquieu had so vividly portrayed, and to secure to them the rights and privileges which the laws of their own countries guarantee to every individual charged with the commission of any criminal act. To secure this it was not necessary to exempt them from the laws of Japan, enacted for the government and order of society; and it was never the intention of the Japanese Government so to exempt them. Moreover we do not think that the extra-territorial provisions of the treaties do so exempt them. It is however a very commonly received notion that the extra-territorial provisions of the existing treaties entirely exempts Americans and British subjects from all Japanese laws, and that the Government of Japan can enact no law or police or municipal regulation that will bind or affect them. In other words, that they may with impunity defy and disobey any police or municipal regulation or general law of Japan, unless such law or regulation has first received the "sanction" or "approval" of their Minister or Government. This absurd and most mischievous notion, as we have before shown, has arisen more from the use of the vague word "Extra-territoriality," to define the general treaty rights of foreigners in the country, than from any other single cause. It is almost needless to say that the Government of Japan flatly and unequivocally denies and repudiates such an absurd and unjust interpretation of the treaties. Let us see what the treaties provide. The first clause of Article VI. of the American treaty says:—"Americans committing offences against Japanese, shall be tried in American Consular Courts, and when found guilty, shall be punished according to American law."

And the second clause of Article V. of the British treaty provides that:—

"British subjects who commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or subjects or citizens of any other country shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary, authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain."

Now, what is the extent of the criminal jurisdiction here conferred? In the first place it will be observed, that by the American article, jurisdiction is conferred over "offences;" while, by the British article, jurisdiction is conferred over "crimes." It will scarcely be necessary to inquire as to the different technical meanings, which the law attaches to these two terms; for taken together in connection with the subject matter, it seems fair enough to presume that neither of them was intended to be employed in their strict technical sense. They were evidently used as synonymous terms, and each alike intended to include every unlawful act,—whether *malum in se* or *malum prohibitum*,—as contra-distinguished from civil acts, such as contracts and the like. But upon an attentive perusal of both articles it will be seen, that jurisdiction is not conferred over *all* crimes or offences committed by Americans or British subjects in Japan. In the absence of any qualifying words this would be so; but here the jurisdiction is expressly limited to crimes and offences "committed against Japanese subjects or the citizens or subjects of any other country." This express limitation upon the criminal jurisdiction of consuls is very significant, and it is so marked and obvious that it could never be presumed to have occurred by mere inadvertance. It

must have been intended, or at any rate can only be presumed to have been intended. It could never be presumed that the high contracting parties meant to agree to a jurisdiction over *all* offences, when they expressly limited it to those of a *particular class*. We shall have something more to say at another time respecting that class of crimes and offences, which in our opinion are excluded from the jurisdiction of consuls. For the present we will confine ourselves to crimes and offences which undoubtedly fall within the express provisions of the treaties, viz:—those "committed against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country."

In the first place then, it is indisputable that consuls may "try" their nationals for all crimes and offences committed by them, within the limitation above named; and secondly, that they may "punish" them therefor, "according to the laws of their own country." Thus far the treaties are explicit enough. But here arises a much more difficult question: by the laws of what country are the consuls to be governed in determining what acts *are*, and what acts are *not* "crimes" or "offences?" It is perfectly apparent that the first thing to be determined is, whether the particular act complained of is a crime or an offence, or whether it is not.

It is quite conceivable, for instance, that an American might be charged with the commission of an offence against Japanese law, and that the particular act which constituted that offence might be no offence at all by American law. Now in such a case which national law should govern in determining the question whether the act complained of was an "offence" or not? The law of Japan or the law of the United States? We think it clear, that the law of Japan should govern the consul in the determination of that question. In giving our reasons for this conclusion, it may not be amiss to notice at the same time an objection frequently put forward to the conclusion which we have stated. It is said that it can make no practical difference which national law governs in determining what acts shall be deemed crimes or offences, so long as the treaties provide that the offender is to be punished according to the laws of his own country; for if the act complained of, is not an offence by the laws of his own country, he can not be punished for it in accordance therewith by his own courts. This is simply begging the whole question, and moreover, as we shall presently show, it *does* make all the difference which national law shall govern in defining crimes and offences. Nobody need be reminded of the principle, that every treaty is a part of the private law of each country that enters into it and is just as binding upon those governments and all their subjects as any part of their municipal laws.† Now, to assume that the Consular Courts of Great Britain and America cannot punish an act in violation of Japanese law because that act is no offence against British or American law, is to presuppose and take for granted the very thing about which question is made. Everybody is agreed that the crimes and offences of Americans and British subjects when they are once defined, are to be tried and punished according to the laws of those countries respectively, for the treaties distinctly say so. Everybody knows equally well that the Governments of Great Britain and America may also provide by law how their subjects and citizens shall be tried and what measure of punishment they will mete out to them for infractions of law committed by them in Japan. But that is not the question which we are now considering. The question to be deter-

† Lord Stowell: In The *Enferom*. 2. Rob. 6: Westlake, *Private International Law*. Ch. VII. § 201. P. P. 136.

mined first is, by what authority or what law, is any given act, committed in Japan by an American or British subject, made punishable? It requires no great amount of legal acumen to perceive, that the power to declare by law what acts shall be wrongful, is entirely separate and distinct from the right to try and punish individuals for the commission of such acts: and no one questions or can question the original sovereign right of Japan to define by law what acts shall be criminal, by whomsoever committed within her territory. The only question then is, has Japan surrendered that power?

In our next paper we will endeavour to demonstrate, that neither the terms of the treaties themselves, nor the reasons for which criminal extra-territoriality was sought, require or justify the assumption that Japan has surrendered her original inherent sovereign power to define by general law, what acts shall be prohibited, by whomsoever committed, within her territorial domain.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

IV.

THE history of Education from the time of Aristotle downwards is fraught with the greatest interest. With a view to show what that great philosopher aimed at in his tutoring of Alexander, we may be allowed to quote a passage from the writings of one of the coadjutors of the late Judge Goodwin in the publication of "Essays and Reviews." He says: "the great object of Aristotle was to impress deeply upon his (Alexander's) mind the truths of moral philosophy, to habituate him to practise its precepts, to store his mind with historical facts, and to teach him how to draw useful inferences from them." * * * "As in ancient so in modern times great differences of opinion prevailed on the subjects of education. Some devoted their attention to the conduct of the intellect, others to the formation of moral feelings and habits, and a third party was more anxious to improve the carriage and strengthen the body than to enlighten the mind. Aristotle's plan was to unite the three systems and to make them co-operate in the formation of the perfect character, called in Greek, *καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός*, the Beautiful and the Good. * * * He expressly states that the liberally-educated man should not be profoundly scientific, because a course of general knowledge, and what we call polite literature is more beneficial to the mind than a complete proficiency in one or more sciences. One of his maxims was, that the education should vary according to the destination of the pupil in future life,"*

These opinions and judgments of one of the greatest thinkers of the ancient world, commend themselves to all well-wishers of the cause of education. There are indeed some one-sided persons who still think that mere scholastic proficiency is education, without regarding physical health and morality; others would divert the student's course too soon to some special branch of study, and following their hobby, supported by certain vulgar maxims, force the young mind into one groove, before it has had time to take a discursive view of knowledge in general and to discover the necessary connexion between the multiplicity and unity of knowledge. They are in unseemly haste lest the mind should be warped into a wrong direction, and being scared with the fear of making their pupils encyclopaedists, they overlook the fact that general information on many subjects is a necessary preliminary to a perfect knowledge of most of the other special subjects to be learnt. What those general subjects are we shall have to enquire.

* The Life of Alexander the Great, by Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Lambeter. (Murray's Family Library No. III.) p. 13 et seq.

The old system of mediæval times was the seven steps of knowledge which led up to Theology—first the *Trivium*, which included Grammar, Rhetoric and Logic, and this amounted to the study of language, the study of the uses of good language, and the study of the laws of thought. By this means correctness and elegance of expression were combined with fullness and clearness of thought. Secondly the *Quadrivium*, which comprised Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy—in a word the mathematical sciences. The monks of the 12th century were busily engaged in copying as well as learning the best treatises they could obtain of these subjects. After a five or seven years course in these studies, the student could turn his attention to Theology, Law or Medicine as he wished, or as his talents and feelings indicated. Such a course was deemed indispensable to the student of the higher and speculative subjects. After this he was in a position to grasp the parts as well as the whole of the particular subject he selected. The curriculum here indicated was a sort of mental gymnastics which it was no child's-play to go through and to obtain practical skill in, and although the scholastic system fell into disrepute owing to the misleading of mendicant monks and others in later ages, it is easy to see that in itself the system was a good one, for without correct language, just thought and expression, as well as mathematical exactitude, how can education proceed with any degree of success?

But there is a tendency in the present age to depreciate these studies and to call them antiquated. Science, they say, is sufficient to develop the mind of itself, but though it is certainly true that the reasoning faculties, the judgment, the taste, &c., are called forth in the study of science, when we consider that the great faculty of imagination, to which even science is so much indebted (for nearly every great invention has arisen from the exercise of this power in the first instance) is most efficiently cultivated by these very studies, so strongly insisted upon by the ancients, we cannot help thinking that it is wisdom not to neglect these keys of knowledge which open up to us the stores of the Beautiful as well as the Useful.

The tedious processes of memorizing words and indeed, the wasteful expenditure of time in mere versifying are to be condemned. Let the reasoning powers begin to act in the earliest stages in education, and let the pupil be taught to think, to compare, to infer and to observe closely, and not merely to receive instruction and to copy from his teacher. Imitation is of course an important thing, but it must not be carried too far.

Mannerism is a habit easily induced and difficult to get rid of. Originality, is the true mark of genius, but culture may produce it to some extent, and this is to be aimed at. In these modern times bundles of facts are accumulated and committed to memory—mere names and dates and rules of grammar are supposed to constitute the major part of education, while the connecting links which should combine the whole, and the necessary inferences which naturally follow, if the reasoning faculties are used aright, are either quite neglected or their value overlooked. By such processes we may almost mechanically produce prodigies of learning to astonish the world, but wise men will be scarce. Cardinal Mezzofanti is said to have spoken correctly some fifty languages, he devoted his life to this useless attainment, but he added not one iota to the general knowledge of the world. Had he produced a comparative grammar of a family of languages, or evolved a system by which a language might be surely and rapidly acquired, he would have been useful in his generation.

The history of National Education naturally divides itself into two lines of investigation. The Education of the masses,—the culture of the people as a whole, and

the higher education, carried on in the Universities, High schools, Gymnasias, &c.

The instruction of the mass of the people is of comparatively modern origin. In most countries it is distinct from the higher education. In Germany the Universities represent the highest form of education for the upper and the ruling classes, the peoples' schools the plainest system for those ruled.

In England the case is not much different, the quality of the instruction being the chief element of difference, but there is a decided tendency of late years to open the way from the lower to the higher form of education. The misapplied revenues of the Universities and the endowed schools are getting to be looked upon as the property of the whole nation, and the people are becoming more commonly the recipients of the advantages to be derived from University teaching. Adult teaching by Mechanics Institutions has been almost superseded by evening classes in colleges, and working men's colleges, in which some of the ablest scientific men deliver lectures, thus bringing University teaching within the reach of the lower orders when they can avail themselves of it. These are advantages for the people, but the distinction between National, Primary schools and High schools must of necessity be kept up. Hence it is desirable to consider the best methods first of National Education.

Assuming that in all primary teaching such subjects only should be taught as tend to make useful citizens and to produce men of peaceable disposition and common sense, it should not close the way to those who by superior abilities and remarkable industry are capable of advancing to a higher course. In elementary instruction, good reading, good writing and simple arithmetic are indispensable. The History of his native country and the geography of the world are perhaps the next in importance, whilst such an amount of science as will open the mind to observe and reflect upon the world of nature and the world of art should then follow. The cultivation of drawing will improve the observing power and render the pupil much service, and practice in vocal music will refine his manners, while it still leads to a habit of concentrating his attention. This is a mere outline of what we conceive to be *desiderata* in National Education. The cultivation of a foreign language rarely forms part of popular Education. If in any case this is added, as it is here in Japan, the gain is very great provided the subject is well proceeded with. Here comes in a question of the best manner of carrying out a system of instruction in a foreign language. Some people seem to think that the best way is to "pick it up" in the country itself, as the secretary of a great society in London once recommended. Foreign children certainly do "pick up" the Japanese in a marvellous manner, but do adults acquire the language of this country so? Rarely. To learn a foreign language we must compare it with our own, we must discover its starting point, we must resolve its idioms, we must know the marks of difference between its forms and ours. We must cultivate it in connection with our present knowledge of languages, just as English and American boys learn French or Latin, by critically transforming passages in it into their own tongue, and *vice versa*. Then does the pupil not only acquire a power which, here in Japanese schools especially, is indispensable to him, but also all the advantages arising from the study of language become his. He becomes perspicuous, exact, attentive to slight differences, and the vicious habit of blundering, with the painful consciousness of only half knowing the meaning of what he says or what he reads, is done away with.

The Educational Department in Japan has made most laudable efforts to overcome the difficulty of obtaining

students who shall speak English fluently and correctly. If we consider the circumstances of the case it is no matter of surprise that the schools which are the feeders of the two greatest seats of learning in Japan, the *Daigaku* (or University of Tokio) and the *Kobu Dai-gaku* (or Imperial College of Engineering) have been deficient in supplying pupils in sufficient numbers who know the English language so as to make it a ready instrument in their further and advanced studies. This language being the key to almost all the knowledge which is required under the new system, it is a matter of urgent importance that instruction in it should be most judiciously communicated and should be of the best kind. No books of an inferior quality should be presented to the pupil's eye, no defective examples of colloquial English should fall on his ear. Exact translations should be required of native texts into English, and idiomatic English should be turned into idiomatic Japanese. The use of fine words should be carefully avoided, though they may happen to correspond exactly with an elegant form of expression in Japanese,—until the plain English of everyday life and of such men as Faraday, Huxley and a host of other able men have been mastered. If it be a matter of some difficulty even for an English scholar to use proper derivatives from the classical languages, how much more arduous a task is it for a Japanese, who can count his years study upon his fingers, to attain to an adequate use of such terms.

The precise faults attributed to Mrs. Malaprop are not to be charged against Japanese, but there are other faults of a not less remarkable character.

This subject has been dwelt upon because it lies at the basis of Japanese National Education. Every intelligent native is anxious to learn English, because through English his other subjects are to be studied. In every form he attacks it, and by his diligence he very soon acquires sufficient knowledge to read Peter Parley's Universal History, or to dabble in Mr. Quackenbos' works on English Grammar and Natural Philosophy. As he advances he ventures upon the same gentleman's Elements of Rhetoric, with a view to becoming an elegant speaker. All this is admirable, and with thoroughly revised editions of some of these books much good might come of it. Japanese youths like coming over their lessons so that the very words of the books they use become part of their minds. They educate their *te* in this manner, just as a violinist cultivates his wrist. This is all very well, and if the books they used were the *divi* of philosophers and grammarians like the Indian *sutras*, it would be better, but still something more is required. We want them to think and reflect and compare and use taste and judgment in addition to all this. Our opinion is that with every act of imitation or repetition, a judgment, an inference, or a contrast and comparison should be made by the pupil under the guidance of his master.

“THE cunning schemes of foreigners” has for some time been a pet phrase with the Japanese press and it is again produced in an article of the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* upon the Silk-worms' egg trade, which we translate in another column. Constant use of the phrase may perhaps have led the Japanese to think that it is a truthful one, but they must allow foreigners to feel that more proof should be brought forward to substantiate it before they can plead guilty to the epithet. What term would the writer in the *Mai Nichi* apply to his own recommendation of a combination amongst the silk-worms' egg merchants? Not the word ‘cunning’ we imagine, for that clearly is only intended for foreign and not native application; and yet, were such a suggestion to emanate from foreigners we may be sure that the term would not be omitted. The attempted combination of

merchants engaged in a certain trade is a favorite scheme of the Japanese financier or trader, and the Government have not hitherto failed to promote or assist the movement. The plan has been tried in silk and tea, and the article we now translate shows how it has also been done in silk worm's eggs. But its duration has been short lived and the present suggestion is not likely to have any greater success. It is impossible for such an association to give satisfaction to all its clients, and quarrels as to the division of the proceeds of the cards would soon end in the combination being broken up; whilst the money necessities of many smaller dealers would keep a number of them aloof from the arrangement at its commencement.

The whole economic question of the trade in silk-worm's eggs is one of great importance to Japan, and it is one which should be carefully considered by the Government. The subject has frequently been discussed in this Review, and we can but reiterate the opinion already expressed, that the trade is one which should be prohibited altogether. The export of eggs cuts directly at the throat of Japan's trade in raw silk; the latter is the staple of her exporting wealth and yet, with her own hand, does Japan now give to other countries the very means of competing with it. Instead of arguing for trade combinations, the *Mai Nichi* would do greater service to the country by urging the abolition of the export of eggs altogether; the former, if successful, can but bring small profit to a few dealers, if unsuccessful, as would probably be the case, still less profit; whilst the latter would increase both the demand and the value of Japan's principal export.

The *Mai Nichi* has tabulated the number and value of egg-cards exported during the past eleven years; in figures which show some divergence from those of the British Consular Returns, but not to any very great extent, whilst they are nearly similar during the last five years. This trade was at its highest from 1868 to 1873, during which period the annual export amounted to about one million and a half in number and two and a half millions of yen in value. For the five years ending with 1878, the annual export averaged one million in number and 800,000 yen in value—showing that, although the quantity exported has only been reduced by one third—the value of the trade has been reduced more than double that extent. Again, looking at the value of the export of raw silk during the five years, (which averaged nine millions of dollars per annum), we find that the proportion borne to it by the business in silk-worm's eggs does not exceed nine per cent. It is true that during the six years from 1868 to 1873, that proportion stood at twenty-one per cent, but it will be admitted that such years were exceptional and that the present time forms a better criterion of the trade. It is not, indeed, improbable that—from natural causes—this business will continue to decrease, as Italy appears to have succeeded, thanks to the *système Pasteur*, in checking the disease which has caused her so much loss in late years. By this system the eggs are carefully watched under the microscope, and each one showing signs of disease is at once destroyed, so that none but healthy moths are produced, and the succeeding progeny of eggs is thus ensured to be equally healthy. But to a certain extent Italy is still desirous of drawing her supplies from Japan, and although her actual requirements may only be half what is now offered for sale, it would, undoubtedly, be to the interests of this country to abandon that trade altogether in the certainty that it would materially increase the business done in raw silk—a business which, large as it is,—must be capable of still further expansion.

WE have elsewhere referred to the duty which, we consider, devolves upon the Government in connection with the reported forgeries of Kinsatsu, but some further matters of detail may here be mentioned. The loss, whatever it may be, must in justice—if not in law—be borne by

the whole country; but that the extent of the loss may be ascertained, and in order that any forged paper still unissued may be kept from circulation, we can see no other course than that all the Treasury notes of the denominations known to have been counterfeited should at once be called in and exchanged for notes against which no suspicion exists; or, should these be insufficient for the purpose, that vouchers be given to the holders until time admits of the Treasury making a new issue. By the aid of the native Banks this course could be pursued promptly throughout the country, the full extent of the forgeries would be ascertained, and any further extension of them be prevented.

WE have searched the native papers in vain for any sensible or practical articles upon the subject of the late Notification referring to silver yen, or upon the present currency crisis. We reproduce one from the *Hochi Shimbun*, which confines itself to generalities and to the statement, which all papers have joined in, that now the fluctuation in paper money would cease. The last number of the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō*, to which we naturally turn for commercial news, recapitulates the action of the Government since it commenced its new coinage in 1871; and points out that, although suspicions were raised as to the possible policy of the mint after the Foreign Directorate was removed in 1875, these suspicions have been changed into complete confidence by the annual assays made by foreign mints on the Japanese coin. The *Bukka* further indulges in the expectation that the Japanese yen will, in time, form the currency of the whole of Asia, and that silver from America will be sent to this country for coinage, to supply the wants of commerce in the East. Such a result would indeed be a triumph to Japan, but we fear that it will not be so easy to get accomplished as our contemporary hopes; however, we wish every success to the attempt. The editor of the *Bukka* trusts that the report is true that the Government intend to establish a branch office of the Mint in Tokio, where bullion will be received from the public for coinage, assayed and at once exchanged for yen, after deducting the cost of mintage and freight to Osaka, thus saving delay and interest. He then proceeds to remind his countrymen that the present deficit of trade against Japan amounts to four or five millions per annum, which will have to be paid to foreigners in silver yen; and that if the present state of trade continues for many years, no money will remain in the country to make up the deficiency. He therefore urges every body to do their utmost to increase the national productions, so that the tables may be reversed and bullion be imported to pay foreign debts towards Japan.

TREATY Revision discussion has, for some time, languished for want of any new element to revive it; but the *Fuso Shinchi* takes the occasion of the late ministerial changes to state that fresh energy having now been imparted to the negotiations, some hope should exist that they will yet be carried through, and the country be thus saved from being "a disgrace before the world." We agree with our contemporary that it is high time some practical results were seen or heard of from the Commission which is supposed to have been sitting for several months in Tokio, and we would add that foreigners, as well as Japanese, are heartily tired at the delay which has occurred. Treaty revision has been so long talked about and written about, that both the negotiators and the public must be sick of the subject.

WHEN Admiral Fitzroy first instituted his system of storm-signals, his ideas met with a good deal of unfavourable criticism and ridicule. Being based upon strictly scientific principles the plan proved eminently successful; it was gradually introduced in most countries, and has been the means of effecting enormous saving of life and property. An

example of the truth of the predictions made under the system occurred recently in England, when intelligence was sent from America, that a great storm might be expected to occur in the United Kingdom. The verification of the announcement is thus related in the *Whitehall Review*. "The storm which the Yankees prophesied, though somewhat post-dated, lost none of its force in its delay. The Orleans Club suffered perhaps the greatest damage. The conservatory has died a *paneless* death, not one square of glass remaining; the ball-room, with its beautiful parquet floor, is completely disfigured, the *débris* lying in heaps of broken glass and iron. Injury to the extent of over £600 was inflicted, and the card-players were appalled by the deafening uproar of the elements and the noise of the hail on the zinc roof, which entirely drowned their voices. Vegetable marrows were cut in half in the garden, and the smooth stretch of lawn was perforated to the depth of two inches with clean-cut indentations an inch in diameter. On the Monday, notwithstanding, numbers came down to avoid the bank holidayites: *inter alios*, a Royal party, composed of the Crown Prince and Princess of Baden and their suite. Great sympathy is felt for a giant strawberry-grower, who suffered most severely by the ravages of the storm, glass to the amount of over £500 being broken. At Kew, nearly 700 squares of twenty-one ounce glass were broken. In the Temperate House there were 3,000 broken squares; in the New Range nearly 2,600; in No. 4 House, 1,000; and in Succulent House 800. Altogether about 16,000 squares were broken, of which 5,000 were from 2 feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 9 inches. The hailstones as a rule were not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter; six of them were found to weigh four and a half ounces."

THE BALL TO PROFESSOR NORDENSKJÖLD.

The achievement of the *Vega* expedition cannot fail to command enthusiasm in every part of the world, and it will remain an honor to Japan to have been the first country to welcome the successful explorers after their adventurous and tedious voyage. Last week we recorded the particulars of a banquet given in Tokio to the members of the expedition, and this week we have to chronicle the entertainment in their honour, last Tuesday night, at the Yokohama United Club. It must be open to question whether a dancing party formed the most appropriate entertainment that could have been offered to the learned professor and his scientific companions, but there can be no doubt that it was the most enjoyable amusement the community could have selected for their own pleasure, and we were glad to notice that one or two of the guests of the evening were also able to share in it. We cannot question, however, that all the guests will have accepted the compliment that was intended and if, perhaps, somewhat *ennuyés* by being spectators only of a Yokohama Ball, they will have goodnaturedly derived their pleasure from seeing the enjoyment of so many people assembled to do them honor.

Towards midnight the company sat down to supper, which was presided over by Dr. A. J. C. Geerts, who acted as the representative of the reception committee, Mr. Keswick being vice-chairman. The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman in the following terms:—

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

Permettez-moi de vous proposer un toast au Professeur Nordenskjöld, l'infatigable navigateur, le grand explorateur des régions arctiques, et aux membres de l'Expedition scientifique suédoise de la *Véga*.

Le Japon a eu la bonne fortune de recevoir le premier l'expédition, après le brillant succès par lequel elle vient de se rendre à jamais mémorable, en trouvant, au travers des glaces, un passage au Nord-Est.

Qui de nous ne se sent pas le cœur plein d'admiration pour ces hommes illustres qui ont réussi, les premiers, à jeter, au Nord, un pont entre les deux grands Océans du monde; qui, en disant adieu à leur patrie, à leurs enfants, à leur famille, ont renouvelé une entreprise qui avait échoué seize fois avant eux; qui ont déployé dans cette longue et périlleuse navigation une énergie et un courage sans pareil; qui, après avoir vécu plus d'une année au milieu des nuits et des froids arctiques, ont amené cet heureux navire, la *Véga*, la brillante étoile de la *Lyre*, et les hardis marins qui la montent, en bonne santé à Yokohama; qui ont montré, dans l'accomplissement de leur immortelle mission un zèle si ardent que les frimas des glacières les plus formidables n'ont pu le refroidir; qui enfin ont prouvé

une fois de plus la vérité du proverbe: "C'est dans les grands dangers qu'on voit les grands courages."

Honneur donc à ces hôtes illustres! Honneur surtout à l'homme éminent qui a dirigé avec tant de succès cette magnifique expédition, au Professeur Nordenskjöld!

La nation Suédoise est connue de tous pour être l'un de ces nobles peuples du Nord qui cultivent avec un zèle ardent les sciences et les arts; elle a été le berceau de beaucoup de savants illustres, les Berzelius, les Linné, les Thunberg, les Fries et bien d'autres dont la réputation est universelle. Mais ce sont surtout les voyages d'exploration arctique qui ont attiré son attention et ses efforts.

Le Professeur Nordenskjöld et le commandant Pallander ont une réputation dans le monde entier comme navigateurs expérimentés à travers les régions polaires. Et cependant, lorsque la *Véga* a quitté la Suède, ces vaillants marins n'en ont pas moins entendu, au milieu des nombreux et chaleureux adieux de leurs familles, de leurs compatriotes, retentir, comme un écho de fâcheux augures, ces paroles décourageantes: "Vous ne passerez jamais le Cap Tchélouskin."

Et pourtant, Mesdames et Messieurs, ce terrible Cap, la *Véga* l'a franchi! Et depuis que le monde existe, c'est la première fois qu'un navire triomphe de cet obstacle, considéré comme insurmontable.

Je suis heureux de constater que la population étrangère de Yokohama, qui compte dans son sein représentants de tant de nationalités diverses, a accueilli avec un chaleureux empressement l'idée de féliciter les membres de l'expédition suédoise et de leur souhaiter cordialement la bienvenue dans ce port.

Professeur Nordenskjöld et membres de l'expédition de la *Véga*, au nom de la communauté de Yokohama, je vous félicite de tout cœur de votre succès; je suis heureux d'être son interprète, dans ce pays qui forme la limite de l'extrême Orient civilisé, où à vécun, il y a un siècle (1775-76) un de vos compatriotes, le professeur Thunberg, qui y a été, avec les Hollandais de l'ancienne Décima, l'un des premiers pionniers de la science et de la civilisation.

Au professeur Nordenskjöld! A l'expédition Suédoise!

The toast, it is needless to say, was received with enthusiasm, only to be renewed after Professor Nordenskjöld finished his reply, which was as follows:—

Mesdames et Messieurs!—Il me faudrait une éloquence bien supérieure à celle que je possède, pour répondre dignement au toast enthousiaste et savant que le Président vient de porter à l'expédition suédoise de la *Véga*.

Je constate que les deux nations qui sont représentées ici à mes côtés se sont occupées, depuis plusieurs siècles, des explorations arctiques: les Hollandais en tâchant de voyager de l'Océan Atlantique à la Chine par le passage de l'Est et les Russes en allant, tant par terre que par mer, explorer les côtes de l'Océan arctique. Nous savons tous, qu'ils ont apporté bien des découvertes importantes, et facilité le voyage que nous venons d'accomplir, quoiqu'ils n'eussent pas réussi à résoudre le problème entièrement. Ceci est dû principalement à la circonstance, que dans ce temps-là on ne se servait pas encore de la navigation à vapeur. Vous faire un exposé un peu complet de tous les voyages arctiques antérieurs, faits par différentes nations dont nous voyons ici les représentants, serait impossible ce moment.

Je veux donc me borner, mesdames et messieurs, à vous exprimer mes chaleureux remerciements pour la réception cordiale que l'expédition suédoise a reçue au Japon en général, et surtout de la communauté de ce port, qui nous a offert la splendide fête d'aujourd'hui. —A la communauté de Yokohama!

Mr. Keswick then rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has fallen to my lot to have the honour to propose a toast which, I am sure, will at your hands meet with no less cordial a response than the one which preceded it. I need not to say that it is that of Captain Pallander and the Officers of the *Véga*. (Hear hear.)

The expedition which has proved so brilliant a success was a two-fold achievement, being a triumph of science, which initiated it, and of navigation, which brought it to a grand conclusion.

Captain Pallander (whom we all regret to learn is absent to-night in consequence of indisposition), when he embarked on the enterprise which has brought the *Véga* to Yokohama by paths hitherto unknown, did not do so, aided alone by courage, skill, and hope, but he carried with him into the project a wide experience, gained in many a previous Arctic expedition, for it is a long time since, to Captain Pallander, those uttermost parts of the earth were wholly unfamiliar.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, while we congratulate Captain Pallander and the country from which he springs upon the successful termination of an unique undertaking, we must not forget the other officers of the now famous little vessel, each of whom will during all his life be able to look back, with a pride which we might envy, upon his participation in the discovery of the North-East Passage. The nationality of Sweden is not alone represented in the officers of the *Véga*, but Russia, Italy, and Denmark each contributed to the number of those intrepid explorers, and there is not a member of one of those nationalities here present who will not be justly proud of the fact. From Captain Pallander to the humblest on board, each demands to be remembered by us to-night, as having supplied his share to the grand achievement.

There is nothing more that it is necessary for me to say on a subject so eloquent in itself, and I conclude by asking you to drink to the health of all those gallant men, and long may they live to pursue the pacific paths of science, forgetting those of war.

The toast, having been received with applause was acknowledged by Lieutenant BRUSWITZ, who spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—I regret that my too limited acquaintance with the English language, forces me to confine myself to only

a few words in thanking you for your kindness towards Captain Pallander and the officers and crew of the *Yega*. The captain will highly appreciate the flattering words in which you have rendered homage to his nautical abilities and to his success. I am extremely grieved that illness has prevented him from accepting to-day your flattering invitation, and it is an agreeable duty to me to utter a few cordial words. Permit me to express to you my warmest thanks in the name of the captain, the officers, and the crew of the *Yega*, and be assured of our profound gratitude for the brilliant reception which you have given us to-day."—(Cheers).

The concluding toast of the evening was proposed by General T. B. Van Buren in the following characteristic speech:—

"It has just been announced to me that I am expected to propose the toast of the evening, which, I need not say, is 'The Ladies'; and I appeal to the ladies themselves to decide whether it is a fair thing that this most important and delicate subject should be thus committed to me without the slightest opportunity to prepare fitting phrases to do it justice. Elaborate, eloquent and carefully prepared tributes have been rendered this evening to the scientists and heroes who have brought to a successful issue one of the most marvellous voyages of the world; but this toast, to which science and bravery always bow down, is to be draped only in the poor words that may spring to my lips on the moment, and I am left to chance phrases in which to express my admiration for this most admirable sex. (Laughter). The fact is some of the committee are bachelors, and I fear confirmed ones! (Laughter). I hesitate to say that they did not appreciate the sacredness of the subject, because I am going home alone, and it is a dark night. (Laughter.) I think it may perhaps be charged that the idea was entertained by them, that, upon such a topic, one should be always prepared to speak; and perhaps they also hoped by taking me thus unawares to get at the real sentiments of my heart before I had time to conceal them in ambiguous phrases. Well, they shall have them. Many persons reverence science in its varied forms. Most people worship bravery, but show me the man who does not love woman and I will point you to one. 'That hath no music in his soul.' 'Who is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoil,' and who, in the words of a distinguished American officer, should 'be shot on the spot.' (Great laughter and applause). I think I detect in your responses to this sentiment several grades of assent. The ladies of course agree with it. The good round laughter of the married men evidences their approval, although I would there were a little more enthusiasm about; but that is the real thing—that joyous, full-hearted 'Amen,' that is heard in the laughter (it must be) of the lovers who thus eagerly give voice to their approval. There is a thin unmelodious cackling, however, that I detected in the general hilarity, which I am sure must have proceeded from those crusty old fellows who know their duty but do it not. (Laughter.) Ever since Adam opened his dazed and delighted eyes upon the fairest creation of the Divine hand—(Here the band in the hall-room struck up a loud air which it took a half dozen gentlemen some minutes to put a stop to.) The speaker remarked that he did not think the band should be blamed for their enthusiasm over the toast, but he did not like to receive quite so long-unstained applause until his remarks were finished. Reassuming, he said:—'Where was I when the applause began? Oh, I think at Adam. (Laughter). Well, ever since Adam was in that state of mind, all down through rolling ages until now, woman has, under Heaven, been the moving spirit of the world. She has been the inspiration of the poet, the writer, the orator, the statesman, the soldier. Wars have been fought on her account, great enterprises have been brought to successful issues through her influence; the noblest deeds of valour have been dedicated to her service; the sublimest sacrifices have been made by her; homes have been created and beautified by her presence; her smiles have irradiated the dismal abodes of poverty and the cells of the imprisoned. Senates have been controlled by her, and she has reigned, and even now reigns over great empires. What more shall I say? She is not the equal of man, any more of the sterner sex. True, she writes well, she toils well, she endures well, she speaks well, she thinks well. As wife, mother, sister, sweetheart, friend, she is everything; but for climbing poles she is not a success. (Laughter). In some such highly intellectual and refined pursuits man is doubtless her superior; but enough.—The man, I have said, who does not love her should be carried out—he but cumber the ground. Fill your glasses then, my friends, and drink to the ladies and especially the ladies of Yokohama and Tokio.' (Thunders of applause.)

After supper, dancing was kept up until nearly 3 a.m., when the company separated. By kind permission of the Captain and Officers of the *Richmond*, the band of that vessel played its usual excellent music during the evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertion or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

TO THE EDITOR, "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Letters have appeared in your columns, under the signatures of "X" and "Y," which dealt with a subject so momentous that one feels justified in offering some additional testimony from other sources, calculated to make clearer the two points under consideration. Those points appear to be:—

1.—The general question—Ought the course of education provided by a Government to embrace teachings which are chiefly speculative, to the virtual disregard of what is practically useful.

2.—Are the seeds of Nihilism being sown here, as has been done in Russia—the fruits being social disorganization and revolutionary peril?

On the first point, Prof. Virchow has been quoted as depreciating the expenditure of public resources in teaching, as truths, scientific hypotheses not yet established. And it is well worthwhile to note that in his preface to the English edition of Haeckel's "Freedom of Science and Teaching," (which is a reply to Virchow), Prof. Huxley says; "I doubt whether it is the business of a teacher to plunge the young mind into the difficult problems concerning the origin of the existing condition of things. I am disposed to think, that the brief period of school-life would be better spent in obtaining an acquaintance with nature, as it is; in fact for laying a firm foundation in the further knowledge which is needed for the critical examination of the dogmas, whether scientific or anti-scientific, which are presented to the adult mind."

To the same effect writes Herbert Spencer (among other good remarks) in the first chapter of his book on *Education*: "Not only ought we to cease from the more unthinking adoption of the current fashion in education, which has no better warrant than any other fashion; but we must also rise above that rude, empirical style of judging displayed by those more intelligent people who do bestow some care in overseeing the cultivation of their children's minds. It must not suffice simply to think that such information will be useful in after life, or that this kind of knowledge is of more practical value than that; but we must seek out some process of estimating their respective values, so that as far as possible we may positively know which are most deserving of attention." p. 31.

Here is the pith of the whole matter:—*During the brief period of school and college life, what is most deserving of attention?*

As to the second question—the spread of Nihilism—there are perhaps no better sources of information than the two novels "Fathers and Sons," and "Virgin Soil," written by Turgénieff—a litterateur who, when himself at the University, sympathized with the then proposed political changes; so much so, as to be called "The American." In "Fathers and Sons," which exhibits Nihilism as it was in 1861, we observe that the book opens with an account of the return home of Aroudi, a young graduate of the University. Bazarof, another prominent character, had also been "sent to the University," thus showing what manner of seed-sowing it was that led to such results as are indicated by these recent telegrams:—

"ONESSA, July 23.—The Karkhoff Military Tribunal has just tried — and —, students of the Karkhoff Veterinary College."

"CHRISTIANA, August 21.—Two Russian students, Nihilists, have been arrested at the Wadson—the Russian Government having demanded their extradition."

The significance of these things is plain enough, and painful enough; and after reading such tragic brevities, it seems like an anti-climax to inquire into the probable origin and force of this strange term which, under the guise of a negation, "connotes" a terrific power for mischief.

It may, however, conveniently close the warning which has been given, as to the possible—nay, probable—effects of this demoralizing element upon the rising generation of Japan, if one more quotation is added: it is from the "Leisure Hour."

"Nihilism.—About the origin of this word there is some discussion. Its adoption in Russia is certainly due to its being used by M. Ivan de Tourgenieff, in one of his romances. But the word was already familiar in the works of metaphysicians; as where M. Royer Collard speaks of 'the scepticism, or Nihilism, which characterizes the philosophy of these last times.' M. Victor Hugo also uses the word in saying 'The denial of the Infinite leads straight to Nihilism! The political Nihilists are supposed to make practical annihilation of all accepted beliefs and authorities. The leaders may propose to reconstruct society after the destruction of existing social order; but the usual end of a political chaos is a despotism and military rule.'

If the dispensers of state education "sow the wind" of reckless speculation now, the generation that is coming on the stage of action may be expected to "reap the whirlwind" of disorganization and terrorism in a few years; and it should never be forgotten that each generation is trustee for the well-being of its immediate successor.

Yours, &c.,

Z.

TO THE EDITOR, "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR:—With reference to your note in last Saturday's paper, on the danger and obstructions caused by drays in Main Street, however useful and pertinent your suggestion may be, that these ponderous carts should be made to "go the round," I beg to assure you that such a consummation, however devoutly to be wished, is impossible of attainment under our present municipal system. What you, and other journalists, if you will allow me to say so, as well as all other foreign residents in Yokohama, have to do, is to work towards the institution of a better plan of local government. At present carters, coolies,

policemen, and robbers, all do what seems good in their own eyes.

You allude to a carriage accident occurring out of the selfishness or carelessness of a drayman. Of the selfishness of these irresponsible individuals, in making either side of the road occupied by their vehicles impassable, I could cite innumerable instances. Of their carelessness, for the moment, I will only mention one. Not two months ago I was passing up Water Street, in a jinrikisha drawn by a skillful and experienced coolie, who endeavoured to pass where there was as much room as ordinarily can be found between two ponderous drays. The movement of an unwatched horse, brought the near fore wheel of the first cart, into so obtuse an angle with the near hind wheel of the rear one, that the hand carriage in which I was riding was literally squeezed to pieces. Neither myself nor my driver being blind, or lame, or gouty, we both escaped without personal injury.

I appreciate your efforts to make dray-owners and their vulgar Jehus understand that they are not the lords in fee-simple of the streets of the Yokohama Settlement; but you must go deeper than the skin which can only be scarred by mere remonstrance, before you can ameliorate this and even worse abuses.

Yours truly,

B.

Yokohama, Sept. 22, 1879.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 16th September.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Kandahar stating that the Ameer has summoned the troops at Herat and Balkh and the Gilzai tribes to Cabul for a jihad (holy war).

LONDON, September 23rd, 1879.

The Zulu Chiefs have signed conditions of peace.

From the *North China Daily News*.

Bombay, 14th September.

The mutineers at Cabul are leaderless, but they are endeavouring to incite the neighbouring tribes to attack the flank of the column at Shutar Garden Pass, which the British have occupied.

In a letter from the Ameer, after the outbreak, he declares his sincere friendship; but the Indian Government are somewhat distrustful of the sincerity of his protestations, and General Roberts has asked him to prove his friendship.

The frontier is quiet, and Candahar remains tranquil.

Bombay, 15th September.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Simla stating that the complicity of the Ameer of Afghanistan in the late outbreak is undoubted, that a large army is covering Cabul and communication is cut off.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the Editor.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MUIJI 12TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 27TH DAY, DO-YO-III.

DIED.

J'ai la douleur d'annoncer la mort subite de mon bien-aimé cousin MONSIEUR MAURICE VERHAEGE DE NAYER, Consul de Belgique.

MAURICE DE HEMPTINNE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre* arrived from Hongkong this morning, bringing the London mail of 8th August, and Marseilles' dates two days later. The O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, left for San Francisco, last Sunday afternoon. There has been no homeward mail despatched via Hongkong, this week, owing to the

alteration in the sailing day of the steamers, necessitated by the change of monsoon. The P. & O. S.S. *China* will, however, leave on Thursday next, at daylight. The Shanghai and way port steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, with the London mails of 15th August, left Hongkong for this port at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd instant.

The other hunting schooner *Lottie* arrived in Mississippi Bay last night. She has 64 skins on board, and reports the *Mary Bohm*, with over 70 skins, and the schooner *Otago*, with 69 skins. Only one of the four men who left by the *Jupiter*, Auguste Nobly, now survives, two were drowned and one died.

The U. S. man-of-war *Ashuelot*, left this morning for Kobe, en route for Shanghai. The *Mowagahela* also left for San Francisco to-day.

We have to call attention to the alteration in the hour of the departure of the steamers for Shanghai and way-ports. They will in future leave at four p.m. instead of six, and no cargo will be received after two o'clock.

It was reported in town, on Wednesday, that the S.S. *Egean*, which left here at the end of last July for New York, has put into Gallo for repairs. The vessel had over one million pounds of tea as cargo.

We call attention to the announcement which has appeared in the daily papers that Mr. Vernon will take a farewell benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, on Monday evening next, the 29th instant. The Opera chosen for the occasion, *Ginevieve de Brabant*, is such a general favourite, and the Vernon Opera Company have already shown themselves so capable of producing it satisfactorily, that Mr. Vernon should secure a crowded audience for his benefit, altogether apart from his own claims upon the patronage of the Yokohama public.

The first assay of Base Ball, after the hot weather, was had on last Tuesday, when the Yokohama Club met the U. S. Navy. The weather was threatening all day, but in the afternoon it cleared up and was even more favourable than if the sun had been shining. The Navy won the toss and sent their opponents to the bat, but they were unable to take any advantage of it and retired for a cypher. The Navy were evidently in better order, and made things lively by running up 3 runs in three innings; the B. B. C. at the 3rd even innings had failed to break their melancholy list of cyphers. The Navy continued to add steadily to their score, until, at the close of the 7th inning, they were 16, while Yokohama had a rather weak looking 3. In the two last innings, matters were somewhat reversed and Yokohama ran up 11 more runs, mainly obtained through Mr. Halsey's change in pitching. The play of both clubs in the field showed lack of practice, but the Navy had the game in their hands from the start. Their catcher is a wonder and the way he disposes of the ball, is a play in itself. The hot weather seemed to have played sad havoc with the B. B. C's. They had frequent akiers, but as frequently refused them. They threw wide, high and everywhere but in the right direction, while their opponents never refused a good offer, and generally threw straight and to the right place. We hope to see another match before long, but it will take Yokohama a lot of hard practice before they can face such a team as won yesterday.

The following is the score:—

NAVY.		YOKOHAMA B. B. C.	
	O. R.		O. R.
Barber. 1B.	5 1	Merriman. LF.	2 3
McCrae. LF.	3 3	Mudgett. C.	2 3
Whiting. 3B.	2 2	Knox. 1B.	3 2
Seymour. 2B.	4 1	Van Buren. 3B.	2 2
Ouinby. RF.	2 2	Lacy. 2B.	3 2
Kabernagle. C.	1 3	Hepburn. P.	4 0
Biddle. CF.	5 1	Churchill. CF.	5 0
Almy. SS.	3 2	Whitmore. RF.	3 1
Halsey. P.	2 3	Denison. SS.	3 1
	27 18		27 14
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
Navy	0 1 2 1 1 4 7 2 0		18
Yokohama	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 5 6		14

We are in receipt of a copy of a Calcutta paper called the *Asian Sporting Newspaper*, which contains a full and detailed account of our Race Meeting of May last, and the following original remarks in relation thereto:—"We call the attention of our readers to our account of the Yokohama Races, furnished

"us by the gentleman who races and rides there as Mr. Mori-sou. He is a brother of a well-known Tirthoot sportsman."

Indiscreet journalism is one of the mildest epithets that can be applied to the Japanese press. Statements are constantly being given which require contradiction, and the merest rumors are at once retailed by our native contemporaries as facts. We give in our Japanese column some of these latest contradictions, and we feel sure that many others have yet to follow. The Osaka arrests have naturally formed a grand occasion for the wildest reports, and it would not be very astonishing to find that the whole history of the reported forgeries and their extent turns out to be imaginary. In the meantime, we hear that the Osaka editors have been forbidden to publish any more reports in connection with Mr. Fujita Denzaburo.

The *Osaka Shimpō* gave what appears to be the most probable reason for the arrest of Mr. Fujita, a step on the part of the police authorities which has excited much speculation as to the actual cause. The *Osaka Shimpō* stated, that the arrest was made in consequence of Fujita being implicated in a fraud upon the Government in connection with some counterfeit paper money. It appears that this counterfeit money was made some years ago in Germany, and brought to Japan by one of Fujita's accomplices. During the south-western rebellion in 1877, the Government deposited with Fujita temporarily, yen 3,000,000 and he managed to substitute for it counterfeit money to the same amount. Thus the Government were made the means of distributing the false kinsatsu throughout the country, when they withdrew their deposit from Fujita. Although the Tokio papers are silent on the subject, it seems that simultaneously with the arrest of Fujita in Osaka, the premises of his firms branches in Yamaguchi, Nagasaki and Tokio, were visited by the local police at those places and a careful examination made of all the books, documents, money, etc., found in the main buildings and godowns. Commenting upon the arrest and the peculiar circumstances attending it the *Nichiichi Shimbun* of yesterday remarks, that "although the counterfeiting of the paper money may be made the ostensible cause of Fujita's apprehension, still we cannot positively assert that such is the only and immediate reason for it." Our contemporary points out that while counterfeiting is no doubt a very grave offence still it is by no means a rare one, and that ordinarily the duty of investigating crimes of the kind and arresting the offenders falls upon the local police and not those of the capital, except in cases when the crime is committed in Tokio. It seems that it has been the invariable practice hitherto, when the Tokio police hear of an offence being committed in any of the provinces, to instruct the local authorities, who then take action. In this instance, however, Fujita was arrested before the Osaka police knew anything about it. It also appears that the Tokio officers put up a notice on the gate of the temple of Manshuji, at Sakai, that a branch office of the Tokio police Bureau, was established there. From all the circumstances the inference is drawn that something has occurred of considerably more importance than counterfeiting *sansu*. Indeed, some go so far as to assert that Fujita was the leading spirit in a formidable conspiracy against the Government.

We learn that permission has now been given to Fujita & Co., in Osaka, to carry on their business as before, and that all the members of the firm remaining in Osaka held a meeting on the 19th instant, and decided to appoint Hisahara Ikutaro, a nephew of Fujita Denzaburo, Acting Manager of the firm during the detention of Fujita in prison.

The native papers mention that the number of persons who have been arrested on the charge of being accomplices of Fujita, since the date of his arrest, up to the 20th instant, amounts to over sixty. The charge against them has now been definitely stated to be the forgery of Kinsatsu, as previously rumoured. It is also said, that all the prisoners will be brought up to Tokio in the beginning of next month, for trial.

To-day has been a Bank holiday in honor of the Tir Nationale of our Swiss fellow residents, who have had a splendid afternoon for their favourite annual gathering. For those who do not care about rifle shooting, the opportunity has been a good one to take a two days' holiday in the country.

The following is a list of the winners at the shooting matches:—

CIBLE PATRIE.

1st.	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bocker.
2nd	...	...	...	...	" Cha. Ziegler.
3rd	...	...	...	...	" P. Beretta.
4th	...	...	...	...	" O. Schinne.
5th	...	...	...	...	" A. Wolff.
6th	...	...	...	...	" H. Busch.
7th	...	...	...	...	" E. Grob.
8th	...	...	...	...	" G. Giussani.
9th	...	...	...	...	" H. Andersen.

CIBLE A POINTS.

1st	...	...	...	...	Mr. O. Schinne.
2nd	...	...	...	...	" G. Giussani.
3rd	...	...	...	...	" P. Beretta.
4th	...	...	...	...	" F. Abegg.
5th	...	...	...	...	" E. Grob.

CIBLES TOURNANTES.

1st	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. Beretta.
2nd	...	...	...	...	" O. Schinne.
3rd	...	...	...	...	" O. Stiebel.
4th	...	...	...	...	" H. Deck.
5th	...	...	...	...	" G. Giussani.

The Japanese have had another port opened to their trade in Corea, the treaty about which will be found in another column, but Gensan is not the place they are so anxious to get as the town of Nikawa, said to be the most important place after the capital, from which it is only separated by a broad level road of about 18 miles. The Coreans have, however, so far objected to its being opened to foreign trade, and some further time must elapse before Japan can gain this next concession.

The Y. A. R. C. have arranged their programme for the Autumn Regatta, to take place on Thursday, the 16th October, and there is good promise for some well contested races. We are glad to see that Tokio enters the list against Yokohama and that some of our best men are evidently preparing themselves for a severe struggle. The Y. A. R. C. look to Messrs. Gaspar, Fraser, Hamilton and Litchfield to bring their colours to the front, whilst Tokio's hopes, we understand, rest upon a very formidable crew composed of Messrs. Strange, Trevithick, Morris and Whitney. The following crews have been selected for the "Club Fours":—The *Old White Boat*:—Gordon, Walstab, J. Walter and F. Walker. The *American*:—Harris, Uloth, Boag and Hunt. The *Black Boat*:—Maxwell, Grosser, Hawkins and Whitmore. All crews are now practising daily, and by next Saturday they will probably have settled down to work sufficiently to enable us to make another note of their prospects. In addition to the Club events, a prize has also been reserved for men-of-war's cutters.

The *Osaka Shōkū Nippo* reports a speech delivered by Mr. Godai, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 20th instant, which we take the liberty of condensing. He stated that he considered forgery was not the cause of the arrests, basing his belief "on the way in which Fujita & Co. paid the money and upon the characters of Fujita and Nakano, who would be incapable of committing such an offence." He disbelieved the report that 3,000,000 yen had been counterfeited upon the grounds that such a quantity could not have been imported secretly into the country, that the machinery to make them here could also not have been imported, and that out of 100,000 yen examined at the 1st National Bank, not a single spurious one was discovered, which would show that the proportion of bad notes could not be as stated in the newspapers. Mr. Godai concluded by saying that the Chamber believed there was not so much forged paper in circulation as reported, and added "I can confidently say that in case any merchants in the city should sustain loss by the forged 2 yen paper money, this Chamber will hold itself responsible for their loss and make it good." On being asked how he proposed that the Chamber should take that responsibility, Mr. Godai replied that the Government had not yet notified the existence of any forged paper, and that as it has been the custom of both the Government and the people to examine the *sansu* by the eye only and without the use of a magnifying glass, no blame could attach to persons who unknowingly accepted forged paper from their neglect to use a glass capable of magnifying 400 diameters! The Government could not therefore see them punished. The members

of the Osaka Chamber were satisfied with Mr. Godai's statement, and the bankers are said to have agreed that they would continue to accept the two yen satsu without question.

In H. B. M.'s Court for Japan, judgment was given this morning in the case of *Pagdon v. Cope*, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of \$175.50, the estimated value of some second-hand sails entrusted by him to the defendant, an auctioneer, for sale. There were considerable contradictions in the evidence, but His Honour found for the defendant on the principal issues, allowing the plaintiff the sum of \$3.50, being the amount of commission charged by the defendant. No costs were allowed. The case was reported *in extenso* in the *Daily Mail* and the judgment will appear in full on Monday.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column, announcing that Mdme. and Maestro Hirlemann, will give a musical entertainment in the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday evening next, when they will be assisted by several amateurs. From the notices which have appeared in the journals of the different places already visited by Mdme. and Maestro Hirlemann, the musical portion of the Yokohama public may look forward to an evening's amusement of no ordinary kind. Mdme. Hirlemann's rendition of the title role in the opera chosen for her introduction to us, *Les Noces de Jeannette*, has been mentioned in the following highly commendatory manner by one of our Shanghai contemporaries:—"The performance was of unvaried excellence throughout, and showed how fully entitled Mdme. Hirlemann is to the high position awarded her in the musical and dramatic world. She possesses a splendid soprano voice, rich and full in tone, pure throughout, and of considerable compass—as was amply shown by her wonderful interpretation of the 'Nightingale song,' in the opera with piano and flute accompaniment." Maestro Hirlemann has everywhere won golden opinions for the finish, brilliancy and expression of his pianoforte performances, while his compositions are spoken of as exhibiting remarkable musical ability.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The fifteenth meeting was held on the 12th Sept., 1879, at the Machigaischo, at 10.30 a.m.

President the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The points on the order of the day were fixed as follows:

1. Whether the festival *Nioka-odori* could safely take place.
2. Report by the President about the answer received from H. B. M.'s Consul to the letter addressed by the Kenrei to him, about the burial of Mr. Rose.
3. The situation of the foreign cemetery of Yokohama and its relation to public health.
4. The question whether for large hotels tea-houses etc., a certain number of closets shall be enforced or the reservoirs are to be enlarged.
5. Dr. Geerts' report upon the place at Hiranuma, where cholera-discharges are burnt.
6. *Résumé* of the 14th Meeting of 5th September.

I.—The President wished to ask the opinion of the Members whether the festival *Nioka-odori* (dancing and procession with high cars), which had been postponed by the *Kencho*, on account of the cholera and the hot weather, could now be permitted.

The people living at Takashimacho had collectively asked for permission to celebrate this festival. As the disease was now so much abated in Yokohama and the temperature was no longer excessively high, several members did not think it wise to prohibit the festival any longer upon sanitary grounds, if the people wished to celebrate it.

Consequently it was resolved to grant the permission.

II.—The President reported that the Kenrei had received an answer from H. B. M.'s Consul to the letter addressed to him about the burial of Mr. Rose. In the letter of the Kenrei it was stated that the depth of the grave was by the Board not considered to be sufficient, whilst H. B. M.'s Consul was requested to investigate the matter also. On the proposal of the Board, the Kenrei had suggested in this letter that a ditch filled with lime 1½ feet in thickness, should be made round the grave.

The Kenrei had received an answer from the British Consul, stating that after the police constable Schultz had left the cemetery, the grave of Mr. Rose had been deepened more and that not four but ten bags of lime had been used in the grave. The President wished to ask the members whether they thought it necessary to investigate the matter further, after the statement of H. B. M.'s Consul?

Drs. Kondo, Ninomiya, Geerts, Wheeler and others did not think it necessary to carry out the first proposal of the Board, after the explanation and statement given by H. B. M.'s Consul, but Dr. Geerts, although recognizing that the body, coffin and grave had in this case been disinfected and properly

treated, repeated his statement, made at the former meeting, that the foreign cemetery is badly situated from a sanitary point of view and formed a constant danger for the health of the population of the neighbourhood.

The President observed that the Board had thus resolved to finish the question of the burial of Mr. Rose, after the statement made by the British Consul.

III.—The President remarked that, with reference to the danger of the present situation of the foreign cemetery, as pointed out by Dr. Geerts, he should propose to the Board to investigate the matter fully and to decide first the question whether the foreign cemetery is dangerous for health or not. The Kenrei should then afterwards ask the co-operation of the Consul, select with them another piece of ground for a second cemetery and address the Central Government about the matter.

Dr. Miyajima thought it wise to remove the foreign cemetery considering that the *Kencho* had some years ago already forbidden the people to bury the dead in the immediate vicinity of inhabited places and that the local government had removed all the Japanese graveyards to Kubyama, Aizawa and Negishi.

Dr. Gütchlow remarked that we all agree, that the distance between the village of Nomura and the cemetery is far too small. Before the Kenrei commenced to correspond about this matter with the Consul, it would be necessary for the Board to prove by reports and observation, that the present situation is in fact dangerous to health.

After some discussion between various members, it was agreed upon—in case any alteration should eventually take place—that the old cemetery should remain as it was and that no exhumation of old graves should take place.

The President wished now to appoint a Committee for giving a report upon the foreign cemetery at one of the following meetings of the Board and proposed Drs. Geerts, Wheeler, Ninomiya and one officer of the *Kencho* to form this Committee, which was carried.

The Kenrei should inform the Senior Consul that a Committee for inspection of the foreign cemetery had been appointed, whilst the Committee of the Board should address the cemetery directors, requesting their aid in drawing up the necessary statistics.

IV.—The President asked, with reference to the former decision of the Board upon the closets, whether for large hotels, tea-houses, &c., a certain number of closets shall be enforced, or the reservoirs or pails be enlarged.

Dr. Geerts proposed that for such large houses the rule ought to be observed of having at least one closet for every 20 inhabitants. Thus for instance for a tea-house, intended for 100 guests, there ought to be at least 5 closets.

Resolved that this rule shall be enforced.

V.—The report of Dr. Geerts upon the place at Hiranuma where cholera discharges are burnt, was, then read. This report is as follows:—

Considering that liquid cholera-discharges may easily be absorbed by a porous swampy ground and that experience everywhere proves lower alluvial grounds to be especially liable to the rapid and great progress of the disease, I do not approve of the place at Hiranuma for the purpose of burning discharges because this spot is situated in a swamp or very porous and wet ground, near to the canal, and I especially object to it because there are many other places on the neighbouring hills fit for the purpose.

Consequently I advise:

a. Not to bring cholera-discharges down to low, marshy or porous ground.

b. To choose three or four different spots on the neighbouring hills for the purpose of burning the discharges in holes properly covered with lime.

VI.—The *résumé* of the meeting of the 5th Sept. was read and adopted.

The sixteenth meeting was held on the 17th September, 1879, at the Machigaischo, at 10.30 a.m.

President the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were on the order of the day:—

- 1.—Communications of the President.
- 2.—Want of a health officer for supervising disinfection and examining drinking water at several villages near Odawara.
- 3.—Report of certain events which had happened at Sobimura and Yoshidajima-mura.
- 4.—Suggestions about the house to house visitation, which has been in progress for several days.
- 5.—How to act with regard to wells the water of which may be found bad after inspection?
- 6.—*Résumé* of the minutes of the 13th meeting held on the 7th September.

I.—The President stated to the Board, that the Governor had received an answer from the Senior Consul, stating that all Consuls (with the exception of the Chinese Consul) had highly approved of the measure of a house to house visitation by the members of the Board and that they had notified the same to their respective countrymen, residing at this place.

The President further stated that Mr. Isogai, a member of the Board and formerly chief officer of the Sanitary Bureau at

the Kencho, had been appointed by the Government, under Secretary of Kanagawa Ken. Mr. Tsunagi being nominated chief officer of the local Sanitary Bureau, the President proposed to appoint the latter gentleman also a member of the Board and to request him to attend at the next meeting. The Board unanimously approved this nomination.

II.—The President informed the meeting that the aid of a professional officer for conducting disinfections, water-inspection &c., was much wanted in several of the villages near Odawara. He proposed that Dr. Geerts should request one of the Sanitary Chemists of the Laboratory to give the required assistance.

Resolved that Mr. J. T. R. Onaka of the Laboratory shall be asked to depart as early as possible.

III.—The President stated that in several villages in the neighbourhood of Odawara (Sobimura, Yoshida-jima mura, etc.) where the ground is very low and swampy, it had been recommended to burn the cholera corpses instead of burying them. As the people there are not accustomed to the practice of cremation, they objected on religious grounds against the burning of the dead, the coolies even refusing to work or to bring wood to the cremation place.

After Mr. Kawano of the Kencho had gone there, for the purpose of explaining the matter to the villagers, and after a suitable place had been found either for burial or burning of the dead, the people became satisfied and quiet.

IV.—As the house to house visitation was now in progress, some members of the Inspection Committee wished to make some suggestions.

Dr. Simmons objected to the inspection being a house to house visitation, because most parts of the town are so bad that the same remarks repeat themselves everywhere. He wished to make only a rough inspection and he remarked, that the sanitary inspection was properly the task of a special staff of officers at the Kencho. He did not see what could be gained by the members of the Board inspecting each house and deemed this consequently unnecessary. He did not wish moreover to treat the sanitary officers at the Kencho as children.

Dr. Geerts could not share the opinion of Dr. Simmons about the signification and utility of a house to house visitation by the members of the Board. He wished to know *with exactitude* and not roughly what is the state of each house and this he could not know without carefully inspecting each house and registering the results in the tables. He considered it the first duty of the members of the Board to look to everything that affected the health of the people and to urge the removal of filth, of bad drinking water, etc. wherever it was found. He proposed that the inhabitants should be *forced* to keep their closets and premises in a clean state and he deemed it necessary that the members of the Board, should show by the strict performance of this rather fatiguing and nauseous duty and by their own example, the great importance they attach to the observance of cleanliness. He did not wish, any more than Dr. Simmons, to treat the officers of the local Sanitary Bureau as children, but as he had found so much dirt and filth in so many places he could not testify to the efficacy of the former measures and still remained fully convinced of the necessity of a thorough inspection as resolved upon at the 11th meeting, even in case it should take two months labour.

Dr. Gütschow requested to be supplied with a map on a larger scale, so that he could mark on it the places inspected. Although he admitted that we cannot change everything at once, nor provide at once for new drains, still he was of opinion that very much good could be done by the house to house visitation. He had seen in the village of Kitagata, for instance, heaps of dirt, fouling the water of many wells which originally contained pure water.

In other cases closets overflowing with excreta had evidently—as was proved by analysis—polluted the water of the neighbouring wells. By removing the filth the good quality of water might be restored.

He deemed it very useful, that the officers of the sanitary police learn now from us how to inspect and treat the matter. And therefore he wished to perform the visitation in an exact manner. Although Dr. Simmons had said that the sanitary police had performed this duty, he stated that this was not done. Consequently he should go on in the same manner as was resolved upon at the 11th meeting and not deviate from the right path.

Dr. Wheeler thought, that if a house to house visitation was carried out it should be performed in a substantial way. And if we desire to have it done properly, then we must commence to do it ourselves. He was also of opinion that in doing it now ourselves the officers of the local Sanitary Bureau would learn how to do it afterwards. The Board had to advise and control the local sanitary officers and if the latter do not follow the rules, the Kencho could dismiss them.

The President remarked, that at the 11th meeting it had been decided by the Board, that a house to house visitation should be made in Yokohama by members of the Board. At the 12th meeting, the four Committees for visitation were elected and now this measure was in due course of execution. He felt greatly astonished that Dr. Simmons now came forward

with a proposal, intending to cancel a recent resolution of the Board. He pointed out the absurdity of such a proceeding and should not wish to bring as President such a proposal forward to the vote.

Dr. Wheeler and several other members maintained that the original plan must be carried out, this was resolved upon accordingly.

V.—As to the question how to act with wells which were found to give bad water, it was, after some discussion between various members and the President, decided, that each inspecting Committee shall report to the Kencho, after due consideration of the circumstances, what measures ought to be taken in each case, whilst the Kencho shall be charged with carrying the recommendations of the committee into effect.

VI.—The report of the thirteenth meeting, held on the 7th September, was read and adopted.

Meeting closed at 1 p.m.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION No. 37.

It is hereby notified that the Stock Exchange offices in Tokio and Osaka have been authorized to transact the exchange &c. of gold and silver coins, for the time being.

(Signed) SANJŌ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Sept. 22nd, 1879.

NOTIFICATION No. 38.

It is hereby notified that the 'Yokohama Mexican Dollar Exchange Office,' established in accordance with the Notification No. 8 issued in February of this year, will henceforth be known as the 'Yokohama Exchange Office' and that it has been authorized to transact the exchange &c. of gold and silver coins, for the time being.

(Signed) SANJŌ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Sept. 22nd, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

We learn that it has at length been determined to proceed with the erection of the new Imperial Palace on the site of the former, one burnt down some five years since. The building will now be pushed on vigorously under the direction of the Public Works Department to whom the erection of the Palace has been entrusted.

The *Fuso Shinichi* contains a report that Mr. Hayashi, the Junior Vice Minister for Home Affairs, will shortly be appointed to the Senate, and that the vacancy thus caused will be filled by Mr. Kusumoto, at present the Governor of the Tokio Fu.

We learn from the native papers that H. B. M.'s Minister Sir Harry Parkes, who left here on September. 11th, in H. M. S. *Hart*, will during his absence visit the towns of Iahinomaki, Sendai, &c.

A report from Sendai states, "His Excellency Hayashi, the Junior Vice Minister for Home Affairs, who left Tokio lately to inspect the northern provinces, arrived here on the 20th." Sir Harry Parkes was also expected to arrive there on the 21st instant.

It was originally proposed that the building formerly used for the French Legation, in Nagatschō, Tokio, should be placed at the disposal of H. I. H. the Duke of Genoa, on his arrival in Tokio. But now as General Grant has returned home and the Yenriokwan is unoccupied, it will be used for the reception of the Italian Prince.

The native papers state, that H. I. H. Prince Henry will visit Nikko, leaving here about the 29th instant, and will stay there about week. Mr. Hachisuka and other officers of the Foreign Office will accompany him. On the 25th instant, H. I. H. Prince Kita Shirakawa came up from Tokio, to visit Prince Henry on board the *Prinz Adalbert*.

Two Judges and a Secretary of the British Court in Shanghai, accompanied by H. E. Oki the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Watanabe the 1st Secretary of that Department, paid a visit to the Tokio *Saibansho*, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. There they witnessed a criminal being sentenced to punishment; and afterwards visited the Supreme and the Superior Courts.

The erection of the new penal establishment in Miyagi Ken, having been lately completed, it was formally opened on the 13th instant. It appears rather a novel idea to associate a building intended for such a purpose with festivities, but we are informed that a grand banquet was given in the new prison to celebrate its opening, and that 150 guests were present, including the provincial officers, the officials of the local court, the leading merchants of the district and the newspaper editors. The building was thrown open during the five succeeding days, to enable such of the public who felt curious in the matter to inspect the establishment. The new prison will be used for the accommodation of all prisoners who are sentenced to terms of penal servitude, of from 18 months to five years, in the eight prefectures of Ibaraki, Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Awamori, Akita, Yamagata, and Niigata.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Captain Tsuboi has been appointed to the command of the Japanese man-of-war *Izaki Kan*, which was built recently. The other officers will be appointed, and she will placed in commission, in four or five days.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan*, left Shinagawa at 9 a.m., on Thursday, for a cruise round the whole of the Islands of Japan. Her first port of call will be Mororan, in Yezo.

A hospital for the accommodation of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, has been established by the Naval Department at Minragōri, Sōshin. This hospital will be known officially as "the Yokosuka Naval Hospital."

The Japanese Government have decided to appropriate the following amounts out of the revenue to the service of the Naval Department during the present fiscal year viz:—for the ordinary expenditure of the navy, yen 2,636,300, for new works &c., yen 70,200, in all yen 2,706,500.

The organization of the Japanese Navy having been almost perfected, the services of the three foreign officers, who now remain in the service, will be dispensed with after October next.

On the 20th instant, Lieut-General Tani was appointed to be the Military Inspector for the Eastern Division, Lieut-General Nodzu for the Central Division and Lieut-General Miura for the Western Division. These Generals will carry out the forthcoming inspection of the Army.

The 2nd regiment of the line, in garrison at Tokio, will shortly march out to Kōfu; from thence to Sidsnoka round the base of Fujiyama, and then by way of Yenosima back to barracks. The expedition will, it is supposed, occupy about three weeks, and is undertaken for the purpose of exercising the regiment in field duties.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

An English officer of the Railway Department, accompanied by a number of Japanese officers, left here on the 20th instant, for Hakodate, to survey the route for the proposed railway in the Island of Yezo.

The Osakayama tunnel for the Kiyoto-Otsu Railway having been successfully pierced on the 13th instant, the Railway Authorities gave the sum of yen 2,000 to be distributed among the coolies engaged on the work. In consequence of this, the two following days, the 14th and 15th instant, were observed as holidays by the men, who, attired in new suits of clothes of uniform pattern, visited the different temples to return thanks for their success.

It is stated that all the exhibits for the Tea Section of the Competitive Exhibition in Yokohama have arrived. The total number of exhibitors is 107 and there are 1,129 exhibits, of which 13 are powdered tea; 1,001 ordinary tea: 114 black tea and 1 brick tea. The tea sales which have taken place from the date of the opening of the Exhibition up to the 20th instant comprise 226 different kinds, mostly from the provinces of Yamashiro, Tōtōmi, Suruga, Musashi and Omi.

The Woollen factory recently established in Minami-gumi Senji, Tokio, will be formally opened by His Excellency Ito, the Minister for Home Affairs, on the 27th instant. Mr. Inouye, an officer of the Agricultural Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Factory.

Mr. Motoda, the Manager of the Branch Office of the Mitsui Bishi S.S. Co. in this port, proceeded to Hongkong in the French Mail Steamer *Tanis* on the 20th instant, to make

arrangements for the branch office &c. in that port, preparatory to the opening of regular communication with Hongkong by the Mitsui Bishi Steamers.

An old project has, we see, been again revived. Sometime ago an endeavour was made to get up a company with the object of purchasing from the Government the railway between Tokio and Yokohama, but from one cause and another the idea was abandoned. The proposition has again been brought forward, and we notice that on the 20th instant, Mr. Mōri, (the Managing Director of the Japanese Marine Insurance Company,) and about fifty others of the *Kiwazoku*, (nobles), held a meeting in the Seiyōken Hotel at Ueno, to discuss the desirability of resuscitating the scheme. His Excellency Inouye was present at the meeting in an unofficial capacity.

A Chamber of Commerce with ninety members has lately been established in the town of Sakai, the Government having granted the necessary permission.

A report from the authorities of Ibaraki Ken to the Agricultural Bureau in Tokio, states, that the weather having been most favourable, this year's rice crop in that prefecture will in some localities be about fifty per cent. more than in ordinary years, and in other places about double the usual yield.

It is reported that the Government will shortly issue *yen* notes to the value of yen 6,000,000.

At about 10 a.m. on the 20th instant, 115 boxes, each containing 2,000 Silver Yen, arrived at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from the Mitsui Bank in Tokio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is rumoured, says the *Asi* *Nippo*, that when the news reached Kasugai-gori that the representatives of the farmers in the sixty villages in that locality, who presented the memorial to the Home Department on the subject of the revision of the land tax had been handed over to the police authorities in Tokio, about 40 representatives of the farmers in 160 villages in that Province, assembled in the temple of Joanzai in Toyohashimura, and agreed to send two more parties of representatives each consisting of about 300 men, to Tokio, to again present the memorial, and raised yen 35,000 to cover their travelling expenses.

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Saturday morning at about 2.30 a.m. A policeman noticed two men in foreign clothes in the grounds of No. 122, which he had been specially detailed to watch. The constable challenged them, but without making any reply they each drew swords and attacked him. The policeman had only his staff and in the affray which ensued had one of his fingers cut off and received another slight wound. The constable however succeeded in putting the two men to flight and followed them for some distance. They managed to make good their escape and no trace has up to the present been obtained which might lead to their arrest. The pluck of the constable deserves recognition from the authorities.

The unoccupied lots of ground in the foreign settlement of Tsukiji, are sold by public auction, once in every four years, and as this is the fourth year from the last sale, an auction will take place in the settlement shortly. The reserve is said to be fixed at Yen 1.50 per tsubo.

The great gas case having been recently settled by mutual agreement, Messrs. Hara, Maki and others, who acted as mediators in the settlement, will give a banquet on the 28th instant, in the Branch Palace in Nōgō (which has been lent for the occasion), to the parties in the case as well as to the leading merchants of Tokio and Yokohama. About 300 or 400 guests are expected to be present and the preparations for the banquet are now being pushed forward.

In order to guard against one of the most frequent causes of the conflagrations which are constantly occurring in the capital, it has been decided to make a periodical inspection of the chimneys, &c., connected with the numerous bath-houses existing in Tokio.

A fire broke out at 4 a.m. on the 25th instant, in the branch prison of Yamagata Ken, in Kasumicho, Yamagata, and destroyed the whole building.

A lighthouse is about to be erected at the port of Kuchino-tsu, in Hiizen.

Mr. Nagano, an official of the Government Silk Filature at Tamioka Joshiu, was murdered by some person at present un-

known, about midnight on the 18th instant. No trace of the murderer has as yet been discovered.

The following are the particulars of the damage caused by the floods which have occurred since July last, in Yamagata Ken:—

Bridges destroyed	1,035
Embankments destroyed	in 1,130 places
Roads	8 "
Vegetable Gardens, Paddy-fields &c. injured to the extent of	18112 cho.

A telegraphic report dated 17th instant, from the Authorities of Miyagi Ken to the Government in Tokio, states, that rain fell there incessantly from the 14th instant. The Kitakami-gawa rose about 18 feet above its usual level and its banks were burst through in several places. The Hazamigawa rose about 12 feet, the damage to its banks are yet unknown. The Abukumagawa rose about 16 feet at the upper part and about 20 feet at its mouth. The banks were destroyed in four or five places. Reports upon the damage inflicted upon the paddy-fields, inhabitants, &c., will follow by post.

We understand that a *fête champêtre* was held on Tuesday in front of the temple of Tōshōgū, at Uzeno. There were, amongst other attractions, an exhibition of archery, fencing &c., similar to what took place, on the occasion of the peoples *fête* to the Mikado, in the public gardens. The general public will be admitted to the grounds to witness the amusement.

The religious festival in memory of those killed in the south-western war in 1877, took place at the Negi hill on the 23rd and 24th instant. The hill and the streets in its neighbourhood were brilliantly decorated with flags and lanterns and some very fine fireworks were let off during the two evenings. Dancing, &c. took place in the buildings on the hill.

The Government have come to the conclusion that the memorial services at the Yasukuni temple, in Tokio, will for the future be held only twice a year instead of four times as hitherto. This action on the part of the government effects an annual saving of about yen 3,000, which will be applied in the erection of a bridge over the river at Ichigaya, which will prove a great boon to the public.

It is reported that the Branch office of the Tokio Sanitary Bureau, in the compound of the Shinbashi Railway Station, will be closed about the 10th proximo.

The number of Cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken having much decreased lately, meetings of the District Board of Health will, hereafter, be held only once a week.

Some of the native papers are occupied just now in contradicting some of their former assertions. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says it made a mistake when it announced that the Finance Department had distributed 1,800,000 silver yen amongst the native and foreign banks of Tokio and Yokohama: the *Choya Shinbun* contradicts, on the authority of the Printing Bureau, the assertion that 30,000 yen had been advanced by the Bureau to a company to manufacture Gampi paper: and the *Mainichi Shinbun* now denies the death of General Kawaji which it mentioned a few days since.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio reported during the week, is as follows:—

DATE.	NEW PATIENTS. DEATHS.	
September 19th.....	9	2
" 20th.....	9	6
" 21st.....	4	6
" 22nd.....	8	1
" 23rd.....	8	—
" 24th.....	3	—
" 25th.....	7	2
Total (8 days)	48	17

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 26th September 1879.

Date.	No.	Patients.	Died.	Recovered.	Treatment.
June 18th (to)	1,770	1,216	301	273	
Sept. 19th.....	20	10	36	217	
" 21st.....	31	26	18	231	
" 22nd.....	10	5	17	222	
" 23rd.....	9	8	11	212	
" 24th.....	37	24	26	199	
" 25th.....	15	10	5	199	
" 26th.....	31	22	8	203	
Total.....	1,926	1,321	422		

In Yokohama alone, there were 1 new case, 6 deaths and 1 recovery on the 26th instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st September, 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$8,605.13
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,491.61
Total.....	\$10,096.77

Miles Open 18.

* Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$4,966.67
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 859.61
Total.....	\$5,826.61

Miles Open 18.

* Traffic suspended for two days.

THE FAMOUS PLACES OF YAMATO AND KISHIU.

FROM KAUYA-SAN ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO KUMANO.

(Continued.)

The most ordinary route to Kanya-san is from Obozaka, over the Kiimi tange, crossing the river at Hashimoto, and ascending by way of Kamuro 21 ri, to the Fudon-zaka-guchi. From the baths of Riuzhiin in Hidaka department, province of Kishiu, it is 13 ri to the Great Gate. This route is usually taken by travellers from Kumano and Tanabe in the south of Kishiu. There is also a short cut from Hashimoto up to the Kuroko-guchi, which leads into the street called Senzhiyu-Win dani, a turning out of the main street of Kanya-san. Then there is also the Ohotaki entrance, which is used by persons coming from the Totsu-kaha valley.

Leaving Kanya-san by the last, we ascend to a height of 3,250 feet, and after walking for nearly an hour through a wood composed of hardly any other trees but the beautiful dark-green Kanya maki (*Scindopitys verticillata*), suddenly descend into the village of Ohotaki, near the source of the Arita-gaha in Kishiu, famous for ayu trout (*Salmo altivalis*). Crossing this stream, the path climbs again to a level ridge in 40 minutes, and continues along it for a considerable distance, with splendid beech-woods below, to Midzu-ga-mine (3700 feet), where there is a single hut for the accommodation of travellers. This district of Yoshino department goes by the name of Zhifu-ni mura gau, Twelve Hamlets. From the hut none of the higher peaks are visible, Ohomine being cut off from view by the Totsu-kaha hills. About ten minutes from the ascent on to the ridge stands a *torii*, by the side of which a path turns off left to the Kuwanzhiin peak, and a short distance further on it rejoins the main path. From Midzu-ga-mine the path continues along the ridge for a considerable distance, and then descends through woods gay in spring with bright crimson azalea blossoms. The commonest trees are beech and oak, with a sprinkling of Magnolia hypoleuca and white horsechestnut; lower down occur conifers, principally *toya* (*Abies polita*). A series of steep zigzags brings us down to the stream, which flows E. to join the Totsu-kaha, past the hamlet of Ohomata (2,290 ft.) At this place there are two small inns on the right bank, a few yards beyond the bridge. The path reascends by a long and stiff hill to the Kaya-goya hut (3,170 ft.) in about half an hour. Looking back we can see the path on the opposite side of the valley ascending from Ohomata, and stretching away along the Midzu-ga-mine ridge. Here begins the ascent of the Wobako tange (4000) which is covered with trees, chiefly deciduous. At an open space just beyond the top stands a post to mark the boundary of the Totsu-kaha valley. A gate formerly stood here, to separate the district more distinctly from the outer world. The peasants who inhabit this district have the rank of *Shizoku*, and in former days might be seen cultivating their fields or carrying baggage in the usual garb of the *sumurahi*, with a pair of wide trousers and two swords stuck in the belt. At Uhenishi (3330 feet) there is a single hut for travellers, with one large room in which all must sleep. Very good potatoes (here called Teusen imo, Korean potatoes) are raised by its occupants. Leaving this place after a short rest we descend through the wood to Matsudabira (2140 ft.) in 55

At Yakiwodani the best plan is to engage a boat to go down the river to Shiŋguu on the coast of Kishiū calling for half an hour at the Hoŋguu temple, which is situated in a grove on the right bank, close to the water's edge. When the river has plenty of water in it, the whole voyage can be accomplished easily in six hours. The stream makes a wide curve round the village of Ohowi, and in one hour from Yakiwodani the Hoŋguu is reached. Passing in through the grove, the visitor arrives in front of the wardens' office, and application will be readily furnished with a guide. On the left is a stage for the performance of the mediæval drama called *non*. The temple enclosure has been artificially raised several feet above the original level, in order to escape the floods which prevail at certain seasons. A roofed gateway gives access to the courtyard, at the back of which stand the seven chapels of the gods in a long row, surrounded by a wooden fence, with a small gate to each chapel. The buildings were re-erected about seventy years ago, when the influence of the "Pure Shiŋtan" school was beginning to make itself felt, and a reversion to the primitive style of architecture in unpainted wood took place. The only remaining trace of the influence of Buddhism is the mirror on the blind which hangs down over the door of each chapel. There is a good deal of uncertainty with regard to the identity of the gods to whom the temple is dedicated. The ordinary account is as follows, beginning from the extreme left, which in Shiŋtan temples is usually the place of honour: 1st, a single chapel dedicated to Haya-tama-no-wo and Yomo-tsu-koto-saka-no-wo, two gods who, according to one of the ancient books quoted in the Nihongi, were formed when Izanagi spat on the ground after returning from his visit to Izanami in the lower regions, the first symbolizing the relief felt by his son on thus getting rid of the nausea produced by the sight of corruption, and the second the act of instruction subsequently performed by which he cleared himself of the pollution contracted by contact with the dead. 2nd, the covered platform for *kugura* dances, fronting towards 3rd, the principal chapel or Ichi-no-miya, dedicated to Izanagi and Izanami, the progenitors of the world and all that is contained in it. 4th, single chapel of the Sun-goddess and Kuni-toko-tachi-no-mikoto, the Earth-god. 5th, long building dedicated to Ama-no-Oshi-ho-nimi no mikoto (adopted son of the Sun-goddess), Ama-no-Ninigi no mikoto (son of the last, usually called the "Sovran grand-child," i.e. of the Sun-goddess), Ho-ho-demi no mikoto (son of the last) and U-kaya-fuki-abezu no mikoto (son of the last and father of Zhuŋnu Teŋwan). 6th, long building dedicated to Kagutsuchi no mikoto (god of summer heat), Haniyama-hime no mikoto (goddess of clay), Mitsu-hu-no-me no mikoto (goddess of water) and Waku-musubi no mikoto (personification of the growth of plants) and lastly, 7th, a small chapel standing a little way back, dedicated to all the gods of heaven and earth (Teŋzhiŋ Chigi ya-ho yorodzu no kami). This is the modern account framed by the Shiŋtan priests after they had been successful in expelling the Buddhist influences which had been all-powerful from a very early period down to the beginning of the present century. The ancient arrangement was as follows: 1, Izanami and Haya-tama-no-wo, 2, *Kugura* stage, 3, Kumano-ke-tsu-mi-ko no kami, another name for Susanowo no mikoto, to whom is attributed in the Nihongi the planting of timber and fruit-trees. He is the chief god worshipped at the Hoŋguu, and the temple on Tanaki-saŋ is also dedicated to him; 4, the Sun-goddess, 5, long building to Tsuki-yomi (the moon-god), Susanowo, Hiru-ko (the mis-shapen first-born offspring of Izanagi and Izanami) and Kagutsuchi, 5, the Goŋgeŋ of Nizhiyau-zaŋ in Yamato, in reality Nigi-haya-bi no mikoto, the fifteen children of Oho-namujii and Sukuna-namujii (the same as Sukuna-biko-na), Iito-koto-nushi (god of Katsuragi in Yamato) and Uka-no-me no kami (the Seed-corn-goddess) and lastly, in the chapel standing a little to the rear of the others, Maŋzaŋ Go-hoŋ Teŋzhiŋ, i.e. the good gods who protect the law (of Buddha) in the whole of this temple, namely the Komori and Katsute Miyazhiŋ of Yoshino. Besides these chapels there are some smaller ones outside the enclosure, one of which is dedicated to the memory of the original ground-lord, Ji-nushi no kami, reputed ancestor of the chief priest of the temple. On the left of the entrance gate is the Reiden, where services are held on the 7th January, and on the 3rd of February at night, and *kugura* dances are performed.

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stage, and two godowns in which the documents and ancient treasures used to be kept. Between the temple and the town flows a little stream called the Otonashi-gaha, across which a fine high-arched wooden bridge has recently been thrown. The best inn is Yorozu-ya.

Nothing can be said with certainty as to the date at which this temple was founded. It is ascribed to the reign of Shiyuzhi Teiwan, who belonged to a period anterior to the beginning of trustworthy chronology. The difference of statement as to the identity of the gods worshipped here is partly owing to the Buddhists having bracketted them all together under the title of the Gongen or "Temporary Manifestation" of Kumano, and partly to the changes made about the beginning of this century when the influence of pure Shintau became prevalent. It is by no means certain, indeed, that some of the chapels were not founded by the leaders of the so-called Riyanbu Shintau, which partook far more of Buddhism than of the native worship. The name Hoangu, Original Palace, is given to this temple, to distinguish it from a new series of chapels were erected by Keikon Teiwan, at the mouth of the river, also in the prehistoric age, to which the name of Shingun, or New Palace, is given. Formerly the Hoangu possessed lands assessed at 300 *koku*, which yielded very little, and its income was derived from money lent out at interest. It now ranks as a provincial temple of the second class, which means that the warden and his assistants get but scanty pay, and cannot afford to keep the place in a proper state of repair. The great wooden *torii* on the side next the Otonashi-gaha has completely decayed and fallen to the ground, but there are no funds for its restoration. Probably the doubtful history of the temple, and the name Gongen which stuck to its deities so long, have been the causes of no allowance being made to it by the state. In the middle ages it was frequently visited by the sovereigns of Japan, and the ex-Mikado Go-Shirakawa is said to have made thirty-four pilgrimages hither. Opposite the temple on the left bank of the river, is a spot where Weñ no Seukaku is said to have spent a hundred days when first exploring the mountainous region between the sea-coast and Ohomine. About 1 ri W. of Hoangu are some hot baths at a place called Yu-no-mine, close by the Buddhist temple of Tonkuran-zhi, dedicated to Yakushi Niyorai, and said to have been founded by Weñ no Seukaku. It is usual to take this place on the way back from Nachi.

Re-embarking at the junction of the Otonashi-gaha with the Kumano-gaha, which forms a tiny estuary, called Tomohe no fuchi, from its resemblance in shape to that emblem in Japanese heraldry, we drift down the stream. The view of the grove and bridge looking back is very picturesque. In ten minutes the boat passes the mouth of the Uke-gaha, where the path over from Nachi issues from the hills. Tamaki-saŋ, which forms the most southerly peak of the Ohomine chain in Yamato, comes into sight near here. We pass by rocks on which the scarlet azalea grows close to the water's edge, between steep hills covered with cryptomeria, the sweet-acorn oak and other wild trees. Boats are usually towed up-stream by a couple of men, who catch hold of the boulders on the shore to help themselves along, thus becoming a sort of human quadrupeds, while the steersman watches their efforts from his position in the stern. To judge from the dark green colour of the water the river must be very deep. Some of the placid reaches lying at the bottom of rocky cliffs closely resemble parts of the Wye below Monmouth. Even in May the woods resound already with the varied music of the cicada and its tribe. Coal is being mined just above the confluence of this river with the Kitayama-gaha. Just opposite to the junction of the two rivers is an abandoned coal-mine. Half a mile further down on the left bank is the chapel of the Yauzhi no Yakushi. The image of this god is said to have been carved out a branch of a willow-tree, the trunk of which was taken hence to form the ridge-pole of the Saŋzhiŋ-saŋ-geŋ-dau, or Sixty-six Yard Hall at Kiyauto. There is a ferry between this place and Shiko on the right bank. Next comes Wake mura on the left bank, and then the Koguchi-gaha flowing in on the right. Opposite to it is a charming bit of mountain pasture, steep rocky summits above and evergreen-oak woods below. The lower part of the river passes between precipitous rocks, down which tumble numerous cascades. Amongst these the boatman will point out Tenshi no kuchi no taki, "bottle-mouth fall," Zhiya no Wada no taki, the "snake's coil fall" (left), Nuno-biki no taki, "unrolled-cloth fall" (right), Fubuki no taki, "Drifting snow fall" (left),

and various remarkable rocks. As we approach the town of Shingun the hills become smaller, and the stony bed of the river widens rapidly. Soon the grove which surrounds the temple appears at the upper end of the town, and the remains of the castle are seen crowning a hill lower down near the mouth. The landing place is near the temple, which stands in the middle of a walled enclosure, with a fine two-storied gate on the south side. Directly opposite to this are four small chapels dedicated to Haya-tama-no-wo, Izanami, Ketsu-mi-ko and the sun-goddess, beginning from the west. Behind them is the chief chapel dedicated to an unknown god. This was the old arrangement. The priests now say that the four chapels are dedicated to Izanami, Izanagi, Kunitoko-tachi, and the sun-goddess, and the larger one behind to Haya-tama-no-wo. Two larger buildings on the E. side are dedicated to a larger number of gods, namely the first to Ame-no-woshi-ho-mimi, Ninigi, Ho-ho-de-ni, U-ka-ya-fuki-ahazu, (the four ancestors of Zhiŋ-ma Teiwan), and the second Toyokŋ-nu, Kuni-satsu-ehi, Uhi-ji-ni, Oboto-no-ji and Omo-taru, representing five of the seven generations of Heavenly Gods of the popular cosmogony. As long as the place was in the hands of the Buddhists, there were various buildings connected with that worship, including a chapel to Dainichi Niyorai, a *goma-dau* for the burnt offering called *homa* by the Indian Buddhists, a library (*hiyan-zau*) containing a copy of the Buddhist canon, and a bell-tower, besides a treasury, boat-house (*mi-fune-gura*) and an oratory. All that remain of these buildings are fast falling into ruin.

Shingun is a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, and was formerly the seat of one of the chief *karau*, or hereditary councillors, of the prince of Kishiu, surnamed Midzuno, who in 1868 was raised to the rank of *daimyan*, in virtue of his possession of lands valued at more than 10,000 *koku*. The view up the river from the site of the castle is very fine. It was sold in 1874 to a private person, and the materials which formed the walls and gateways were disposed of by tender. A finer position for a summer residence cannot well be imagined. Amongst the rice-fields south of the castle is a grassy mound with three trees on it, said by local tradition to be the tomb of Shiŋ no Jiyo-fuku. This person, whose name in Chinese is pronounced Sŋ Fah, is said to have been sent by Ts'in She Hwangti (B. c. 221-209) on an expedition in search of the elixir of immortality. After the lapse of several years he returned without having found the drug, but in order to avert the displeasure of the emperor, fabricated a story of his having met with a sea-god, who said that the price offered for it by She Hwangti was not large enough. Under the guidance of the god, he voyaged nevertheless to Haurai Zan (P'eng Lai Shan), where he was allowed to have a sight of the treasure, and was told that he could have it for a hundred noble youths or maidens. She Hwangti immediately furnished him with 3,000 young men and women, a large supply of seeds and workmen, with which he set out a second time. As he was never heard of again, the idea was started in China that he had colonized Japan, and the Japanese, reading of him in the histories of China, adopted the same notion, though without any evidence or tradition to support it. Kumano is by no means the only part of Japan where he is fabled to have landed. The island of Hachizbiyan is another of the places which without any reason have been said to have been first settled by this band of Chinese. About the middle of the 17th century the prince of Kishiu caused the stone to be put up which marks the spot. It bears the simple inscription "Tomb of Sŋ Fah of Ts'in (Shiŋ no Jiyo-fuku no haka). Seven smaller mounds overgrown with brushwood, scattered about the neighbouring rice-swamp, are said to cover the graves of his followers.

The inhabitants of Shingun are unaccustomed to see Europeans, and the innkeepers will probably object to receive them. Excellent accommodation and courteous treatment can be had at the house of Kusumoki Uneme, the chief warden (*Guzhi*), just at the back of the temple grounds.

(To be continued.)

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE SILK-WORMS' EGG-CARD TRADE.

(Abridged from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

THIS time of year is the most appropriate to deal with the subject which forms the heading of this article. Before doing so, however, let us look back upon the state of this indus-

try since the year 1868. The exports and values are shown by the following table:—

Year.	No. of Cards Exported.	Value in Yen.	Average price per card.
1868.....	1,886,320	3,712,351	1.97
1869.....	1,377,439	2,500,056	1.81
1870.....	1,397,846	2,566,759	1.83
1871.....	1,400,027	1,285,189	.91
1872.....	1,287,046	2,247,365	1.74
1873.....	1,418,809	3,063,037	2.15
1874.....	1,335,465	731,578	.54
1875.....	727,463	474,920	.65
1876.....	1,019,525	1,902,270	1.86
1877.....	1,167,502	341,467	.29
1878.....	888,367	650,160	.73

We find from these figures, that in the years 1868, '69, '70, '72, '73 and '76 both the number of cards exported and the price obtained was large; in 1871, '74 and '77 the export was great, but the price comparatively low, while in 1875, and '78, both the export and price very much declined. The cause of this great fluctuation will, we think, be found in the circumstance, that during the early portion of the period under review the seasons in Europe were very unfavorable to sericulture and a large demand consequently sprang up for our cards, but latterly, the system of producing the grain in Europe has gradually improved, while we have allowed ours to deteriorate, which has led to the European silk growers looking upon the Japanese market with less favour. The question of the export of silk-worm's egg-cards has for many years occupied the attention of our political economists. Some recommend limiting the production, others suggest that we should keep the trade entirely in our own hands and export direct without the intervention of foreigners, while a third party urge the desirability of establishing a large association which would control the whole trade. On looking back at the action of the Government at different times, we find that they have in succession advocated each of the theories propounded and endeavoured to reduce them into actual practice. At one time the production was limited, but the decree was revoked in compliance with the representations of some foreign governments. Native merchants were then induced to take the trade into their own hands and make direct consignments, a course which resulted in very heavy losses being sustained. An association was then formed, (also at the instigation of the Government) composed chiefly of residents in the silk producing provinces, but this experiment also proved a conspicuous failure. Thus no advantage has accrued from Government meddling with this particular branch of the silk trade, while the evils which have arisen are almost too numerous to mention. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances we have arrived at the conclusion, that the only remedy for the losses so constantly occurring in the trade will be to revert to the system of limiting the production, and this can easily be done by convincing the producers that these silk-worm's egg-cards are not a profitable article of export. For the last two years we have repeatedly urged, that although exports of every kind are profitable to the country generally, still the export of manufactured goods is infinitely preferable to the export of raw material, and that while it is better to export manufactured than raw silk, even raw silk is far and away more desirable than silk-worm's eggs. There can be no doubt, that our argument embodies a correct principle of political economy, the difficulty is to get it carried into practice. We observe, however, a noticeable decrease in the export of these cards, yet there are still thousands sold yearly at from 30 to 50 sen each and it is only reasonable to suppose that as long as a demand continues, the supply to meet it will continue also. It will we are afraid be found impracticable to limit the production, more especially if the trade holds out the remotest chance of being profitable, as our countrymen are thoroughly imbued with the pernicious spirit of speculation. In the next portion of this article, we will briefly describe what we consider would be the present most judicious practical remedy, under existing circumstances.

In order to restore the prosperity of the trade we must get the merchants to observe the following conditions, 1st, not to disregard the losses of the other merchants for the sake of their individual profit, and 2nd, to abstain from seeking

a present temporary profit, regardless of a future permanent one. If these preliminaries are adhered to, there will be nothing to prevent our proposal from accomplishing the desired result. Our table shows that during the last eleven years, the annual export has been about 1,000,000 cards, the lowest in any year was 700,000, so we can fairly make use of that figure as a basis of calculation when considering the probable demand. In some years the price has averaged over two yen per card, in others again, not more than thirty sen. No doubt this great difference is principally caused by the state of the crop and quality of the eggs, but it must also be admitted that the mode in which the cards are put on the market influences the price a good deal. Last year the export was 888,367 cards which fetched on an average 73 sen per card. Now if the sales had been conducted with sufficient skill to produce an average of 20 or 30 sen per card higher, the aggregate increase would have amounted to nearly 20,000 yen. This appears at first sight an almost impossible increase, but if the price per card is taken into consideration the difficulty ceases. Our experience of the last two or three years convinces us that the annual actual requirements of foreigners is from 500,000 to 600,000 cards, exclusive of what they purchase in excess of their actual wants, while the quantity sent down from the interior is from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000. There is therefore great competition amongst the sellers, and although the market may open with fair prices, it gradually declines until the price falls to 5 or 3 sen, or perhaps even less, for cards of the very best quality. Such was the case in 1877, when 1,167,502 cards only realized 341,467 yen. We think that if the sales in that year had been skilfully conducted, by first selling 5 or 600,000 cards at a fair price and holding back the remainder, the amount received would have reached 500,000 yen, or perhaps even 1,000,000. This loss is much to be regretted, but there is no benefit to be got from grieving over the past, let us rather endeavour to devise means of avoiding similar mistakes in future, and make good our former reverses. We propose that all the cards should be sold by the same person and that the profit or loss should be received or borne *pro rata*. There would be no difficulty in one person conducting all the sales, for although the cards are produced by hundreds of different persons, they are now only sold by the few export merchants in this town. In order to carry this project into operation it would be necessary:—

1. For the export merchants to form themselves into an association for the purpose.
2. That the principal producers of the cards should either become members of the association, or superintend its operations.
3. That all cards should be stored in one place, instead of in different warehouses as at present.
4. That a strict classification should be made of all the cards.
5. That all cards of bad quality should be rejected by the association.
6. That all sales to foreigners should be made as the purchasers desire, but that it should not be necessary to sell all the cards of one kind.
7. That the owners of the cards might return home as soon as they had placed their cards in the hands of the association.

If this plan is adopted seven or eight-tenths of the cards, say 800,000, will come into the possession of the association and then, if the sales are effected gradually without forcing the market, foreigners will have no alternative but to pay a fair price for the cards they require no matter what cunning schemes they may practice. If they only want 5 or 600,000, we will sell that quantity only, and although the number of cards disposed of may be comparatively small, the aggregate sum received will be larger than under the present system. If then the association distributed the money amongst the owners of the cards sold, according to the amount and quality of their productions they would all realize a suitable profit and no one would sustain loss. It may perhaps be said, that if this plan were adopted it would be difficult to prevent individual merchants from effecting secret sales. But we think this could easily be avoided, because if the association acted faithfully towards the producers, nearly all the cards would come into their hands, so that there would be few cards left for those merchants who might be

inclined to act dishonourably and foreigners do not place confidence in native merchants who do business on a small scale. It should also be recollected that although great profits are occasionally made, no also are great losses, and it would be to everyone's advantage to be sure of a steady profit every year.

THE NOTIFICATION RESPECTING THE SILVER YEN.

(From the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

HOW have the public regarded the notification (No. 35) by the Council of State which we published on the 13th instant? We have for some time been expecting such an announcement and now, before commenting upon it, we will reproduce it, so as to direct our readers' attention more particularly to this important document. (*Here follows the notification legalizing the acceptance of silver Yen on a par with the Mexican Dollar.*) The public is no doubt aware of the serious effect the constant fluctuations in the value of Mexican dollars has had upon our foreign trade. Merchants have found it difficult to accurately estimate the cost of their goods, indeed the most experienced have constantly suffered loss from this cause. The Government resolved many years ago to remedy the evil and to replace the Mexican dollar with silver yen. It was found however, a difficult matter to attain this desirable end: many were opposed to it, and of course amongst them those foreigners who invariably try and obstruct every action of the Government whether it is beneficial or otherwise. The Government acted cautiously and bided their time and now at length we have the satisfaction of seeing the notification issued. We are also pleased to learn that the British Government have authorized the Japanese silver yen to be made a legal tender in the English colony of Hongkong and received on a par with the American, Mexican and Hongkong dollars. This step on the part of the British Government we attribute to the recent visit of the Governor of Hongkong and to his minute and careful investigation, into the affairs of Japan. But there are some foreigners amongst us who persistently misrepresent the state of this Empire for their own selfish ends, and they will undoubtedly find fault with this measure. In fact the Editor of the *Gazette*, who is one of them, has already asserted, that the action of the English Government with reference to Hongkong is against the laws of England, and also, that the silver yen is not our legal tender. But we understand that the English Government not only sanctioned the reception of the silver yen in Hongkong, but also in Singapore, which is another dependency of Great Britain. The assertion of the Editor of the *Gazette* that the silver yen is not legal tender here in Japan, when our Government declared it to be so in May last year, serves to expose his careless inaccuracy and the persistent manner in which he follows his policy of blindly opposing the Government wholly regardless of the merits or demerits of their measures. As the Government have now notified, that silver yen will in future be received in all Departments of the State on a par with Mexican dollars, and that all private obligations, payable in Mexican dollars, may be legally discharged in silver yen, it is only reasonable to suppose that, if a sufficient supply of the latter coin is kept in circulation by the Government, Mexican dollars will in course of time disappear from the market. It may be said that silver yen will be subject to the same fluctuations as Mexican dollars and that the same evils will still exist. It is no doubt true that there will be fluctuations, but not to the same extent as in the case of the dollars, because it was impossible to know what quantity of dollars were in the market and their frequent and sudden appearance and disappearance benefited no one but the speculators, while with the silver yen the exact amount in circulation will be always known and the Government will be in a position to prevent any serious fluctuations. It must also be recollected that the injury caused by the Mexican dollar was chiefly due to its being employed as the medium of exchange between native and foreign merchants, this evil will no longer exist now that our own coin will be used, and we look forward with pleasure to the time when the Mexican dollar will finally disappear from our markets thrust out by the silver yen.

PRELIMINARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA FOR OPENING THE PORT OF GENSAN.

THE native papers contain the following draft of a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Hamabusa in Corea for opening the port of Gensan, situated 15 or 16 ri from the capital:—

ART. I.—From the month of March in the year of Koshin, according to the Korean chronology, which corresponds with the month of May in the 13th year of Meiji, Japanese chronology (1880), the Korean Government will open the port of Gensan, situated in Kankion-do, to trade with the Japanese, who shall be entitled to establish a settlement in Chotoku-san, and its neighbourhood on the west facing the sea, the limits of which shall be fixed after a survey has been made by the Sorio-kwan.

ART. II.—The ground-rent in the settlement shall in the commencement be the same as the ordinary tax paid in that place; it may afterwards be increased or decreased by mutual consent between the two Governments according to the requirements of the expenditure mentioned in Art. III.

ART. III.—The Korean Government shall prepare the site of the settlement, clear it from bush and rock, level it and make the necessary roads or bridges; but the Japanese Government shall level the ground for the purpose of building houses thereon and lay out the streets.

ART. IV.—A cemetery for Japanese shall be laid out at a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the settlement, for which the same ground rent shall be paid as has been paid formerly.

ART. V.—The Korean Government shall build a pier from the western coast of Chotoku-san to Chotoku-jima, and keep the same in suitable order and repair, so that cargo may there be landed and ships lie safely at anchor. Korean vessels shall also be permitted to anchor there on condition of paying harbour-duties to the custom-house, and they shall have the right to call there when navigating the coast. When a Korean wishes to take passage in a Japanese ship to any open ports, then he shall send in a petition stating his name and residence and his luggage, and the custom-house shall then grant him permission, and no unnecessary obstacles shall be thrown in the way of his intended voyage in accordance with.

Consul Miyamoto's letter, dated the 29th August of the 9th year of Meiji (1876), says: With regard to extending the pier to Chotoku-jima, that question may be settled when a proper survey of the locality has been made, and according to the exigencies of the time.

ART. VI.—The Korean Government will establish a custom-house near the pier, and build a shed for the protection of the goods against wind and rain while they are being examined.

ART. VII.—The treaty limits for the Japanese shall be ten ri in all directions, the same as at Fusan. Tokugen Fu may be visited as freely as Torai Fu.

P. S. The road from the port of Gensan to the port of Katsuma is within treaty-limits, but as there is a place which is not open to visit, another road shall be made.

If there be any points in the above seven articles, that require further arrangement, it shall be done hereafter according to the requirements of the settlement.

THE FORGERIES OF KINSATSU.

(From the *Hirogo News*.)

We are enabled to give, full particulars of the arrest of Fujita Denzaburo, the well-known Osaka contractor, and one of his partners, Nakano Goichi. The charge upon which they have been apprehended, it is now known, is the counterfeiting of Daijo-kwan *satsu*; or, more properly, the uttering of *satsu* resembling the government *satsu*, made in Germany. So far as is known at present, the counterfeit paper is of four denominations, 2, 5, 10, and 50 yen, but it is thought that other kinds representing much higher values have also been put into circulation. The total amount manufactured is put at three millions of yen, and the way in which the *satsu* were obtained is thus explained by one of our Osaka contemporaries. Several years ago, the Japanese government made arrangements with a house in Germany for the production of a large quantity of paper-currency. At that time, an official who was sent to Europe to take delivery of it purchased a set of the machinery with which it was printed for himself—at a cost, it is said, of upwards of 30,000 yen. This

machinery, which was used for making 2-*gen satsu*, he kept in Germany. On his return to Japan, he, with 20 others, raised some more money, and the paper-money counterfeited in Germany was got over to this country. This was in November or December, 1876, and in the beginning of the following year the confederates began to put the paper in circulation. The Satsuma rebellion was then going on, and it was considered an excellent opportunity to get rid of it. Fujita, who was one of the party, having the commissariat arrangements in his hands. Amongst the money received for taxes from Kioto, Osaka, Sakai, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, and other *ken*s, at the end of 1877 and the beginning of the following year, a good deal of counterfeit *satsu* were found. Careful examination showed that there were four different sorts. Two of these are easily distinguishable with the aid of a magnifying glass; but of the other two, one is so ingeniously counterfeited as to render it a work of great difficulty to detect the fraud. On examining it with a glass magnifying 400 diameters, however, a slight difference can be detected, one of the dragon-flies on the back, in the right-hand ring, having one leg shorter than the others; the other parts are exactly the same. The officials of the Okurasho were astounded at the cleverness of the imitation, and, rightly judging that it was the work of no ordinary man, used every endeavour to fathom the mystery. Finding their enquiries of no avail, Kawaji, the Chief of Police, sent out warnings to the governors of the various *ken*s, advising them to be careful. Certain of the *kenrei*, suspicious of the movements of Fujita, contrived to get two emissaries into his service as bantos, and from them obtained some valuable information. Detectives were also sent to Europe and America, to endeavour to ferret out the source from which the forged paper was issued. It was also ascertained that a German living in the Kawaguchi Concession was very intimate with Fujita, whose house he was in the habit of visiting very frequently. It was therefore conjectured that Fujita was the man who was issuing the counterfeit money; especially as many of the bad 2-*gen satsu* were found amongst deposits made by him with the various banking corporations of Osaka. It was also noticed that an unusual quantity of paper-money had come into circulation since the outbreak of the rebellion. Counterfeit *satsu* representing 300 *yen* were found in Okinawa *Ken*, and certain of the banks traced two or three thousand *yen* worth to Fujita. The detectives were communicated with, the news was transmitted to Tokio, and a very large number of police, in plain clothes, were sent to the various cities where the Fujita Co. were doing business, and all the managers of these branch establishments were arrested at the same time that Fujita himself was taken.

On the night of the 14th inst., two of the leading men of the Fujita Co. were seen talking together privately in Fujita's own house, and at about 11 o'clock a man left the place, apparently with a message. A detective who was on watch followed him, but as the man went into the branch-office of the Company at Do-jima he left him, thinking he had been sent on an ordinary errand. Soon after this, three large cart-loads of goods—what they were can of course only be conjectured—were brought out of Fujita's house, and were taken away to some place unknown. It is supposed that Fujita got wind of the danger threatening him, for when the police searched the house and godowns nothing was found but about 250 *yen*, in gold, silver, and paper. The floors were taken up, and the place in which the idols were kept was examined, but no more money was discovered. The books of account were found—all but the principal one; and thus the most important link in the chain of evidence is missing.

The Osaka Papers contain some interesting particulars of the arrest. We extract the following from the *Shimpo* of the 17th.

We have made enquiry into the strange affair of the Fujita Co. ("Fujita-gumi"), and learn that for nearly two months past a number of police who had been sent down from Tokio have been secretly engaged in watching the doings of Fujita, Nakano, and others, and in enquiring into the deposits received by the 1st and 34th National Banks. Some of the detectives were disguised as peddlers of toilet articles, *jinrikisha*-men, &c. It was arranged amongst them that at 5.30 a.m. on the 15th inst. the houses of Fujita and his brother Shikakutaro, with all their branch shops, and the house of Nakano Goichi, should be visited simultaneously. The night before, a number of the officers, disguised as *jinrikisha*-men, kept watch and ward around the houses of Fujita and Nakano, and at about 5 o'clock on the eventful morning they donned the uniforms which had been lying unused in their luggage for so long, and, arming themselves with sabres, made rendezvous at a hotel at Hachikenya and Yedo-bori, to the number of sixty, or more, in all; they then took up the several positions assigned to them, the residence of Fujita at Korai-bashi, I-cho-me, being surrounded by a cordon of about 30 men. When the hour settled upon arrived, six of them went to the back gate, and admission was demanded. A little boy responded to the call, but he was so frightened at the appearance of the police that no information could be obtained from him respecting the whereabouts of Fujita. An appeal to a maid-servant also failed to elicit the

information they desired, so they rushed into the house, and, catching hold of a *budo* who was attempting to flee from their presence, demanded to be conducted to his master's room. They were led into an apartment which they told was the one they wanted, but found it empty. Pushing on farther, they reached a small room in the innermost part of the house, and here they found some silken quilts and a couple of pillows. There was no doubt that this was Fujita's room; the question was, where was the man himself? One of the officers felt the quilts with his hand, and found them still warm, and the search was eagerly continued, it being evident that the person they were in search of could not be far distant. They met with no success for a while, when one of them, recollecting Oishi's night attack on the house of Kira (Chim-shin-gura) made for the *Samireya* (charcoal-shop) near the godowns, and there amongst the bags of coal they discovered hidden a man who proved to be Fujita Denzaburo. He was at once handcuffed, and was taken away in a *jinrikisha* to Sakai. It is said that the distress of his wife was very great. When he was conveyed from the house she wept bitterly, believing she should never behold him again.

Another band of police proceeded to the house of Nakano Goichi. He happened to be away from home on that night, but, unfortunately for him, while the search was going on, he returned in a *jinrikisha*, and as soon as he entered the house he was informed by the officers that he was their prisoner. He exhibited no emotion whatever, and, leaving orders with his family to take proper care of the house, he gave himself up, and accompanied the officers to Sakai very quietly; even apologising to them for the trouble he had caused them.

It is said that three bantos who had been employed with Fujita for some little time left his service a few days ago, under various pretexts. These men are now believed to have been detectives.

Later.—We have just learned that the arrest of Fujita, Nakano, Kawano, and others, was owing to the forgery of Government *satsu*. These *satsu* were made in Germany some years ago, and came into the possession of Fujita and his partners. During the war in the south-west, Fujita managed to exchange them, to the value of three million *yen*, for genuine *satsu*, the property of the government, that were kept in the office of the paymaster of a certain government department; who, in ignorance of the imposition being practised on him, paid out the counterfeit money, while Fujita was spending the genuine. If this report be true, it is certainly a most extraordinary case of forgery, and the action of the police is not to be wondered at.

The branch establishments of the Co., in Yamaguchi, Tokio, and Nagasaki, were taken charge of by the police at the same time, namely, on the morning of the 15th inst.

The Fujita Co. were the contractors for the supply of clothing, boots, &c., to the F. police-force, but since the arrest all the property belonging to the firm has been put under seal by the police, and even the bantos are not allowed to enter the godowns, although the articles mentioned are required. The F. police has asked the police authorities of Sakai *Ken* for leave to take possession of such as have already been completed.

LAW REPORT.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1879.

MESSES. H. P. LILLIBRIDGE and E. F. FOSTER, Assessors.

EMIL WIEGAND vs. WM. COPELAND.

Mr. Denison appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kirkwood for the defendant.

The petition of the above named plaintiff shows as follows:—

1.—That the said plaintiff Emil Wiegand and the said William Copeland are both citizens of the United States of America, and residing and doing business as partners within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court.

2.—That by an indenture bearing date the 18th day of July, 1876, the above named plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership as Brewers from the 15th day of June, 1876, for the period of 5 years thence next ensuing, under the firm name of Copeland and Wiegand.

3.—That by the said indenture it was among many other things provided that the capital of the said partnership, consisting of stock, plant, buildings and property should be \$30,000 to be contributed in equal shares by the parties thereto, that is to say: the above named plaintiff was to contribute \$15,000 thereto, and the said defendant a like sum.

4.—That at the time said partnership was formed, the said plaintiff and defendant being well aware that the said plaintiff could not contribute his moiety of the said capital of \$30,000, it was agreed that the said defendant should furnish and contribute to the said partnership capital the balance of the said plaintiff's moiety after deducting therefrom the amount contributed to the said partnership capital by the said plaintiff without charging interest thereon and that repayment of the amount so advanced for the plaintiff by the defendant was to be made out of the profits arising from the business of said partnership.

5.—That the said plaintiff contributed to the said capital the sum of \$100 in cash and \$2,421.44 in plant and stock.

6.—That by the fraud and misrepresentations of the said defendant the above named plaintiff being but indifferently acquainted with the English language and having no knowledge of accounts was induced and persuaded to execute and deliver to the said defendant a mortgage of the monies, debts, bills, notes bonds and other securities for money, stock in trade, chattels, goods and effects and property real or personal due, belonging or thereafter to belong to the said plaintiff and defendant as co-partners, and of the goodwill of said business, as security for the repayment of the sum of \$13,789.18, although the amount then due and owing from the plaintiff to the said defendant was only \$12,478.75, and although the real estate so mortgaged by the said plaintiff to the said defendant was and still remains in the name and as the property of the said defendant.

7.—That the said mortgage was executed and delivered by the said plaintiff to the said defendant on the 18th day of July, 1876.

8.—That the said defendant has in fraud and violation of the said indenture or deed of partnership and mortgage charged or caused to be charged the capital of said business at the sum of \$37,446.75, instead of \$30,000; has employed the monies and enjoyed the credit of the said partnership otherwise than for the benefit of the said partnership and has ordered and contracted for goods and articles and incurred other expenses and liabilities far in excess of the sum of \$100, without the knowledge or consent of the above named plaintiff; has, the said plaintiff verily believes, kept or caused to be kept incorrect, false and fraudulent books of account; has charged or caused to be charged many items against the said partnership that were properly chargeable to him the said defendant personally; has charged or caused to be charged interest both to the said partnership and to said plaintiff personally; has engaged in trade and business with persons other than the plaintiff, on account and for the benefit of persons other than the said plaintiff and defendant as copartners, and has, the said plaintiff verily believes done many other things, at present unknown to the said plaintiff, which can only be discovered upon the taking of accounts of the said business, whereby the said plaintiff has been and is deprived of his rightful participation in and share of the profits arising from the said business and the said business has been and is deprived of the services of said defendant. That the said defendant having entire charge and control of the books of account of the said business has wrongfully and illegally prevented the said plaintiff from inspecting, casting up, or taking copies of and extracts from the said books, and has neglected to furnish or render to the said plaintiff full and general accounts of the said partnership business, whereby the said plaintiff has been and is deprived of his rightful knowledge, in respect of said books and business.

9.—That the said defendant in violation of said indenture has not diligently and faithfully employed himself in and about the business of the said partnership, and has in opposition to and against the express protest of the said plaintiff, drugged or adulterated the beer manufactured by the said plaintiff and defendant, and in many other ways interfered with the brewing department of the said business, whereby the said business has suffered and the said beer has been injured or destroyed or rendered worthless, and a fraud upon the public has been perpetrated. That in his capacity as manager of the said business the said defendant has been extravagant and has defrauded Japanese vendors of barley, to such an extent that it is no longer possible to purchase barley of them, whereby great loss has been occasioned to the said business.

10.—That by reason of the ungovernable and violent temperament and brutal conduct of the said defendant and his frequent and violent assaults upon said plaintiff, it is impossible for the said plaintiff longer to continue business relations with him, the said defendant—, and the said plaintiff verily believes that if said partnership be not dissolved his life will be in danger.

11.—That the said defendant claims that on the 31st day of December, 1878, there was due and owing from the said plaintiff to said defendant on account of the advance made by the said defendant to the said plaintiff as hereinbefore set forth the sum of \$10,937.42; whereas the said plaintiff verily believes he is not actually indebted to the said defendant in excess of the sum of \$5,000 and that if the said partnership be dissolved and the said mortgage be cancelled as hereinafter prayed, the defendant will then be indebted to the said plaintiff in at least the sum of \$10,000.

12.—That by reason of the illegal, false and fraudulent conduct of the said defendant as hereinbefore set forth and in many other respects, the said plaintiff has suffered great and grievous loss and wrong:

Wherefore the said plaintiff prays:

1st.—That the said partnership be dissolved and said mortgage be cancelled by the order and decree of this honorable Court.

2nd.—That the defendant be required to produce the account or inventory of stock contributed by the said plaintiff to the partnership capital.

3rd.—That the said defendant be required to produce all the books inventories, accounts of stock, records, books of account and vouchers kept by him or under his direction in respect of the business carried on by the said plaintiff and defendant.

4th.—That an account be taken in respect of the said partnership business and the defendant be ordered to pay forthwith the amount found to be due the said plaintiff.

5th.—That the said defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as the case may require.

The answer of the above named defendant to the petition shows as follows:—

1.—That he admits the allegations contained in paragraph 1 of the said petition:

2.—That he admits the allegations contained in paragraph 2 of the said petition.

3.—That he admits the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of said petition.

4.—That he admits that he was well aware that the said plaintiff could not contribute \$15,000 to pay for his moiety of the capital of the said partnership, such capital consisting of stock, plant, buildings and premises belonging to the defendant, but he denies the other allegations contained in the 4th paragraph of the said petition.

5.—That he denies the allegations contained in the 5th paragraph of the said petition and alleges that the plant and stock brought into the partnership by the said plaintiff to the value of \$2,421.64 was not a part of the original capital of the said partnership, but was purchased by the said partnership from the plaintiff the plaintiff's half share thereof being passed, to his credit, and the defendant's half share thereof being paid for by him by reducing the amount thereof from the sum of \$15,000 due to him as aforesaid for the moiety of the said partnership capital.

6.—That he admits that the plaintiff mortgaged to him his half share of the partnership property, present and future to secure the repayment of the sum of \$13,789.18 due to him by the plaintiff, but he denies the other allegations contained in paragraph 6 of the said petition.

7.—That he admits the allegations contained in paragraph 7 of the said petition.

8.—That he denies the allegations contained in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 and 12 of the said petition.

9.—That he denies the allegations contained in paragraph 11 of the said petition except so far as the same allege that he claims to be due to him from the plaintiff the sum of \$10,937.25 on the 31st day December last.

10.—That he alleges that the plaintiff has no just cause whatever to demand a dissolution of the partnership, that due accounts have been regularly kept by a competent bookkeeper and admitted from time to time by the plaintiff to be correct, that the plaintiff has had at all times liberty to inspect and examine the same; that he has in no wise been prevented by the defendant in assisting in the conduct of the partnership business and that the defendant has at all times and in all manner done his utmost to further the interests of the partnership business by conforming with the spirit of the partnership articles, and by encouraging the good feeling and confidence that should exist between himself and the plaintiff as partners and that any difficulties or disputes that have arisen are due solely to the plaintiff.

Mr. Denison having read over the petition and answer to the court called the defendant to give evidence. Counsel pointed out to the court that as defendant was necessarily a hostile witness, he claimed to examine him as on cross-examination.

William Copeland was then sworn and said:—I am defendant in this case. That is a copy of the partnership agreement (marked A) Mr. Eytan is book-keeper of our firm. He has not general authority to sign the firm's name without special sanction of Mr. Wiegand and myself. He is authorized to sign the firm's name to business letters by adding his initials under the firm's name; for other letters he must ask permission. When our partnership was entered into, stock was taken to enable us to start the books. Beer, barley, hops, are brewery materials—barrels not included. We made it \$3,000. This was after the partnership was formed. The stock that the firm took from plaintiff was valued at \$2,421 and some cents. Stock-in-trade is everything we had for sale in the place, such as beer, barley, malt, hops and all sorts of malt liquor, spirits &c. The plant is the brewery, including malting apparatus, casks, kegs and taps. That is a bill-head of our firm and is correct (marked B). The stock I say is everything we have for sale. Beer casks are a portion of the plant. On this bill, printed in the list of goods for sale, is mentioned "kegs of all sizes." This was in cases when the kegs could not be returned. We sometimes sell kegs when we have no better use for them in the brewery, and we buy new ones. There is no distinction made between old and new kegs, all are kept in repair. There is no distinction between kegs in use and not in use.

Mr. Denison:—If a memo is made on an inventory of stock-in-trade as a reason for not including kegs not in use, simply that they are not in use, is it not to be presumed that kegs in use should be included in the inventory?

Witness:—It probably would be if circumstances did not alter the particular case. On our last inventory 101 kegs were put on at Mr. Wiegand's request. He would not come with us to take stock unless that was agreed to. He said nothing about other kegs. These 101 kegs were not in use.

Mr. Denison:—How did you arrive at the value of your stock as \$7,000, when you formed the partnership?

Witness:—By taking an inventory of the stock. It was taken in pencil. I have not got it. It was sent to Mr. J. W. Hall to copy. I don't know what became of it. I think it was taken on the 13th June by myself and T. W. Holm, who was then in my employ. The same valuation exactly was placed on the articles as on those that came from Mr. Wiegand. Mr. Wiegand saw the inventory. He acted upon it. He did not accept it in my presence. He saw it in my presence. Mr. Wiegand did not object to it at all. At the end of December, 1876, Mr. J. W. Hall came to the brewery to take stock with us. Mr. Wiegand and myself went over the stock together and found it so near the same as when we commenced that we told Mr. Hall that he might as well value it as before. That is, the stock-in-trade was of about the same value in December as on the 15th June. I think it so appeared in the books, but cannot be certain. On the 15th June, 1877, Mr. J. W. Hall ceased to keep the books. At that time I was too ill to go with him to take the inventory and Mr. Wiegand and Mr. Eytan went over the brewery and I believe put a value on the stock. Did not take stock. We were in the habit of taking stock once a year.

Mr. Denison:—How many inventories have you taken and reduced to writing?

Witness:—I think three—two attached to balance sheets and one in rough. Don't know the date of the last. I think it was taken by Mr. Eyton. One of the two attached to the balance sheets was for 1878, I think. I don't remember the date of the other. And we had one for the subsequent six months. Mr. Eyton made them up. They were taken in memos, and afterwards written out. Mr. Wiegand and myself were with Eyton all the time assisting. I don't know where the memos are. The values were put on the memos. Mr. Wiegand has the same access to the office that I have. I don't know if he was present when the memos were copied out and values carried out. The value put on the stock when we started, on beer, barley &c., has been carried out since as there has been so little change in the market value of the materials. We signed an inventory with the values carried out when Mr. Wiegand took it, at the start of the partnership. That is the inventory (marked C.) We have not bought barley lately. Have had two shipments from California. I think one shipment in July last, and the other in the beginning of this month. The value of those shipments each was much more than \$100. The first was ordered by a written order. We telegraphed I think in 1877. Cannot say it was not last year. The telegram was necessary because the Japanese barley became so bad that we could not use it. No other reason. Mr. Wiegand was consulted as to these orders. The only one I did not consult him about was the last one. That was for about \$800 worth. We have all the barley we want at present. The reason I did not consult Mr. Wiegand as to the last shipment was that I had previously on other occasions consulted him and he refused to give his consent to any more purchases for the brewery. Barley was absolutely necessary. He refused verbally. He also refused in writing. That is the paper from Mr. Wiegand (marked D). The word "land" is left out. Water is absolutely necessary in our business and the water we needed was on the land, and it was necessary to purchase the land to get the water. I don't think the shipments of barley received in July and September of this year had been ordered when that letter was received. The barley from San Francisco is very good, much better than Japanese barley. In buying Japanese barley we could inspect it, but it is all alike. All the shipments of barley we have had, so far as I have seen, have been good. Before Mr. Wiegand came in as a partner I never used Japanese barley. I might have written to Herman our agent in San Francisco that the barley was not fit for a horse to eat; if so it was to induce him to get the best. We often grumble when there is nothing to grumble about. I have never had any trouble with Japanese as to weights. The only time a complaint was made was when we got in twenty sacks of barley late at night and Mr. Wiegand wanted it steeped. I don't remember if Mr. Wiegand or I weighed it, but when weighing is to be done the scales are brought down stairs from where Mr. Wiegand has them. The man who owned the barley was not there. It was weighed and put in steep that night. When the owner came next morning he was dissatisfied about the weight, and because we would not give him what he demanded he took the barley out of the steeping pan. Cannot tell when that was or whether it was at the time when we telegraphed. This is the only time I have ever had any trouble in buying from Japanese. Have been in the country to buy barley and charged the expenses to the firm. When I have brought back more game than barley I only charged half. I think I took Mr. Eyton one Sunday and he came back next day. When Mr. Eyton and myself go away, the books are generally locked up in the safe, since we have had a safe. If Mr. Eyton and myself have been absent for two or three days it has been with Mr. Wiegand's permission. He has especially asked us to lock up the books for safety against fire. I am part owner of the steamer *Reindeer*. She is a small pleasure steamer. I have never authorized her to be advertised for Tokio. I did not know it till long afterwards. I frequently make excursions on Sundays in her. Expenses are charged to me. I am not interested in any other hunting business. I don't know Mr. Moyston. I did not ask him to go into the other hunting business with me. I am a brewer, I think for nine years past. I own one-fourth of the *Reindeer*. I cannot tell when I purchased it. I drew the money out of the bank by cheque. My money and the firm's money are together. I had no bank account of my own. I cannot tell how much money I had in the bank at that time. I cannot tell if the whole amount on deposit was the same as the amount shown on the books belonging to the firm. It often occurred that the firm had no money in the bank while I had. I alone had a right to draw cheques. I do not know that I can now say how my private account stood when I purchased the fourth part of the steamer. The cheque book contains the stubs of cheques given for my part of the steamer (stubb pointed out, date Sept. 13th, 1878, amount \$500, marked E). Stubb dated Sept., 1878 for \$100 was for that amount lent to Mr. Hohnholz (marked F). Mr. Wiegand did not consent to that. It was my own business. (Stubb dated Sept. 3rd, 1878, \$60, G. Berger put in and marked G). There is also one to Peter Clausen for \$600, money lent. These were all drawn from the same fund. One in favour of Mr. Berger for \$505 was in repayment of a loan of that amount from him—by Mr. Wiegand's consent—for barley. Mr. Wiegand knew of my lending money to Peter Clausen. That was my money. Mr. Wiegand had nothing to do with it.

Thursday, 25th September, 1879.

Mr. Denison said that before preceeding with the examination of Mr. Copeland he would ask that the books of account, bank book, and vouchers be placed in Court so that the plaintiff could have them in his hands at any time.

Mr. Kirkwood objected: 1st—That the plaintiff had always had access to the books, 2nd—That he had never been refused access to them, and 3rd—That they are in the hands of the firm's book-keeper,

employed by the firm, and can at any time be inspected out of court by any one authorized.

His Honour said that he would order the books to be produced in Court during the progress of the case. He then ordered that the books and papers referred to, not in actual use, be placed in Court and there left until this action be disposed of, subject to examination by either party. Such books as are in use to be sent to this Consulate after business hours and returned.

Examination of defendant continued.

Mr. Denison: From January 1st, 1879, to June 30th, what sum of money did you draw from the firm.

Witness: The accounts will show. I do not think I drew in excess of the monthly allowance of \$150. For 6 months, \$900. The firm borrowed \$1,000 from Mr. Berger with the consent of Mr. Wiegand, and a promissory note was given for it in the name of the firm, signed by me. It was charged to the firm.

Mr. Denison.—Who received the interest on the monies (\$100) loaned to Mr. Clausen and (\$100) to Hohnholz.

Witness.—The interest on loan to Clausen was received by me. No interest was paid by Hohnholz, because he had an open account with the firm and I put it down to myself. Hohnholz's account was with the firm. Exhibit G. is a cheque for \$60 interest of a loan of \$3,000 from Mr. Berger before the partnership. The loan was for myself. The interest was charged to me. The security for this loan was a mortgage given by myself on my property. No inventory of the plant of the brewery has been taken since our partnership.

Mr. Denison.—Was it not agreed that the buildings, land, plant and stock in trade were agreed upon at a value of \$30,000 when the partnership was entered into? And what sum was charged in the books?

Witness.—I think the value is charged in the books of the firm at \$35,000. I have never had any words or trouble with plaintiff. During this month I had some words in regard to beer. I did not call him any names. I recollect last year plaintiff attempting to enter the office. I never assaulted him.

Mr. Denison called for a letter in the press copy book of the firm, which was produced, letter shown on page 272.

Witness.—This is probably a press copy of the firm's letter, but I have no knowledge of it. The land referred to in exhibit B has been purchased. Mr. Wiegand did not agree to the purchase so I purchased it myself to supply the brewery with water. The land has not since been improved. When the partnership was formed my health was not very good and I think I visited the country in December. I do not know the value of kegs, taps &c. on hand. The mortgage in favour of Mr. Berger still exists.

By Mr. Kirkwood: In the petition which you have heard read there are numerous charges of fraud, violence &c. Are any one of those charges true?

Mr. Denison objected to the question as being direct and not cross examination. Objection overruled.

Witness.—No: They are all without foundation. When the partnership was formed the \$5,000 of stock of trade did not include the stock brought in by plaintiff. When I said that when stock was taken in December, it was the same as when the partnership was formed I meant of course with the addition of Mr. Wiegand's stock. When I charged country expenses to the firm, I always went in the interest of the firm. These trips were an advantage because I got barley much cheaper. The steamer *Reindeer* in which I was interested only went to Tokio once to my knowledge at the time that the Kawasaki bridge was down. She was lent to the Post Office to bring the mails, as I afterwards learned. I bought her for a pleasure boat only, not for profit. I kept an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the name of Copeland & Wiegand. I kept no private account. At the beginning of the partnership all the bills were made out and collected by Mr. J. W. Hall. I think he handed the money to me and I deposited it. In June 1877, Mr. Hall gave up the books and Mr. Eyton took charge of them. The day Mr. Eyton came I was in the country. Before I left, I gave the keys of the little safe we had to plaintiff, together with the bank book, money, etc. When I returned, Mr. Wiegand had caused two books to be opened by the book-keeper. (Books produced marked Exhibits 1 and 2). All money I received which was not immediately wanted, whether for myself or the firm, I deposited in the bank in the firm's name and I drew monies out whether for myself. Mr. Wiegand or the firm, out of this deposit. Whenever any money was drawn for the firm's account or for Mr. Wiegand, I informed the book-keeper, who would then give me a receipt which appears in book No. 2, and when I received any money from him appears in book No. 1. The differences between these books would therefore be the amount of money spent on my own account, less the amount in bank. I gave no detailed account of my personal expenditure to Mr. Eyton, I only inform him of money drawn or expended on account of the firm or Mr. Wiegand. I kept no account of my own private expenses. When I loaned Peter Clausen the money it was on my own account, but before loaning such a large amount I asked Mr. Wiegand's consent as I thought he might perhaps object to it. I considered myself at liberty to draw any money over and above that actually required for the firm's use, because according to our agreement (I refer to the deed of mortgage) I was entitled to do so (Deed of mortgage, dated 18th July 1876, marked Exhibit No. 3 put in and the clause read allowing mortgagee to retain all monies except \$150 per month).

By Mr. Denison.—When I went into the country and gave Mr. Wiegand the keys, he was not authorized to sign cheques. To my knowledge I never drew monies out of bank that were required by the firm. Once in six months I knew the state of the bank account. Every cheque I gave was initialled what it was for.

Mr. Denison then called:

John L. O. Eyton, sworn, said: My occupation is bookkeeper for Copeland and Wiegand. I ordinarily sign the firm's letters if not of extraordinary importance. In that event I generally get one of

the firm to sign. (Letter-book shown, page 272.) This is signed by me for the firm (Letter 18th April, 1879, to Herman & Co., San Francisco, real. The letter complains about the bad condition of some barley received.) Mr. Copeland usually signs such letters as I referred to. I cannot tell how much money was drawn out of bank from January 1st to June 30th by Mr. Copeland, but the balance sheet on the 30th June will show. Without reference to the book I cannot tell how much Mr. Wiegand drew. (Paper handed witness.) This is an account current of Mr. Wiegand's made by me from the commencement of the partnership up to 15th April, 1879, with reference to his monthly allowance. (Paper put in and marked Exhibit I.) This is the same account up to June 15th, 1879 (put in and marked J.) I am in the habit of paying Mr. Wiegand sums of money frequently at his request. When I had cash on hand not immediately required I gave it to Mr. Copeland. These accounts were made out at Mr. Copeland's request. I have made no statement for Mr. Copeland but frequently show him the Ledger. The first account shows that Mr. Wiegand overdraw \$98.66. The second shows \$100 drawn in May. By these statements I cannot tell whether both partners drew the same amount. On the 31st December, 1878, there was a verbal agreement made in this way:—that on making up the accounts showing how much each had drawn out, I found that Mr. Wiegand had drawn in excess of Mr. Copeland. I asked Mr. Copeland how I should arrange about it, if I should give Mr. Wiegand credit for the amount that would be due him, calculating at \$150 per month or charge them both equally and give Mr. Copeland credit for the excess that Mr. Wiegand had drawn out. Mr. Copeland said that as it was only a small difference and no doubt Mr. Wiegand required the money to let it stand and credit him with the difference. I don't think Mr. Wiegand had anything to do with this. Taking the balance stated in I & J as the agreed allowance in place of the \$150 per month, it would be necessary to add the difference between the excess drawn by Mr. Wiegand previously, as shown in the statement. Taking this statement as closed up to 31st December, 1878, Mr. Wiegand would have been entitled to draw up to 15th June, 1879, \$825 I think. I think he has been regularly paid since. I do not know of his being refused money. Mr. Wiegand has always had free access to the account books. When I am absent from the office the books are usually put in the safe.

I have heard the evidence of Mr. Copeland. I had various conversations with Mr. Wiegand about the books when Mr. Copeland was in the country. On taking over the books I looked through them to see how they had been kept. Mr. Wiegand showed me his deed of partnership and also mortgage. I think I asked Mr. Wiegand how he came to be credited with \$1,200. (Paper shown witness.) This is a statement of assets and liabilities of the firm of Copeland and Wiegand made out by me, on the 30th June 1879, from the books.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the admission of the paper as it was made up after the institution of this action.

His Honour said he would allow it to be put in, subject to Mr. Kirkwood's objection.

Paper put in and marked Exhibit K.

(Another paper handed witness.) This was attached to the last paper, and was made out by me (Paper put in and marked Exhibit L.)

Mr. Kirkwood objected.

Objection noted as before.

Witness: According to this statement there is debited to Mr. Copeland, as drawn out, \$1,030.30, as money due him and paid him by the firm. The monthly balance he is credited with on this sheet is \$127.62. (Paper shown witness.) This is also made out by me, and shows Mr. Wiegand's private account. (Paper put in as Exhibit M.)

Mr. Kirkwood urged the same objection.

Witness: It shows the amount up to June 30th, \$747.81, of Mr. Wiegand's account. The same monthly allowance is given as to Mr. Copeland. (Paper shown witness.) This is also made out by me and is a statement of liabilities and assets of the firm up to 31st December, 1878. (Marked Exhibit N.) The capital (furniture and plant) is charged at \$31,000. The stock in trade, \$7,446.65 total \$37,446.65 stated as being the value of the total capital at the commencement of the partnership. I was a bookkeeper in Liverpool, England, for 5 years. I was afterwards bookkeeper for Mr. H. in Yokohama for about 7 years. (Paper shown witness.) This is an account of the stock in trade taken by myself in the presence of both partners, except a few items at the end which were added afterwards when Mr. Wiegand was absent. This was taken a few days after the 30th June and I therefore added to it the sales that had occurred during those few days and also a small amount of beer here which remained in stock in the Spring Valley Beer Gardens. Also some corks which were afterwards counted by the Japanese. These items were added by myself. (Paper put in and marked Exhibit O.) The memo at the end of this paper reads: on hand not yet used: 100 five gallon kegs, 15 wooden shovels, 4 iron shovels, 6 new brooms. These were not in use at this time. The Brewery had others. I took this memo, first in lead pencil and afterwards I put down the values and totals in the office. Last year Mr. Copeland was credited with sums on account of interest. I think the partners had some misunderstanding last year, but I don't know how or when it commenced. I made the separation in the buildings, premises and plant from the stock in trade to make it more plain, without any orders from anybody. This was when I made up the account on December 21st, 1878. With the exception of one occasion, when I went with Mr. Copeland to buy barley, I don't think I was ever absent two days with the safe locked up. I took my gun with me; I think on two occasions, as I had reasons for so doing. During these trips our actual travelling expenses were charged, but no charge was made for powder and shot.

Mr. Denison said he had finished with the witness, but he might perhaps recall him.

Mr. Kirkwood said if he wished to recall him he must show cause.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I have been in Japan 8 or 9 years. I received a letter from Copeland and Wiegand in July, 1877, for me to call on them. I went up to the Brewery and saw both partners in the office. Mr. Copeland told me that he was unwell and wished to go into the country for a few months. Before this I was not personally acquainted with Mr. Copeland, Mr. Wiegand was foreman at Heght's brewery when I was there as Manager. I have frequently discussed the accounts with Mr. Wiegand. I think he had a very fair knowledge of the accounts. Before the safe was bought and before the new office was built upstairs, the books were all kept in a room in the brewery that was also used by Mr. Wiegand. The new office was finished and the safe was bought about 6 months after I joined them. Mr. Wiegand has never objected to me in any way; I have never refused him access to the books. During the time when Mr. Copeland was absent, Mr. Wiegand and myself frequently went through the books that were kept by Mr. J. W. Hall. (Exhibit H shown witness.) I wrote this letter after Mr. Wiegand had frequently made remarks to me and called me down to look at the barley when it was steeped. He called my attention to light stuff floating on the top. He told me the next time I wrote to Herrman to tell him that it was only fit for horse feed. The reason Mr. Copeland was credited with certain items of interest was because of instructions I received from both plaintiff and defendant, who came upstairs to my office together. Mr. Copeland said then in Mr. Wiegand's presence "I have agreed with Mr. Wiegand to take over the loss that has been sustained through our Shanghai Agency, as the agent is my brother-in-law, but Mr. Wiegand has agreed that as a set off against this, I am to be allowed interest on the money that I have left in the firm and which has been used for making improvements." He then told me to make up the accounts including these items, showing what loss had been sustained by the Shanghai Agency. So far as I know there are no grounds whatever for disagreement between the partners. The expenses of the country trips were immediately entered in the cash-book which was always left on the desk and Mr. Wiegand frequently went through it and saw it. He never objected to such charges. When we went into the country we were able to buy barley on better terms, for we could not buy any in Yokohama at that time fit for brewing.

To Mr. Denison:—These trips were in November last year. One trip was prior to the San Francisco order for barley.

His Honour said he thought the counsel had no right to re-examine the witness except on the Shanghai Agency matter.

At the request of plaintiff's counsel, the Court was adjourned till 10 a.m., 26th.

Friday, 20th September, 1879.

Mr. Denison called

Emil Wiegand, sworn, said.—I am the plaintiff in this case. I have been 31 years engaged in brewing. I learned the trade in Bavaria. I have followed the business in the United States, Peru and Mexico. I came to Japan in 1869. I came here under an engagement from San Francisco, as brewer and manager of the Japan Brewery. I remained in that position about 9 months. After that I went to No. 68, Bluff, for Mr. Heght. I remained in Japan about 8 years and returned to America, where I remained about 2 years, and then came back to Japan. I then hired Mr. Heght's brewery and manufactured beer until the 15th June, 1876, when I went into partnership with defendant. The reason I went into partnership was because I received a letter a short time before from defendant. I have not that letter now. I think I destroyed it or it is lost. I did not answer it, but afterwards I received another letter from defendant. I believe that Mr. Hall, who wrote these two letters for defendant, took them away afterwards. Subsequently defendant and I then met at the house of Mr. Wiebe. We had a conversation about the benefit that would arise if we would join together in partnership, as the price of beer was then so low, and we could raise it; and also on account of reducing the cost of labour that it would make each party at least \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year more by thus joining. I said that I had not money enough to buy my share and Mr. Copeland said that in 2½ years I would, under this arrangement, pay him off all together. He would charge no interest. It would come out of the clear profits of the business. The stock I had was agreed to be taken over. We went to Mr. Hall to get the agreement reduced into writing which I thought we signed, but we found out in the English Court when we had a suit with Mr. Hall that we had not signed the original paper in Mr. Hall's room. But we found we had signed the letter which I mentioned Mr. Hall took away. These names came in a way which I cannot understand. The agreement I supposed we signed, Mr. Hall has yet. At the trial I mention, the letter was produced, but not this supposed agreement. This was sometime in the beginning of June, 1876. When the partnership was entered into, my former stock I appraised and valued at \$7,500, but Mr. Copeland did not agree to this valuation. It was then agreed that it should go in at its actual cost price. It amounted under this arrangement to \$2,421.64. No inventory was taken of the stock in Mr. Copeland's brewery. The partnership capital was agreed to be \$30,000 and I had a half interest. After putting in my stock I was of course indebted to Mr. Copeland the balance between that and \$15,000.

Mr. Denison here wished to amend the 6th paragraph of the petition by substituting \$12,578 for \$12,478.

Witness:—The agreement as to the balance of the purchase money was inserted in the partnership deed. I read the deed of partnership but there were such big words in it I did not readily comprehend it. I have lived 9 or 10 years in America. In Peru I spoke Spanish. In the United States, I used the English language. At the time the deed of partnership was signed we were actually engaged in business as partners. Mr. Eytan

was engaged from 15th July, 1876; the same day Mr. Eyton came. Mr. Copeland went into the country and remained three months. Mr. Eyton showed me the books at this time and explained them to me. When Mr. Copeland returned I pointed out to Mr. Copeland that my stock was only half put down in the books. I told him I had found this out through Mr. Eyton and also that \$5,000 stock was put down in the books when I bought the brewery and plant (except one horse and carriage) as additional to the capital of \$30,000. Mr. Copeland became very angry at my observation and he said it had to remain as it was. Mr. Copeland's health at this time was very bad and since then it has not been good. He has been absent from the brewery a good many times. The first year he was one month in the country, then 3 months and I think another month again. Never made these trips for the business. He said several times that he wanted to go out and look for barley. They (Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton) never brought home barley they brought game. Mr. Bernson was the brother-in-law of Mr. Copeland. He was in the employ of the firm before he was sent to Shanghai by Mr. Copeland as our agent there. I told Mr. Copeland that I objected to this as Mr. Bernson was ill and not business man enough. This was in 1877. When I objected Mr. Copeland said he would be responsible for Mr. Bernson. This was before he went there. Mr. Bernson lost about \$500 there. After I found out the loss I spoke to Mr. Copeland, he said that as he was responsible, the business should sustain no loss. At the same time he said that as he had to pay this he would charge interest on Mr. Berger's money, \$3,000. This conversation took place in the office, I did not consent to this arrangement. There was nothing whatever said about interest on improvements. I did not authorize or consent to the loan from Mr. Berger. Mr. Copeland in the office first spoke about a loan from Mr. Berger. I objected and told Mr. Copeland that he should go and get the money back from Peter Clausen. Mr. Copeland spoke to me about the loan to Clausen, but I declined to have anything to do with it. Mr. Copeland has been in the habit of making numerous improvements on the premises. On some of them he has consulted me; but on some he has not. I consented to my own residence being improved, also to the beer shed and stables. I do not know how much Mr. Copeland has expended on improvements. I would estimate the improvements to which I consented as about \$16,000. I have not always been consulted by defendant in regard to goods ordered. There were 100 five gallon kegs and 200 sacks of barley from San Francisco, ordered without my consent. We purchase barley now in San Francisco, but have not always done so. I would rather use Japanese barley for malting purposes than San Francisco barley, because I can examine it here and reject the bad barley in it. The barley we received from San Francisco was not good: it was very dirty and unripe with a good deal of rape seed in it. Unripe barley does not make good beer; rape seed contains oil and anything oily injures beer. We have been buying barley in San Francisco because the Japanese say they do not get good weight. Mr. Eyton weighs the barley. There never was any trouble when I weighed it, but I have weighed none for about a year. In Hight's brewery I generally used Japanese barley. On account of the refusal of the Japanese to sell barley, we had to get it from America. This was last December. We had no barley and I could not malt for 6 or 7 weeks and we telegraphed for it. That was about the time that Mr. Copeland went into the country for barley. At the end of six weeks a man came from the country and we had to pay the money in advance in order to buy the barley. I do not have free access to the books and accounts. When Mr. Copeland or Mr. Eyton are absent the books are locked up in the safe. I have no key. I have asked Mr. Eyton why he locks the books up when the goes out, as whenever I go into the office when he is in, he is always engaged on the books, and I would like to have them left out so that I can see them when he is not there, but he has not left the books out as I wished. When Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton were out hunting, some English officers came to pay their bills as they wanted to leave, but as I had no keys, only that of the office door, I could not receive payment. I have examined the books but I cannot understand them. Mr. Copeland has never accounted to me for the profits of any outside business. Mr. Copeland sometimes informed me when he was going up country, sometimes not. I am the manager of the brewery department. Mr. Copeland has interfered with my department. After the beer was made he put the bottled beer in hot water, perhaps 1,000 dozen; by doing this the beer became dead and had a bad taste and a good many bottles burst. We have some of it on hand but we cannot sell it. I objected to this treatment of the beer. I am in the habit of drinking beer. When I objected, Mr. Copeland became very angry and said I was no brewer, and that his mother could make better beer than I could and called me bad names and said I had nothing to say in the business anyway. When nobody was about he used to call me bad names but often he did so in the presence of the Japanese. I remonstrated with him, but he said he considered me less than a Japanese coolie. He has also drugged the beer. Last year, in April, I saw him putting stuff into the hogsheads containing beer, and when I went I found a very strong smell. Mr. Copeland had told me that when he went to Norway somebody told him that this stuff was very good for preserving the beer. I don't know the name of the stuff.

By the Court.—Mr. Copeland showed me the hogshead in which was a kind of liquid. I don't know what it was.

Examination continued.

The stuff was afterwards bottled up. The hogshead was upstairs. The hoops and wood fell to pieces. The bottles were boxed up in the cases of a dozen and put in the brewery where it remains yet and Mr. Copeland keeps the keys of the room. Mr. Copeland took some bottles out and poured some out in a measuring glass and put it into the beer and immediately the casks were bunged up. I saw him doing it and objected and defendant became very angry and

called me the same bad names and told me to get out. After this Mr. Copeland continued to put it in the beer. I was absent, but I know it from the marks of the acid round the bung. I have never been absent except a few hours. During the time I have been partner I have never been absent except one day. This stuff gives the beer a bad smell and I believe affects the teeth. The last time I saw him putting the stuff in the beer was this year; I saw it through an opening near the boiler looking down into the cellar; but as I remembered the insults I had received before I said nothing further about it. After the stuff was put in the casks were rolled about. Mr. Copeland went up stairs after putting this stuff in. I then went down into the cellar and found eleven empty quart bottles in which this stuff had been standing, in the cellar. There was a little of the stuff remaining in each bottle. I poured it all into a little bottle and corked it up and kept it and afterwards took it to Mr. Denison. I swear that the bottle I took to Mr. Denison contained the same stuff that Mr. Copeland put in the beer. Mr. Copeland called it "flavouring extract." I think according to the measure that he put in about a pint to a hoghead. Besides interfering with me in this way he gave orders, when the malt was on the kiln, to have a slow fire, which is just contrary to the proper way of making malt. By a slow fire the malt is made "glassy"; good malt should be "floury." Beer made from such "glassy" malt won't have the same taste as that from "floury" malt. The object of the slow fire is to have pale beer. Our kiln is too low and too near the fire to make pale malt. A brewer would know this fact from looking at the kiln. Mr. Copeland assaulted me last year on the 21st November. I was going up to the office at the time and Mr. Copeland was standing on the platform of the lower step leading to the office, with both of his hands on the railing of the stairs, across the passage way. I asked him to let me pass. He asked me where I wanted to go and I said to the office. He said that I had no business in the office, and then raised his knee and struck me in the testicles. I went backwards and said "Mr. Copeland you have hurt me." He said "you ran against me," but I was standing still when I went up to him. I was hurt and was afterwards under Dr. Gutachow's care. I can feel the effects of the injury yet and I still have a pain in the testicles. The doctor gave me a recipe for salve and a suspensory bandage. I have worn that bandage until a few days ago, and it is now very inconvenient for me to go without it. I have never given Mr. Copeland any reason for assaulting me. Before the petition was handed in, I have saluted Mr. Copeland every morning when I saw him and he has answered me. Since the petition was handed in I have twice saluted him but received no answer from him, and then I gave it up and salute him no more. We used to talk on reasonably friendly terms until the petition was handed in, as long as any strangers were around. We were always friendly until I found out that the books were not right, then I saw that Mr. Copeland acted coolly to me. This was just after Mr. Eyton came. Business in the brewery is now conducted verbally. I received my allowance of \$150 every month after it is due. I was refused this allowance by Mr. Copeland some time about April this year, before the petition was filed. I went once and asked for enough money to pay my servants with, and he said he would see me starve before his eyes before he would give me a *tempo*. An account of the stock-in-trade has been taken several times since the the partnership. I was present for a while in December last year when stock was being taken, but left because it was not being taken properly. I told Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton if they would not put it all down, it was no use. There were no values carried out at the time; they were put in in the office, but I was not consulted. I do not know what was the value of the beer that Mr. Copeland had at the time of the partnership. I never showed Mr. Eyton my copy of the deed of partnership. At the time Mr. Eyton pointed out the error in the book, he saw a copy of the deed which he took from the safe of which I had the key where it and other papers were. I opened the safe which was in my house and Mr. Eyton took the papers and read them. Mr. Copeland has refused to let me see the books. I asked him once to let me know how we stood at the bank and he said—"the bank is standing all right;" I said that was not the question. I wanted to know how the firm stood. Then Mr. Copeland went into his private office where he keeps the bank book and I waited in the office some time. He came out of his room but did not come back to the office. I spoke to Mr. Copeland about reducing the expenses of the firm, about the beginning of this year, as business was very slack. I said I thought we did not need a steady bookkeeper. He said he would not let Mr. Eyton go even if he had to pay him \$250 a month. I received a draft of the partnership deed about a month after I joined the firm, from Mr. Copeland, for me to read. There was nothing said at that time about a mortgage or copy of one given me. I never saw such a copy before the deed of partnership was signed. Mr. Copeland told me to go down to the U. S. Consul General and sign the deed of partnership. Before going down I never saw any mortgage. When I went to Mr. Dickinson's office I signed two documents which I supposed were the duplicates of the partnership deed. I then went to the Consulate where I believed I signed the same two documents. When I signed, the two documents in the Consulate I had never read any mortgage. I was asked at the time if I knew what the contents were and I said I did, but I was not aware at the time that I was signing a mortgage. At the time Mr. Copeland said nothing to me about these papers. About 15 months ago I first learned that I had signed the mortgage. I had some words with Mr. Copeland and he said to me if I thought he was not manager, I had better look over my papers. I did so and, to my surprise, found in a sealed envelope in my own safe, two extra papers. After the documents were signed they were left at the Consulate and were afterwards sent to me under cover in Mr. Hall's handwriting. (Deeds of Mortgage and partnership shown.) These are in the handwriting of Mr. Hall. They are both headed in the same way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:

To my knowledge I put my signature to two documents at Mr. Dickins' and to two at the Consulate. I thought they were two originals and two copies. Mr. Copeland brought me down and said he would see me though all right and I signed them. I had no legal adviser at the time. Mr. Dickins prepared the documents. I never recollect signing any documents before, but since then I have signed balance sheets without looking through them. I have been in business entirely or partly on my own account for 9 or 10 years. I don't recollect whether Mr. Hall came to the Consulate with me or not and I cannot say that he brought down the deeds from Mr. Dickins' office, but I think that Mr. Copeland did. When I first agreed about the partnership, nothing was said about a mortgage. The security defendant was to have was the profits of the business. I believed it was usual to sign copies of documents in the same way as originals. I thought two were to be left here in the Consulate and one each to myself and Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Kirkwood.—Did you not say that one of the documents read by Mr. Eytan at your request was the mortgage?

Witness.—I do not know whether I said so or not. He read one of the deeds of partnership in my room. I don't know of any mortgage. Don't know what was done with all the papers after signing. My deal of partnership must have been sent to me by Mr. Hall, but I cannot tell when it was. Whether it was before or after January 1877, or not I don't know, it was delivered to me somehow or other. I have not got the envelope that it came in. I knew exactly what was in it so I did not open it because it came from Mr. Hall. While Mr. Hall kept my books I received frequent letters from him, but afterwards I only received them once and a while. I always opened the small ones. I cannot remember whether I was in Mr. Dickins' office a long or short time when I signed the documents. I don't know whether there was anybody in Mr. Dickins' office at this time or not. I believe I was there once, before this time. At the action in the English Court, you (to Mr. Kirkwood) were my counsel. I do not recollect that this mortgage was spoken of.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he wished to take the advice of the Court, in reference to this fact, viz.: that when he was counsel in the action in the British Court, Copeland and Wiegand against a third party, was the information then given him by his clients in reference to these documents confidential or not?

His Honour said he would consider the question.

Mr. Kirkwood said that pending his Honour's answer he would leave the subject of the mortgage deed.

Cross-examination continued.

Witness. When I went to the Japan Brewery as manager and brewer, Mr. Rosenfeldt was owner. I only managed the Brewing Department. The Brewery got in debt and it was sold to Mr. Kline. I remained with Mr. Kline 5 or 6 months. I left because Mr. Kline used to come home drunk. I then went to Mr. Heght's brewery. I left there because he wanted a cheap man and my salary was too large. I assaulted a Japanese there once. I did not strike him much; I don't think I hurt him much, but I got some medicine from Dr. Dulliston and gave him when he was laid up. I believe I found the cook once dead drunk in my kitchen; he was formerly Mr. Heght's cook. Mr. Heght had told me to look out for him. I collared the cook, but he wouldn't get up. Once on new-year's day all the boys got drunk as usual, and got fighting with knives, and one of the boys with a knife ran against me and I knocked him over. I don't consider my memory very bad. I think it good.

Court adjourned till Monday, 29th, at 10 a.m.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR

OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XVII.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Yoshitsune had not failed to notice, when riding towards Misasagi's castle, that his approach might be observed from the upper windows while he was still two bow-shots from the gate. In truth he noted many things during the progress of that visit with a distinctness that was afterwards surprising to himself, for it often happens that men on the verge of a great danger have their faculties sharpened by an instinct of which they are scarcely conscious, and of which, perishing as it does with the necessity that begets it, nothing afterwards remains but a wondering reminiscence.

Until therefore he had traversed this exposed space on his return journey, he rode at a foot pace, looking neither to the right nor to the left, for though he knew that he carried his life in his hand and never doubted there was black treachery behind him, he believed that he had read in Misasagi's eye a wavering malevolence only needing some evidence of mistrust to transform it into active ferocity.

So soon however as the bamboo foliage hid him completely from the castle, he sprang to the ground, and leading his horse into the farthest recess of the grove, tethered him securely before a miniature shrine, where the withered leaves rustled about the pedestals of two stone foxes, elligies of the

Rice God's messengers. The gallant little chesnut seemed to comprehend the gravity of the situation, for though generally restive and fractious in hand, he now picked his way among the bamboo stems with the greatest docility, and stood quite still to be tethered, only looking back anxiously after his master as the latter returned stealthily to the road-side and lay down among the dense underwood.

The moon was still an hour's journey below the horizon when by the last glimmer of the brief gloaming Yoshitsune recognized the leader of the seven men as they dashed past his place of concealment. It did not occur to him to doubt their murderous purpose, yet he could scarcely have endured to avoid them had Misasagi himself been riding at their head. As it was, however, he had risen and entered the grove to seek his horse, when, as though struck by some sudden idea, he turned back and directed his steps towards the castle.

He walked slowly, with the air of one pondering the details of an immature purpose, and when he reached the gate, he paused for some time, looking wistfully at the glow of the charcoal braziers reflected on the oaken beams of the lattice. It may be that the aspect of the comfortable warmth attracted him—for a bitter north wind was forcing the frosty air into every recess of the valley—it may be that some lingering reluctance made him hesitate to disturb this well-being, but whatever the motive of his irresolute mood, it was speedily dispelled by a graver consideration.

In an hour the darkness that now shrouded him from the castle would be flooded by moonlight, and in less than that time the return of his pursuers would make escape impossible.

A hasty examination of the enceinte shewed that it was surrounded by a moat some ten feet wide with a low wall of wood and plaster on the inner side. This wall did not spring directly from the edge of the scarp but was separated from it by a narrow berm, and its summit being within easy reach of one standing below, there was nothing to prevent its speedy escalade.

Having satisfied himself on these points, Yoshitsune set forward in a direction opposite to that of his approach, no longer moving with deliberation or uncertainty, but running as fast as the darkness and his ignorance of the road permitted. He knew that this wide expanse of watery rice fields, over which the wings of the wild-fowl whistled as he passed, could not be altogether destitute of cottage or hamlet, and following a lane that encircled the base of one of the knolls overlooking the castle, he presently reached a little hovel, from the door of which a beam of dull light crossed the narrow path and lost itself in the darkness beyond. This hut had only one inmate, a decrepit old man, who sat cowering over a fire that smouldered among the ashes in a sunken hearth, and feeding the feeble flame from time to time with scant supplies of twigs and withered leaves which he took from a bundle beside him. A rickety table, some wooden trays containing strings of dried persimmons or parcels of parched pea-nuts and bean confectionery, shewed that the old man's means of sustenance were derived from the doubtful profits of a wayside stall.

All these things Yoshitsune's keen eye comprehended at the first glance. Entering the hovel without a word, he closed and fastened the door carefully; a proceeding at which the old man evinced his astonishment by hastily thrusting a handful of straw into the fire, so that a sudden blaze, leaping up, displayed the boyish face and rich garb of the visitor.

Those were not times when a carl might question the comings and goings of his superior. The old man, therefore, merely changing his posture for one of obeisance, awaited some intimation of the other's pleasure.

"You do not object to serve a late customer, I hope," said Yoshitsune, at the same time taking a parcel of gold-dust from his bosom and placing it beside the old man. "The articles I would purchase are not such as you generally deal in, though if I mistake not they form an important part of your stock in trade, being nothing more than a wire bean-pan and a few pieces of charcoal."

The old man, not insensible to the charm of such unwonted gain, bestirred himself to supply his customer's wants, speedily producing a straw bag half full of charcoal and an instrument that resembled a shallow box, made of close meshed iron wire, with a long handle attached.

Yoshitsune raked together the smouldering embers on the hearth and, piling a quantity of charcoal about them, said as he fanned the flame:—

"I am entirely ignorant of this neighbourhood, old man,

but I conjecture from the nature of your trade that your roads are not without wayfarers."

"It is true, Sir," replied the other. "Thanks to the good god Bishamon, whose shrine lies to the south of the hill, I have daily reason to be grateful to the passing pilgrims."

"Suppose, however, that illness prevented you from exposing your wares as usual, should you not run some risk of perishing here unobserved?"

"I think not, Sir," the old man answered, looking up with a sort of timid wonder at his strange questioner. "Some one or other of my neighbours seldom fails to pay me a visit coming or going, morning or evening."

"Ah! that is even more fortunate than I had hoped," exclaimed Yoshitsune, with a satisfaction that added largely to the other's bewilderment. "And now let me warn you that there is not the least reason to be alarmed at the service I require of you, though unfortunately I have no leisure for explanation. Tell me at once: are you prepared to comply with my wishes, or must I unwillingly enforce their execution?"

The old man tremblingly bowed his head but made no attempt to reply. Yoshitsune, placing his hand on his shoulder, led him to the matted corner of the hovel, and there desiring him to lie down, tied his hands and feet securely. This done he placed a pillow under his head, and wrapped him carefully in whatever he could find of clothes or coverlets, all the while touching him so gently and showing such a compassionate desire to reassure him, that the old man, perfectly tranquillized, entreated his visitor not to disconcert him by such unnecessary care.

Yoshitsune then filled the bean-pan with the now glowing charcoal, and carrying it with him, had already crossed the threshold when the old man's voice arrested him.

"Sir," he said, "may I ask you to do me one more favour before you go?"

Knowing well that for the sake of avoiding a little harshness he had already jeopardized not only the achievement of his purpose but even his own life, Yoshitsune nevertheless came back without the slightest semblance of impatience.

"What can I do for you?" he asked kindly.

"In truth I am almost ashamed to say, Sir," was the reply. "But perhaps you would condescend to hide your guerdon at the bottom of the ashes in the hearth."

"Ha! Ha!" Yoshitsune laughed as he hastily complied with this request. "I had overlooked the possibility of your neighbours carrying off the money and forgetting to unfasten your bonds!"

If the assurance of the benefit his visit had conferred on this old peasant afterwards proved a pleasanter retrospect than Miasagi's punishment, it certainly at the time had rather the effect of reconciling Yoshitsune to his design. Five minutes later he had crossed the moat and reached the back of the castle unobserved. Here shaded by trees and overlooking an artificial lake, stood a wing of the building which was apparently used in the summer only, for it was now closed and untenanted. A few blows of his dirk sufficed to displace a considerable area of the plaster on one face, and into the interstices of the woodwork thus exposed he thrust a quantity of withered branches and twigs, building up in their midst the embers of charcoal he had carried from the old man's hovel.

The pile was scarcely completed when the eager wind rushed in to foster the germ of destruction, so that before Yoshitsune had recrossed the moat, the flames had leaped up within the wall and twined themselves lithely about the half decayed beams of the lofty roof. In truth the process of ignition was much more rapid than he had anticipated, and it now became evident that he must either return to the village, with a certainty of encountering the party sent out in his pursuit, or ride past the castle under the eyes of its aroused inmates and in the full glare of the conflagration.

He chose the latter course unhesitatingly, well knowing that it was a desperate venture, but in his heart glad that he might redeem the stealthiness of his deed by an open encounter with his enemies.

Forcing his horse, not without pains, through sparks and smoke that almost hid the path, he heard the clang of the alarm-bell, followed by a tumult of feet and voices within the court-yard. The flames, setting out from a point nearest to the direction of the wind, travelled so swiftly from chamber to hall that escape was necessarily the first thought of the castle inmates, and when Yoshitsune reached the gate, he

found himself surrounded by a crowd of men and maids issuing forth pell-mell.

Under these circumstances to accelerate his pace would have been not only to invite discovery but also to endanger the lives of women and children already sorely harassed by the press. Yet was it a hard thing to pass slowly through these bands of armed men, any one of whom would gladly have struck him down had they known the truth. He dared not dismount—though on horseback he attracted universal attention—for if attacked while on foot there could be no possible hope of regaining his saddle alive, and he never perhaps gave better proof of nerve and self-command than when he threaded his way leisurely among that clamorous crowd, encountering on all sides glances of surprise or suspicion that seemed the prelude of immediate onset.

Arrived at the limits of the enclosure, he saw that a few steps more would decide his fate, for the fugitives were diverging in the direction he had himself previously taken, and if he could but reach the junction of the two roads, his progress thenceforth would be comparatively unimpeded.

At that moment, however, loud shouts from behind warned the people to clear the way, and turning round, he saw the man he had most reason to fear riding after him, accompanied by a large escort of men-at-arms. Over a suit of richly encased armour Miasagi wore a surcoat of glittering brocade, and from either shoulder depended a scarlet lappet, embellished with gorgeous broderies of golden dragons soaring among silver clouds.* He bore himself with haughty unconcern, as though completely indifferent to the destruction of his castle, at which indeed he scarcely deigned to glance, and Yoshitsune almost repented what he had done when he reflected how much less the cost of its consequences would be to Miasagi than to his vassals.

He had scarcely framed this thought when he heard himself loudly denounced as the author of the conflagration, and saw Miasagi ride furiously towards him, sword in hand.

For one moment an almost irresistible craving to close with his treacherous enemy made Yoshitsune rein back his horse, but he saw immediately that twenty blades had leaped from their scabbards at Miasagi's bidding, so overcoming his reluctance, he beat his massive stirrups against the fiery little chestnut's flanks and galloped off at racing speed.

Miasagi made no attempt to follow, for he knew that with his heavy armour, pursuit was hopeless. Moreover he had, as he thought, a surer way of achieving his purpose. Among his escort were half a dozen archers who had already adjusted their arrows in anticipation of his commands. There would only be time for one discharge, but these were skillful bowmen, and as their strings twanged almost in unison Miasagi laughed in merciless anticipation of the result.

Yoshitsune had however foreseen this danger. Turning in his saddle, the glare of the conflagration enabled him to observe every movement of his enemies, and at the exact moment of the arrows' release he threw himself along his horse's withers. The consequence of this manoeuvre was that five of the shafts flew harmlessly over his head, and one, which lodged in the lacquered cantle of his saddle, he broke off above the barb and threw back towards Miasagi with a shout of derision.

Scarcely however was this danger averted when another presented itself, for the seven men who had been sent to the village returned at that moment, and only waiting till their leader had changed horses with Miasagi, resumed their pursuit with renewed vigour, this time in view of the quarry.

Even in the confusion of the crowd and the presence of mortal peril Yoshitsune had not failed to remark the exceptional beauty of the horse Miasagi rode. Coal black, without a white hair in the whole of his graceful body, his clean cut head, oblique shoulders, deep ribs and long quarters promised a rare turn of speed, and it was plain that the chestnut, after so many days of travel, could not hope to hold his own against such a competitor. This, however, did not cause Yoshitsune much concern. The question he asked himself was not whether he could escape from the rider of the black horse, but whether he might hope to encounter him beyond the reach of his comrades' aid. The road was not well suited to rapid progress, being much worn and raised in places above the surrounding rice-fields by roughly strewn layers of mud and boulders, but it lay perfectly straight in

* It was usual for a noble, when driven from his residence by fire, to dress in an unusually splendid costume.

the heart of the valley for more than a mile, and before that distance was accomplished, Yoshitsune felt that his question would be answered one way or the other.

The chestnut needed little urging, and his master wisely left him to choose his own sagacious method of negotiating the various obstacles in their path. At first the excitement of the chase and the prospect of a speedy encounter elicited much whooping and vociferation from his pursuers, but presently the earnestness of their purpose subduing this outcry, no sound disturbed the silence save the labouring of the horses along the clayey road and occasionally the sharp contact of hoof against stone. They were riding in darkness, for the shadows of some clustering hillocks lay broad and black across the valley to within two or three furlongs of its northern exit, where the road, climbing a rocky incline, emerged from gloom and mire into dust and moonlight.

When Yoshitsune reached this point the clatter of his horses' hoofs smothered the noise of pursuit, but he had only counted thirty of the chestnut's strides on the hard road when a sound like the echo of his own gallop rang out sharp and clear behind him. He knew immediately that one of his enemies had commenced the ascent, but what of the others? Second after second the beat of the chestnut's feet and the roll of the black's, traversed the ever shortening distance between the two horses, but no repetition of that echo came from the margin of the shadow, and when Yoshitsune looked back from the summit of the defile, he saw that though the leader of the pursuit was little more than a bow-shot behind him, all the other's had either given up the race or been hopelessly distanced.

The path through the defile was a series of ridges cut in a bed of soft shale, affording on this side sufficiently firm footing; but on that, so worn and polished by the constant trickling of water from the porous cliffs on either side, that Yoshitsune no longer anxious to outstrip his pursuers, deemed it best to dismount and perform the descent on foot.

It was fortunate for him that he did so. A few paces farther on, the road was intersected by a deep gully, across which two narrow planks had been thrown, forming a bridge hardly passable at midday on horseback, and now perilous in the extreme, for beetling rocks and overhanging trees excluded every ray of moonlight from the spot, and the boards were already slippery with frost.

Almost before he perceived this gully, Yoshitsune found himself on the bridge, checked however for a moment by the chestnut, which refused to attempt the passage without a preliminary examination, resulting in the selection of the left plank, his master having chosen the right.

The horse's unerring instinct proved the better guide, for the decayed wood cracked midway under Yoshitsune's feet and nothing but his wonderful activity saved him from a fall.

He did not remount, but loosening his sword in its sheath, stood waiting in the moonlight beyond the cliff.

At that very moment the thunder of the black horse's feet sounded at the top of the ravine. His rider did not apparently realize the dangers of the descent, or perhaps forgot them, seeing the object of his pursuit standing below. Be that as it may, he urged his horse sharply with voice and foot, and the black, stumbling, slipping, but always bravely obedient, came down the rocky steep at headlong speed.

Yoshitsune, throwing up his arms, shouted loudly to admonish the other of his peril, but his warning, if understood, was too late to be profitable. The black horse indeed made a gallant effort to clear the gully, but he had no time to gather himself for the spring and the slippery rock at the margin doubled the difficulty. There was a convulsive struggle, or rather, as it seemed, a shuddering commotion in the darkness, and then a confused mass came hurtling through the air and fell with a dull thud at Yoshitsune's feet.

He stepped up to it, and, turning it over, looked for a moment at the quivering limbs and listened to the loud laboured respiration, after which, drawing the sword from its girth, he transferred them to his own, and returning to the gully found the black horse drinking quietly from a stream that flowed below.

The animal was almost uninjured, and proved as docile as it was beautiful, so that to his great satisfaction Yoshitsune found he could lead the two horses without any difficulty. In this fashion therefore he continued his journey, for feeling persuaded that all danger of pursuit was past and knowing that Kichiji would not travel far without him, he thought his prize justified a little delay.

Towards midnight he reached a secluded farm-house, whose inmates readily gave him shelter for the night, but learning it would be necessary to make a considerable detour in order to strike the main route, he set out again before sunrise, and at the close of a weary day's march found himself wandering through a region of trackless forests and precipitous mountains. Except some traces of infrequent footsteps on the path he followed, no evidence of human presence or habitation had presented itself since noon, nor did it seem reasonable to expect anything but utter solitude in a district where tempest and torrent had everywhere left records of their ravages, and the smoke of volcanoes mingled with the mists of waterfalls. He began to despair of finding shelter for the night and to add to his perplexity the road presently descending into the bed of an ancient water-course and winding here and there among rocks and uprooted trees, became at last altogether indistinguishable, while the branches, intertwining overhead, deprived him of the stars' guidance.

After a time however he again discovered something that resembled a path, and following it through a long ascent, found that he was climbing by the side of a gigantic rock, firmly wedged between two hills and completely blocking up the valley between them. Rising perpendicularly to a height of more than two hundred feet, its face was for the most part clothed with moss and ferns, while from its summit a jet of water, tumbling headlong, crumbled into spray in mid air. Long ages before, all the springs and rivulets from the upper ravines had joined their strength to thrust this monster barrier from their path, but worsted in the contest, had ever since been held captive by their victor, and the shadow of that defeat still seemed to brood over the bosom of the sombre lake, whose heaped up waters pressed with sullen obstinacy against the giant's broad shoulders, sometimes indeed gathering force to surge tumultuously over his head but never, for all that, abating a jot of his immovable solidity.

A little withdrawn from the margin of this lake, Yoshitsune found a house of rough but strong construction, sheltered from the northerly blast and the westerly sun by a precipice of crag and a row of stout cedars. His thrice repeated summons was at last answered by a beautiful girl of eighteen or nineteen, to whom his appeal for shelter seemed to cause the most painful embarrassment. Constrained by some necessity which would have been paramount at any cost save that of hospitality, the idea of denial seemed yet so repugnant to her that Yoshitsune, pitying her evident distress, changed the form of his request and asked to be directed to some place, hostel, hut, or cloister, where he might put up for the night and obtain the means of extricating himself from these wilds among which he confessed to have completely lost his way.

"Alas! Sir," replied the girl, "neither house nor hovel is to be found within five miles of this lake and the path is easily missed even by those that know it well."

"If that be so," said Yoshitsune, "I have no choice but to crave your hospitality until the morning, though I see plainly that my presence is inconvenient."

"No, indeed, Sir," the girl cried earnestly. "Believe me you should be most welcome, but the truth is that my husband has not yet returned from hunting and I am completely alone in the house."

The deep blush and timid glance of trusting appeal that accompanied this avowal had rather the effect of surprising than enlightening Yoshitsune, for in everything save the strength of his purpose he was still a very child.

"But," he objected with evident incomprehension, "unless you know that your husband would close his doors against me if he were present, can there be any reason for doing so in his absence?"

The girl, astonished in her turn, looked more attentively at her visitor, and saw that he was a boy with a bright handsome face and an eye incapable of unmanly or disingenuous expression. Still reluctant, though now irresolute, she offered one more remonstrance:—

"I am sure my husband could not be either ungenerous or inhospitable, but during the few months that I have lived with him there has been no precedent to guide me in such a case, and—and"—this with much diffidence and hesitation—"he is not one to suffer lightly any seeming neglect of his trust."

"Well, well," Yoshitsune said good humouredly, "it is but

a few hours more in the moonlight or at worst a night in the forest. Pray pardon the annoyance I have caused you, and tell me what direction to take in order to reach the nearest shelter."

But at this the girl's scruples seemed finally to vanish. Repeating her assurance that the paths were impassable to a stranger after night-fall, she entreated Yoshitsune to attribute her previous hesitation to unreasoning timidity, and he, easily suffering himself to be persuaded, followed her into a large room, where the moonlight shone on two or three suits of rich armour and various weapons of war or the chase. Here his hostess served him with food and spread the wadded quilts for his bed, doing everything with her own hands; a proceeding that caused Yoshitsune no small surprise, for the furniture of the house, no less than the refined grace of its mistress, accorded ill with this lack of servants. Moreover, for all her assumption of confidence, she left him at the earliest moment permitted by courtesy, having first explained that it would be unnecessary for him to meet her husband, and begged him, if possible, to resume his journey before day-break.

Were these precautions prompted by apprehension on her own behalf or her guest's? In either case the course they suggested was most repugnant to Yoshitsune's nature, so instead of complying, he opened the shutters and trimming the lamp, sat, with his sword at his knees, awaiting his mysterious host's return.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The wire has brought us quite disturbing news:
The peace was signed, the victors sought to rest,
But now we find the vanquished do refuse
To put their sacred honour to the test.

1.

'Tis thus we mark a portion of our time,
Before the sun with all its force sublime
Has reached its zenith, 'tis in every clime.

2.

A Scottish tenure you will now behold,
There is a duty on it so I'm told.
You must the nature of this fief unfold.

3.

In a gen'ral way, he's a hero they say,
But on this Law very reliant,
That were I to replace that 'r on his face,
'Twould transform him into a giant.

4.

This Mussulman sheriff, historians say,
Is an absolute law which all must obey.

5.

A lawless mountaineer, all must admit
He's brave, and loyal in a certain way,
But still a man you'll find who's scarcely fit
To be trusted much in the present day.

6.

This title, soubriquet or appellation,
If you connect it with navigation,
Which would seem to be its derivation,
Is a misnomer, and I'll tell you why,
Our hero sails the land, nor would he try
To mark his course by reference to the sky.

FUJUYAMA.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF SEPT. 20TH, BY "MAIN ROYAL."

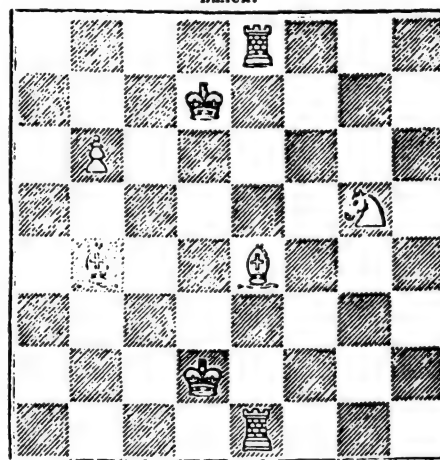
H	o	P
O	—	O
D	r	i
G	r	O
E	r	E

Correctly answered by Bobstay, Bamboo Fan, Helm's-a-lee, Fujiyama, and Zulu.

CHESSE PROBLEM,

By N. MARACHE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESSE PROBLEM, SEPTEMBER 20, BY C. A. GILBERG.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1.—R. to K. Kt.'s 2nd.
2.—Q. or R. mates

Anything.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., W.H.S., Peter and Z.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Sept. 24, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 2,000, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 25, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 27, French steamer *Tihou*, Reynier, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Wakamura, Messrs. H. B. Gibb, G. Hamilton, F. O. Daclo, Thomsen, Kora, Nakamura, Ishibashi, Yamagata, Katogiri, Hori, Saiga in the cabin. 3 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 403 Japanese in the steerage.
Per French steamer *Tihou*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Orata, Taruta, Hirako, Civetta, Giov. Vignani, Pietro Riccardi, Scipione Massaza, Giac. Farfara, Saitou, Donsdebbs, and Canter.

OUTWARDS.

Sept. 21, British steamer *Belyie*, Meyer, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Sept. 21, British steamer *Glencoe*, Gulland, 1,901, for New York, via Japan and China ports, Tea, &c., despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sept. 21, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 21, British gun-boat *Typhoon*, Capt. Hood, 6-guns, for cruise.
Sept. 21, Japanese steamer *Tokawago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 22, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 1,913, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 22, British steamer *Guy Manning*, Mann, 2,817, for Kobe, and China ports, despatched by Hudson & Co.
Sept. 24, American ship *Emerald Isle*, Staples, 1,696, for Nagasaki.
Sept. 24, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 24, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 24, British steamer *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 998, for Kobe, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
Sept. 26, American ship *Erie the Red*, Allen, 1,580, for Kobe, (with portion of original cargo), despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.
Sept. 26, Japanese steamer *Kinsiu Maru*, Davison, 685, for Kuwanga Saki, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Sept. 27, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, Captain Perkins, 1,370, 6 guns, for Shanghai via Kobe.
Sept. 27, U. S. S. *Monongahela*, Capt. Fitzhugh, 2,100, 11 guns, for San Francisco.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—The dealers have been greatly inconvenienced by the violent fluctuations in *kinsatan*. Silver coin has been often unobtainable at any price and, for the purpose of clearing goods, short loans have been negotiated at exorbitant rates of interest. Business in all kinds of 'spot' cargo has consequently been much restricted, and dealers are loud in their complaints about the damage to business caused by the gambling operations which have resulted in driving the value of native currency down to such a low point. The only redeeming feature has been a large business in *Cotton Yarn* for long arrival. In *Fancy Goods* the transactions recorded have been of the most trifling nature. Quotations generally remain unchanged but are to a great extent quite nominal.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.75
" Good to Best	\$33.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 Do.	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium	\$35.50 to 36.75
" Good to Best	\$37.25 to 38.00
" 38 to 42	\$36.00 to 37.75

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.92½ to 2.27½
" 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.37½ to 1.60
Drills, English: 14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— 12 " 44 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Prints:—Assorted... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in.	\$7.25 to 8.75
Victoria Lawns:— ... 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.82½ to 0.85
Taffelclasse:— ... 12 " 43 in.	\$1.70 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.00 to 5.10
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.24½ to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 33 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.24 to 0.27
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—Quotations are as under. Stock very limited.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul...	\$5.40 to \$5.50
" in basket	\$5.10 to \$5.20
Taiwanfuo in bag... ..	\$5.55
do. in basket... ..	\$5.25
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	\$8.00 to \$9.25
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul...	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Daitong	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice	\$2.75 to \$3.40
Kerosene Oil	\$1.90
Newchwang Pass	\$2.30

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The market has continued inanimate during the first part of the week. Later on, however, a considerable business has been done in Hanks at a decline on previous quotations of \$20 to \$25 per picul, in consequence of a very serious drop in "yau." Good Medium Maibash have been sold at \$530 to \$535, Kakedas and Filatures are freely offered, but very little business has been done in these descriptions.

Settlements amount to 560 bales and arrivals are 600 bales. Stocks 5,200 bales. Total export to date 2,814 bales against 3,857 bales last season.

	In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.		In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.
Hanks, —Superior, nom. ...			Kakeda, —Extra		
" Best	\$610 to 620 20 5 to 20 9 frs. 56½ to 57½		" Best	\$730 to 740 24 2 to 24 6 frs. 67 to 68	
" Good	\$590 to 600 19 10 to 20 1 frs. 55 to 56		" Good	\$650 to 720 21 8 to 23 11 frs. 60 to 66	
" Good Medium	\$560 to 570 18 10 to 19 2 frs. 52 to 53		" Medium		
" Medium	\$520 to 530 17 7 to 17 11 frs. 49 to 50		" Common		
" Common, Inferior	\$500 to 510 17 7 to 17 4 frs. 47 to 48		Filatures, —Best	\$750 to 810 24 10 to 26 9 frs. 69 to 74	
Oshins, —Good			" Good		
" Medium			" Med. & Com.	\$700 to 740 23 3 to 24 6 frs. 64½ to 68	

TEA.—We have still to report an excited state of the Tea market; prices having still further strengthened and Good Medium to-day is not obtainable under \$31 per picul.

Settlements for closing week amount to piculs 3,860 and reported arrivals are light, but no doubt a full amount of Tea is to hand in Tokio, from whence this market is being fed.

Fine Grades have attracted some attention and these shew an advance of \$2 to \$3 per picul on our last quotations.

Common	\$19 & under	Fine	\$34 to 38
Good Common	\$25 to 27	Finest	\$39 to 41
Medium	\$28 to 30	Choice	\$44 & upwards
Good Medium	\$31 to 33		

SHIPPING.

The s.s. *Glencoe* has left for New York via Kobo and Chiua ports. The s.s. *Oxfordshire*, and *Eric the Red*, have proceeded to Kobe, and *Emerald Isle* to Nagasaki.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	Sept. 13	P. & O. Co.
Hideyoshi Maru	Cotter	Japanese steamer	800	Nagasaki	" 11	Mitsui Bussan Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai and ports	Sept. 25	M. B. Co.
Vega	Palander	Swedish steamer	600	Behring Island	" 2	—
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 10	M. M. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	" 27	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	Sept. 16	Chinese
Jumna	Bissett	British brig	346	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 10	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmoro	American brig/tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	E. B. Watson.
Nimrod	Clark	British barque	693	Nagasaki	Sept. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	Aug. 18	C. & J. Trading Co.
Wyllo	Brown	British barque	800	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 15	Cornes & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	400	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hetham
AMERICAN.—Richmond	14	2,700	—	Flag-ship	Kobe	Captain Benham
" Ranger	4	450	—	—	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
GERMAN.—Prinz Adalbert	13	3,500	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. McLean
RUSSIAN.—Czarysser	8	1,334	—	Corvette	V'divostock	Capt. Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 4th, at 4 P.M.
Hongkong	China	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 2nd
London	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About Oct. 4th
New York	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Oct. 15th
New York via Kobe	Wyllo	Cornes & Co.	Sept. 30th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Oct. 11th
San Francisco	Levi Stevens	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Oct. 15th
Shanghai, &c.	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 1st, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Belilos, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reinert, Esq.,
W. S. Young.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS
ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

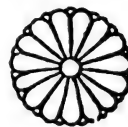
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION**

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Duijin,

(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

tl

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tl

FOR SALE.

In Pamphlet form.

REPORT

ON THE

RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF QUARANTINE AND MEDICAL INSPECTION,

BY

Dr. Simon,

Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board, with Appendix by Dr. SEATON, giving an abstract of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Conference held at Vienna, 1874.

[Extracted from Papers presented to the British Parliament.]

Price, Fifty Cents.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE,
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MESSRS. SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
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JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,
JAPAN MAIL SUMMARY,

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DR. MAYET'S PAMPHLET ON
THE NATIONAL DEBT OF JAPAN.
The Finance Minister's Estimates for 1879-80.

SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 77, Main Street, Yokohama.
Yokohama, August 21, 1879.

PIGOU, WILKS & LAURENCE,
(LIMITED.)



LONDON, DARTFORD AND BATTLE.

ONLY Makers of the "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.
Sporting, Rifle, Military, and Mining Powders of
every description.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878,

A SILVER MEDAL

Was Awarded Pigou, Wilks & Laurence by the Jury in
Class 40.

International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876,

A Medal and Certificate were Awarded this firm
for "Excellence of Manufacture."

AGENTS FOR JAPAN:

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.
Yokohama, May 28, 1879. tf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

KEROSENE OIL,
STORAGE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.
Yokohama, May 21, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying
on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for
many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose
of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000
Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally
available for Export. These stores are by far the largest
private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under
the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially at-
tached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them
to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of
the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is
supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A.
Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits,
and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them
daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same
whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their
Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The
purity and genuineness of every article in this list are
guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and
39 Viet., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of
Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government,
namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain
one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing
W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and
measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden
Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St.,
Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West
End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne,
near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-
Western Goods Station, and Boney Street,
Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street,
London.

IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANY information required regarding the conditions
for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were
slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July)
can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where
also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of
5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,
Acting Director-General.
Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**GREAT REDUCTION
—OF—
PRICES.**

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
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FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and **AZURE**, from \$5.00 per Ream.

**ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED.**

THE
" **DEXTER,** "
Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879. tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Eastern extreme of Matsui Sima...N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima...S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.

INOUE KAORU.
Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, April 11th, 1879.

IN THE
"JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,"

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the
"TIMES OF THE TAIRA,"

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,
AUTHOR OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."
Yokohama, July 14, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment of

GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,
POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.
NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.

"Eric" and "Metropolitan" CIGAR LIGHTERS.
MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.

HAVANA CIGARS,

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,

(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,
Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1878.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Treval, Magnolia, Jasmin,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

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CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

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July 28, 1879.

12m. 26in.

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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
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YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND FERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

53 in.

H. MacARTHUR & Co.,
No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND} _{OR} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

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Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
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NOTICE.**TRANSLATIONS** from JAPANESE into ENGLISH
or *Vice-Versa* undertaken by the advertiser, a
Japanese who is well versed in the English Language, and
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Enquire at

H. MacARTHUR & Co.'s Office,**NO. 179.**Contracts, Letters, Advertisements, or Legal Documents
promptly translated at small cost.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.



DRATUR TATULA INHALATIONS
FOR
ASTHMA
Asthma & Difficult Breathing
promptly relieved and permanent
cured by
Dratur Tatula Inhalations
Testimonials accompanying each
box of Dratur Tatula Inhalations
showing the efficacy of this
remedy. This is the most
form of tobacco, and also in powder
for burning, from 1s. 6d. to 5s.

SAVORY'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS
SUPPLIED TO THE
ROYAL NURSERIES.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,
CONTAINS
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF
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WASTING DISEASES
IMPROVES THE APPETITE
Increases Strength and
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26780

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Beware of Useless Imitations.

DINNEFORD'STHE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
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APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
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March 30, 1879.

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

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BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

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ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

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Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

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Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. 16.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BOVY LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

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PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with his Boards.

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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS-PAPER &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY, BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

July, 1879.

52ins.

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A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART

Vol. III. No. 40.]

Yokohama, October 4, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

THE acceptance by His Majesty the Mikado of the invitation to the entertainment lately given in his honour by a number of Japanese merchants marks one of those strongly defined points of departure from former customs, and an abandonment of prejudices entertained until quite recently, for which modern Japan is noted and which she may with justice be proud of. In every country the rules governing the social status of the different classes of the population have always shown a strength of conservatism, a power to resist change, and even modification, far superior to that possessed by any other portion of its written and unwritten laws. A political revolution will sometimes, like a hurricane, temporarily carry everything before it; but while many time-hallowed institutions that are thus swept away are doomed never to be revived, the distinctions and limitations formerly attaching to different grades of society will very soon begin to reassert their latent influence if not in a legal, at least in a social point of view. English dominion has completely changed the polity of India in everything except in regard to feelings of caste, which socially it has comparatively but very slightly modified. Even in England, the social prerogatives and distinctions attaching to the nobility in modern days are probably not in general inferior to what they were when the Magna Charta was framed; and the Quartier St. Germain in Paris has preserved its prestige and its characteristics up till to-day, in spite of the terrible revolution of 1789 and of all the others which have succeeded it. In nearly every capital of Europe may be met these strongholds of exclusiveness and social privileges, and if there is any sign that the outer bulwarks of some of them show signs of weakness, it is only within the last decade or so that these indications have become perceptible.

In Japan, the social, even more than the legal and politi-

cal rights of the different strata of the population have, from of old, been well defined in very narrow limits both by law and by tradition and custom. Our most reliable knowledge of old Japan is derived from Kämpfer, with whose works most of the residents here are doubtless acquainted. The gifted Hollander, possessing a wonderful talent of observation and discrimination, fine judgment and great natural shrewdness and tact, to which must be added the most painstaking, untiring energy and capability for work, dealt almost exhaustively with his subject; and, as the constitution of the country did not undergo any change, (the Japan of Thunberg in 1772 and even of Siebold in 1840, being identical with the country as he saw and observed it in 1692,) he left very little of what was new or important to be said by his successors. Coming from a country which was the only one in Europe where commerce occupied a position which enabled those who were successful in the pursuit thereof to be the peers politically and, in nearly every regard, even socially of those who had distinguished themselves in other walks of life; where the merchant prince with his money acquired by trade, taking his seat in the legislative halls of the nation, claimed full equality with him whose boast lay in his ancestors and his quarterings, his military or his diplomatic services; the great Dutch traveller upon his arrival in Japan found himself in a country where the merchant, whatever his wealth might be, was placed at the foot of the social ladder. The non-producing middleman, as he was called, was here considered the inferior of the farmer and of him who practiced what are called mechanical arts—of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the stone-mason, etc. In other countries in Europe, where the merchant's social status was far below that of the nobility and of the civil and military officers of the government, great wealth would open the ranks of these exclusive classes, if not to himself, at least to his descendants whilst in general the purchasing power of his money was limited only by the amount he possessed and by his capability of enjoyment; it was not circumscribed by legal enactments when, in lavish display and expenditure, he desired to show his riches and to emulate those who from their birth had been his superiors. One of the foremost and best known writers of the modern school of British economists states in positive and unqualified language, that great and glaring inequality of fortune and position among its inhabitants is a blessing to any country in exciting a spirit of emulation and industry among the less favourably situated classes, and he ascribes England's superiority in a great measure to this cause. He argues that "no successful manufacturer or merchant ever considers that he has enough till he is able to live in something like the same style as the most opulent noblemen, that those again who are immediately below the highest become a standard to which the class next to them endeavour to elevate themselves; and that the impulse extends in this way from one rank to another till it reaches the very lowest classes, individuals of which are always raising themselves by industry, address and good fortune to the very highest places in society."

Whatever truth and force there may be in this argument it was rendered inoperative in Japan, where the laws not only assigned to the merchant his place in society, but where they also prevented anything like a display of rivalry with those born above him. The clothes which he wore, the *kago* in which he rode, the saddle horse on which he was not allowed to ride, everything in fact that surrounded him had to conform to law and to bear outward semblance of his lowly position. On the highroad, his head had to touch the ground before the lowest passing *samurai*, and if his obeisance did not come quick enough, or was not as humble as the other's arrogant pride demanded, small note was taken by any existing authority if a sharp reminder with a sharp sword confined him for weeks or months to a sick bed. In very detail of his life he had to live up to definite rules and regulations. If the pole of the *kago* in which he was carried was longer than it ought to be—as long perhaps as that of some *samurai* whose year's pension he could have paid out of a day's earnings—he risked that any petty magistrate might order him to step out and carry the *kago*, while, to still further degrade him, his own chair-bearer was ordered to ride within. Still, in spite of all these drawbacks, commercial life in Japan fairly developed itself, showing unmistakable signs of strong, healthy and enduring vitality. The respect and consideration which, among themselves, the members of the commercial community paid to those qualities which in other countries found wider and more general recognition, was found to be sufficient to ensure their practice in spite of disregard, slights and supercilious neglect shown by the more favored classes. From what we can gather from books, from the tales told by story tellers, and from other oral and written sources, we find a condition of things very similar to what existed in Europe in the Middle Ages, both in the composition of guilds, as well as in the more narrow limits which defined the individual commercial household. As regards the latter, it was more particularly pervaded by a feeling which was the outgrowth of the peculiar feudal system governing Japan and was analogous to the spirit moving the old-time *samurai*. The commercial honor and integrity of the house, and the perpetuation of it, was the most important consideration, superior to—often to total exclusion of—all other claims, even those of self and family. The head of each house could only govern as long as he acted up to well recognised principles; any marked and continued deviation therefrom would, in general, speedily cause a family council to curtail his power or to depose him altogether. Where there were no male children, a son-in-law was selected merely with a view to his business qualifications; family, connections and possessions being in such cases little sought for, and often purposely disregarded. It was not an enviable position for any one possessing an atom of spirit and self esteem.

The principal object being to perpetuate the house, he had of course, to adopt the name of the bride; he was treated in every regard worse than the lowest of the clerks, generally obliged to take his meals with the servants and to suffer other indignities, making his condition one of abject servitude, the galling bitterness of which was recognized by the public at large to such an extent as to pass into many of the proverbs of the nation. If, after a few years of such probation, the son-in-law showed himself possessed of the needed business qualifications he was gradually promoted, but failing to do so he was simply "divorced" and sent away without any regard to the injury inflicted upon the conjugal feelings of either husband or wife.

In all old business houses the chief clerk—necessarily a man well advanced in years—possessed a great deal of open and still more of occult power. More especially was his influence made to appear upon the accession of a new chief to the house. The young heir found his chief subordinate full of reverence and apparent submission, but if in the first flush

produced by the marks of consideration which everywhere met him; he ventured to make anything like great innovations, if he offended against the traditions of the house, or even if his private expense account assumed larger proportions than was considered proper or even necessary, he was very soon reminded in humble and submissive but nevertheless in unmistakable language that there was a "power behind the throne" which would only remain unseen and unfelt as long as his acts did not necessitate an appeal to it. In Japan, where custom was all-powerful, the old clerk only very rarely found it necessary to appeal in the last instance to the family council. The system which made him what he was, naturally sustained him in his influence and position. What the first *samurai* of a noble was to his lord, this clerk was to the firm which he served. The latter's devotion and self abnegation, and oft-proven readiness to sacrifice his life if need be in the service of his master's house, made him the counterpart and the peer of the other, even if he lacked the martial air and graces which, with the *samurai*, gilded these same qualities with a brighter and more flashing light.

Osaka became the first commercial emporium of Japan, the place where the great, old established houses had their central office; while in other places, even in Yedo, they had only branch establishments. Those business firms, confined to the latter city, were only considered mushroom establishments, commercial *parvenus*, whose standing and record of only 150 or 200 years did not yet entitle them to formulate claims to stability and prominence which could demand recognition. What comparison could be instituted between such as these and the old Osaka houses with their record?

There was the house of Ten no Jiya, among whose transactions may be found the record of money lent in the eighth century to the celebrated priest Kobodaishi to open up the wilderness of Koyasan and to build temples thereon which exist there to the present day; the record of dealings with the celebrated Hojo family of regents in the 12th and 13th century, and the record of money lent to the great captain Hideyoshi (Taikosama), to build the well known Osaka castle, towards the end of the 16th century. The firm of Kono Ike were, for many and many centuries, the recognized bankers of the *Daimio*, and the names of a majority of the princely houses probably could be found on their books. There are many others whose records go back to the Middle Ages.

The house of Mitsui, which is the one best known to foreigners, dates its origin from the time of Yoritomo in the 12th century. The founder of the house was then a *saki* brewer at Matsusaka, in the province of Isé. Still the firm was generally considered rather as one of the *nouveaux riches*, for it was not until the year 1689 that they commenced business as drapers and silk merchants in the city of Kioto, from which place they branched out to every noted city of Japan. The business of *go-fukuya* has always been the most prominent and the one that was held in by far the greatest estimation.

With the advent of foreigners, were imported the seeds of what was to prove to many an unexpected source of gain and wealth, but to many others an ominous and even ruinous change. As a rule and with hardly any exception, old established houses of good repute and standing kept as scrupulously aloof from the purchase of foreign goods, for the purpose of dealing with them, as if all such goods were tainted with the small-pox. A dealer in foreign merchandise, on however large a scale and however honorable in his dealings, was set down as a *yamashi*, an adventurer. A maker of such plated "Brummagem" trash as is now made would have received as much favor from the ancient, honorable, powerful guild of goldsmiths in London in the 17th century, as the dealers in foreign wares found here in the eyes of the representatives of old houses. Silently, however, but surely,

steadily and even rapidly, foreign merchandise forced its way into the market and into general recognition. Apart from those articles which were new to Japan, but the utility of which soon rendered them necessary, such as clocks, leather shoes, hats &c., foreign goods to a great extent took the place of some leading home staples, such for instance as cotton goods, while in some branches, such as drugs, they entirely supplanted heretofore existing trade. Desertions from the old orthodox, conservative ranks naturally followed, for with many it thus became not a matter of choice but of necessity.

Lucky were those who did so in time; many who in sullen, self opinionated discontent held on for too long a time were "forced to the wall." Each new desertion of course influenced others, until now, although we are assured by well informed Japanese and know from personal experience, that the feeling we have described exists to this day, yet it only does so with a comparatively limited number, and in modified form, destined soon to pass away. Many of the "Brumming" manufacturers, or their sons, now sit in Parliament and ride in their own carriage, adorned, may be, with a newly acquired coat of arms; and, as for their own use they only require genuine jewelry and precious ornaments, the descendants of the old goldsmiths, if any such still continue in the same line of business, will be well content to wait upon them with their goods. In the same way the old fashioned Japanese *go-fukuya* may still refuse to admit into his warehouse a single piece of goods of foreign manufacture, but the *daimio* and their retainers, who formerly formed his *clientèle*, are lost to him; his customers are now largely made up of people who make their living by dealing in foreign goods, while probably nearly all of them make use of them in some form or another, and sooner or later he must abandon the field, or else conform in part to the taste and convenience of those whom he serves.

It seems to be a matter of surprise to many, and one of which among foreigners frequent mention is made, that with the occult influence many of the wealthy Japanese merchants must have been possessed of individually, their position collectively, should both socially and politically have been such an humble and lowly one; but we need not go as far as Japan to find a state of things equally if not more strongly anomalous. It is certainly more surprising that in free and constitutional England the civil disabilities of the Catholics and the Jews should have endured until far into the present century, than that in the most stolidly conservative form of government the world has ever seen, a few rich individuals of the lower classes should be unable to change the social or the political organization of the state.

With the antecedents heretofore prevailing, the acceptance by the Mikado of the entertainment given at Ueno by the merchants of Tokio, does not lack significance. It implies a formal recognition by the fountain head of civic honour and political power, of the social standing as well as of the usefulness and the worth of the mercantile class. It is idle and futile to disparage, or make light of the influence of such facts; their importance is recognised in every country and under every form of government. The honor which has been conferred upon them should make all Japanese merchants alive not only to the change in their social position, but also to the increased range of duties and responsibilities entailed thereby; and the common bond by which they were united on this occasion, should make them forget those prejudices which caused feelings of jealousy, caste and exclusiveness to exist among themselves, and which were generated and born by conditions formerly existing but now wholly and forever abrogated.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

VIII.

HOWEVER widely individuals may differ in opinion as to the desirability or practicability of extending the rules of international law in their plenitude to all the nations of the Earth, there is but one opinion among jurists in respect to the entire applicability of those rules to all matters, which concern the relations of one nation to another. Publicists and jurists are all alike agreed, that the positive law of nations, as far as it relates to the essential rights of sovereignty, territorial, legislative and judicial power, extra-territorial action, and compacts or treaties between independent states, applies equally to all nations.¹ All nations alike have the right of contract, and their treaties are subject to the same rules of interpretation and morality which govern the contracts of private individuals. Japan is no exception to this rule. A rigid observance of the faith of treaties, it is said, is appreciated by all mankind whether civilized or savage. It might be added also, that a faithful interpretation of them, is equally appreciated.

The Government of Japan, by her treaties with the Western Powers has surrendered to a limited extent, the exercise of her judicial authority over foreigners, and while those treaties remain in force she will cheerfully abide by the terms of her solemn engagements. But while she is thus willing and ready to acknowledge and rigidly observe her plighted faith, she demands the full and free enjoyment of every sovereign power not expressly surrendered by her. She maintains that the judicial authority conferred upon consuls by virtue of the extra-territorial provisions of existing treaties, in no way denies to her the exercise of her original inherent sovereign power to prohibit by general law the commission of any crime by any and all persons whomsoever, within her territorial limits, not inconsistent with the treaty right of trial and punishment. As to penalties and punishments prescribed by Japanese laws, the consular courts may justly hold that they are not applicable to their own nationals; but as to the *prohibitions* therein contained, they are *obligatory upon all*. In other words, that the authority of consuls to "try and punish" their nationals for crimes and offences committed by them "according to the laws of their own country" does not deny to Japan her sovereign right to define and prohibit by general law, all crimes and misdemeanors committed by foreigners against person and property within her territorial domain.

Nay more, she maintains that it is clear by the very terms of Article VI. of the American treaty, as well as of those of Article V. of the British treaty, that the exercise of that power is, by necessary implication reserved to herself.

It is a singular and most noteworthy fact, that the language employed in both these Articles, limits the jurisdiction over crimes and offences, to the right to "try" and "punish." No better or more precise words could have been found to clearly limit and accurately define the jurisdiction of consuls. It is a simple judicial authority, and confers upon nobody the right to legislate or define by law what acts shall, or what acts shall not be unlawful if committed within the territorial limits of Japan. It is true enough that the treaties expressly declare, that crimes and offences committed by Americans and British subjects, shall be tried and punished according

1. Papers on Extra-Territoriality, presented to the Institute of International Law, Vienna, August 1875. Instructions to Commissioner Everett. MS. April 15, 1845: Op. Atty. Gen. Vol VII. P. 492, -522: Wheaton, Law of Nations, Tit. "Sovereignty."

to the laws of their respective countries. But that has nothing whatever to do with the question of what acts shall be deemed crimes or offences. The treaty provisions relate exclusively to the *mode of trial and measure of punishment*: to the *Remedy*. This word furnishes us the key to the whole question of criminal extra-territoriality in Japan.

"All that has been sought by the Christian Powers," says the American Secretary of State, speaking of the extra-territorial privileges and immunities of American citizens in Japan, "is to withdraw their subjects from the operation of such laws as conflict with our ideas of civilization and humanity, and to keep the power of trying and punishing in the hands of our own representatives."²

No one we think can rightly dispute that general proposition. But let us see more particularly to what extent the able secretary construes the extra-territorial provisions of the American treaty, as an immunity or exemption of American citizens from the laws of Japan.

"Citizens of the United States, resident in Japan, are expected and required to observe and obey the laws of Japan in the same manner and to the same extent as the like obligations rest upon the subjects of that Empire. In regard to the enforcement of these laws, and the imposition of penalties for their infraction, citizens of the United States have secured to them, by the provisions of existing treaties, the right of being tried in the consular courts of their own nation, established in Japan, and according to the mode prescribed by the laws of the United States, and are protected from the infliction of any other penalties than those prescribed or warranted by the laws of their own country. So long as these privileges are recognized and respected by the Government of Japan, there can be no cause of complaint on the part of this Government in relation to the promulgation of any municipal law or regulation, which the legislative authority of that country may deem necessary to its public interest or welfare."³

These instructions set forth clearly and precisely the extent and limit of criminal extra-territoriality in Japan. The claim that Article VI. of the American treaty "confers upon citizens of the United States the rights and privileges of complete extra-territoriality in all criminal matters,"⁴ amounts therefore, simply to this, and no more, viz:—the right to be tried and punished by their own courts, for "offences" against law, and it matters not whether it be offences against Japanese law or American law. The only difference between offences committed by Americans against Japanese laws, and offences committed by Japanese against those laws is, that Japanese will be tried and punished therefor by Japanese Courts in accordance with the forms and penalties prescribed by Japanese law, while Americans will be tried and punished therefor, in accordance with the forms and penalties prescribed by American law. Accordingly, in rendering judgment in the case of a citizen of the United States charged with having "committed an assault upon a Japanese with intent to kill, contrary to law, and against the peace and dignity of the Empire of Japan and the United States of America," Consul General Van Buren with great clearness remarked:—"The counsel for the defence contends that the 'shooting laws' of Japan affect only the subjects of

Japan, and that no foreigner residing in the Empire is under the slightest obligation to obey them, and this appears to be the commonly received theory of the community. The Court cannot subscribe to this doctrine. All persons coming to Japan from a country not having a treaty with this Government are of course subject to Japanese laws. Those from countries having such treaties are exempt from obedience to Japanese laws only so far as such treaties expressly define such exemption."⁵

We have never heard the correctness of this doctrine disputed or questioned by anyone. The power of criminal legislation necessarily remains with the Japanese Government where it originally belonged, unless that power has been expressly surrendered. No foreigner living in Japan can, therefore, claim to be exempt from the obligations of Japanese laws, except by virtue of express treaty stipulation.⁶ Japan, we have already seen, has surrendered her right to try and punish foreigners in her own courts for violating or disobeying her laws, but it does not follow, that she has therefore, surrendered her power to define and prohibit by lawful enactment all crimes and misdemeanours, by whomsoever committed, within her territory.

Surely criminal extra-territoriality could never have been intended to absolve foreigners from the duty imposed upon them by the law of nations, and the laws of honor and hospitality as well, to obey the laws of the territorial sovereign, enacted for the maintenance of order, the security of society, or the tranquility of the realm.

There never was the least reason to suppose that criminal extra-territoriality was sought for the purpose of licensing foreigners to defy and disobey at their pleasure the municipal laws of Japan. We have yet to hear of anyone so bold or so reckless as to assert that doctrine; such a doctrine would justly stamp with infamy any man or any Government that would assert it. Americans and Englishmen come to Japan to exchange in a friendly manner the products and manufactures of their own countries for those of the Japanese. They come, not as "conquerors of the soil, but as alien friends, and as such they are bound by the laws of honor no less than by the law of nations, to respect and obey all the rightful commands of the territorial sovereign, whose hospitality they enjoy."⁷

As, however, it was morally certain that Americans and British subjects would sometimes commit offences against the person or property of Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of other countries, in violation of the law of the territory, and as the Governments of the United States and Great Britain were unwilling to entrust the trial and punishment of their citizens and subjects to the Courts of Japan, it was agreed by the high contracting parties that the consuls or other public functionaries of those countries, thereunto appointed, should try and punish them therefor, according to the laws of their own country; that is, should try and punish them according to the forms and method prescribed by the laws of their own countries. Thus leaving Japan in the full enjoyment of its original sovereign power to enact its own general laws for the government of all persons alike within its territorial limits. It follows therefore, that the laws of Japan should govern in defining what acts shall be prohibited, or made punishable; and that whatever relates to the mode of trial or

2. Instructions of the Secretary of State to Minister De Long regarding the Exercise of Consular Jurisdiction in Criminal matters in Japan; Disp. No. 87, May 22nd, 1871: Dip. Cor. U. S. Vol. 2, 1875, P. 811.

3. Instructions of United States Government to Minister Bingham regarding the "Shooting Regulations," and the general subject of the power of Japan to define and prohibit crimes and offences committed by foreigners. Dip. Cor. U. S. 1874, P. 568.

4. Opinions of Attorney Generals of the United States; Cushing, Vol. 7, 1855: United States Consular Manual, 1863, Ch. 3. Sec. 75, Tit "extra-territoriality."

5. *The People of the United States vs. John Middleton*, tried in Court of the United States Consulate General at Kanagawa, and acquitted, Decr. 23, 1875.

6. British Consular Manual, p. 145-230.

7. The "Santissima Trinidad." 7. Wheat, Rep. p. 352: Martens law of Nations, B. 3, Ch. III, P. 87: Ortolan Dip. de la Mer. I. II. Ch. 9, 10.

measure of punishment to be inflicted for the commission of those acts, should be governed by the laws of the country to which the accused belongs.

The criminal laws of Japan, as long as they do not infringe or restrict the right of consular courts to try and punish foreigners for violations thereof in the manner provided by treaty agreement, or contravene any other treaty provision, are just as obligatory upon foreigners as upon native subjects; except indeed they should conflict with the law of civilized nations, by outraging the rights of humanity, in which case of course no court would be under any obligation to enforce them. The whole question of the power of Japan to define and prohibit by law all crimes and offences committed by foreigners, under existing treaty arrangements, is most ably and clearly expounded by the Honorable John A. Bingham, American Minister to Japan; in a despatch to his government respecting the "Hunting Regulations of Japan," under date of November 17th, 1873. He says:

"Having examined, as requested, the Hunting Regulation's referred to, I am of opinion that nothing therein contained, when construed according to the manifest intent thereof, conflicts with the privileges secured by treaty to American citizens in Japan. It may not be improper for me to add in support of this opinion, that I find nothing in the treaty of 1858, which in anywise denies to Japan the general power to legislate over all persons within her territorial limits by general laws, while article VI. of that treaty does, by necessary implication, in my judgment, declare that the government of Japan may by law define and prohibit offences within her territorial limits, and that no person resident therein is privileged by any treaty to disregard and violate such general law.

"It is no answer to this to say that, because there are certain privileges secured by treaty to the government and citizens of the United States, Japan may not, therefore, rightfully exercise general legislative power over all persons within her limits, in all matters not expressly provided for in the text of the treaty. I am not unmindful, in considering this question, that by Article VI of the treaty, Americans committing offences against Japanese are to be tried in American consular courts, and, when guilty, punished according to American law; but I submit that it does not result from this that the Government of Japan may not by general law define and prohibit all crimes and offences against person and property within her limits.

"There is nothing in the "Hunting Regulations" that I can discover, which can be construed to deny to American citizens the right to be tried for any breaches thereof before the American consular courts, and to be punished upon conviction according to American law. The penalties prescribed can only be held to apply to Japanese subjects, while the prohibitions therein are obligatory upon all."* The Secretary of State, in acknowledging the foregoing, informed the Minister that the views therein expressed were entirely in accord with the views of the United States Government, and added thereto the general instruction before noticed by us, that "Citizens of the United States resident in Japan are expected and required to observe and obey the laws of Japan in the same manner and to the same extent, that the like obligations rest upon the subjects of that Empire."* The power of general legislation by Japan, over the acts, and offences committed by foreigners in the country was further distinctly acknowledged by the Government of the United States in the matter of the Press laws of Japan, issued by the Prime

Minister, June 28th, 1875. The American Minister in transmitting a copy of these laws to the Secretary of State, requested the views of the American Government respecting the power of Japan, under existing treaty arrangements, to regulate and control by general law, the publication of newspapers by foreigners at the open ports of Japan.¹⁰ In response to this inquiry the Minister was instructed, that nothing contained in the existing treaties could be construed as an authority to foreigners to publish newspapers in Japan in violation of the laws of the Empire. that Japan in common with all other independent nations had the perfect right to define and declare by law who might and who might not publish newspapers within the territory of the nation, and the conditions, under which those persons might exercise that privilege; that the general Press laws enacted by Japan were Japanese laws, and whether wise or unwise, politic or impolitic, were to be respected and obeyed by foreigners as well as natives; that Japan might, if she chose to do so, restrict the publication of newspapers to Japanese subjects to the exclusion of foreigners; that all other governments, including the United States, reserved to native subjects certain rights and privileges not accorded to foreigners, and that Japan could not consistently be made an exception to this rule, and finally the minister was instructed to notify American citizens of the requirements of the Press laws of Japan, in order that they might not offend against them through ignorance of their provisions.¹¹

THE Currency crisis, alluded to last week, has already shown signs of abatement; the fluctuations in paper money have not been so frequent or excessive, and coin from the Treasury has been gradually showing itself in all channels of trade. It was indeed a fortunate circumstance that the silver yen were introduced at the time adopted, for otherwise a far more serious perturbation of commerce would have ensued owing to an unusual scarcity of Mexican dollars,—a scarcity which had been gradually showing itself for some time, and from which the late Notifications have afforded the best and most immediate relief. It was not to be expected that this existing scarcity of Mexican dollars would be got over at once; but it would be unfair to attribute to any other cause any solitary instance in which a premium had been demanded for them. Had silver yen not been introduced the same result would have shown itself in a different but a more marked manner. So far the assimilation of dollars and yen has been successfully commenced and, as far as the local trade is concerned, their parity in value already exists. But, as the yen are not yet accepted in Hongkong upon the same value as the dollars, it stands to reason that—for purposes of export—the latter coin must be more sought after and, when found to be scarce, command a premium. A few special transactions have lately tended to create a demand for dollars, (consequent upon the Bank arrangements of accepting or paying yen only after a certain date) and, as these were unusually scarce, the result has naturally been the payment in some instances of a premium to secure them. And this liability to an occasional difference in value must continue until the yen becomes equally serviceable with the dollar as a medium of export. We trust it will not be long before the acceptance of the yen in China removes this slight disadvantage it still has to experience; but whether that event be immediate or not, the benefit already derived by the introduction of the coin upon this market is no less real and can be no less recognized.

9. Dip. Cor. U.S. 1874, P. 568.

10. Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, 1876, P. 362—366.

11. Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, 1876, Instruction No. 224, to the American Minister in Japan, P. 367—368.

8. Diplomatic Correspondence 1874. No. 412, P. 653.

The public still wait for some declaration from the Government as to the reported forgery of Kinsatsu and as to the course that will be pursued with the spurious paper, if any exists. But, in the absence of any Notification to the contrary, we are justified in assuming that no suspicion need attach to any of the notes bearing the Treasury seal, and that the semi-official declarations made in Osaka, as also the action of the bankers there and in our own vicinity, thoroughly warrant the confidence which is still felt by the holders of paper currency.

MR. YOKOYAMA YOSHIKIYO, whose essay on the origin of the Japanese race will be found in another column, is a well known archaeologist and writer of various papers on Japanese archaeology. He now discusses a subject which has occupied considerable attention and one upon which other students have been and still are at work. In reading this essay, one is apt to feel disappointed that a *savant* writing at the present time should not attempt to dispel the ancient fictions of "heavenly descent" which still encumber the traditions of past ages, and which, in Japan, still form the starting point of her early history. Mr. Yokoyama still leaves us struggling in the uncertainties of fable and mythology to arrive at any earlier records of history than those we already possess—a period which Mr. Griffis describes as the "Twilight of Fable." A few introductory remarks, which we have omitted in our translation, point out that when the Sun Goddess and the divinities in her train first descended on Japan, some aborigines must already have existed here since Sarada Hiko no Mikoto (a native divinity) went forth to meet them and act as their guide! And even before the advent of the Sun Goddess, when Sosanoō no Mikoto returned to Japan, he found wild inhabitants whom he tranquillised. These inhabitants our author describes as the ancient aborigines of Japan, but for their chief he would also claim a heavenly descent and distinct type of origin. The result is that we are hardly better informed on this subject than previous authors have instructed us.

All writers apparently agree that the aborigines of Japan were similar to the Ainu race; but we must feel that, compared to the peaceful, docile Ainu of the present day, their ancestors were of a very different type. Mr. Yokoyama gives the latter a Manchurian origin and describes them as a fierce and warlike people, living upon the flesh of animals, (and, unless Professor Morse's discoveries point to a still earlier race, we must also assume that they did not despise human flesh as an occasional, if not frequent delicacy,) whilst other histories record the stubborn resistance they offered to the subsequent invaders of their country, wherever the latter may have come from. But we have yet to hear whether the archaeological discoveries lately made in Yezo and elsewhere of signs of a civilisation which the Ainu never appears to have possessed, will not prove that a race existed here anterior to any we have yet heard of. Mr. Yokoyama's speculations are interesting, although it cannot be denied that they are also vague. Much yet remains to be done in the same field of enquiry; and we hope that, with the practical train of thought now developing itself in Japan, we may in time be taken out of the "twilight of fable" which surrounds her early history into the sunshine of knowledge derived from science.

THE late visit of H. B. M. Minister to Sendai gives rise to the suggestion that it may be the intention of the Japanese Government to open a port in that province to foreign trade. It is more than probable that Sir Harry Parkes' cruise in the *Hart* had no object whatever beyond that of a holiday excursion; but still the opportunity is a good one to say a word or two on the subject and, once more,

to revive the old topic of 'more treaty ports'. It was reported last year that Nobiru was to be made into a good harbour and connected by means of a canal with the town of Sendai. Works were commenced, and we heard quite lately of a portion of them having been destroyed by a tidal wave; whilst the canal has also been proceeded with. But a very large outlay has still to be incurred before Nobiru can be considered a safe harbour for foreign shipping, as the contemplated works can only be said to have been partly commenced. The position is a good one for a large rice trade and, when made a safe calling port for shipping, it would give considerable stimulus to the agriculture of the north of Japan. What is so much to be desired for the development of agriculture is easy communication; good roads and cheap freights. So much of Japan still remains uncultivated, and such difficulties still exist in moving produce now raised to a market, that any steps taken by the Government to facilitate communication must be regarded with the greatest satisfaction. For these reasons the country cannot grudge the expenditure of money in making good harbours; but these alone will not be sufficient. Roads must be made into the interior, and cheap freights must be secured for coast traffic; the former has been urged over and over again, and the latter has now equally to be urged at a moment when the authorities are desirous of excluding foreign shipping from a share in the coasting trade, a share which is of little value now but which, if more ports are opened, might be of some importance.

Little or nothing has been said of late about treaty revision, and we are ignorant whether the Japanese still think that the proposed opening of two more ports to foreign trade will be regarded as a concession and a privilege. We would hope, however, that the unanimous opinion which has shown itself on the subject has convinced the Government that foreigners now look upon such partial measures as unsatisfactory and useless; and that, until it becomes the policy of the country to seek as a favor the immigration of foreigners and foreign capital, which now is restricted or altogether prohibited, it is needless to talk of the opening of one or two or more ports.

A PERUSAL of the article we translate elsewhere from the *Hochi Shimbun*, on the subject of Savings Banks leaves a feeling of the greatest disappointment that the native press should still be capable of writing such folly, that their advice to the public should be so pernicious, and that their ignorance of the subject should be so apparent. Reading this article one is disposed to regret that the press laws of Japan do not impose a heavy fine or imprisonment for such writing as that now indulged in by the *Hochi Shimbun*.

The only point in the article which can be endorsed is the one as to the advantage of Savings Banks generally, but on this subject the writer might have given more information, and later statistics than those of 1844! He might have stated that the system adopted in England began in 1817; was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament; the management of the banks placed in the hands of trustees, and the deposits paid into the Banks of England or Ireland for investment in Bank Annuities or Exchequer Bills; that the Government of England recognized their special duty to protect the savings of the poor, and finally, in 1861, established the Post Office Savings Banks which are guaranteed by the state; and that eight years later the savings of the humbler class in the United Kingdom amounted to over 51 millions sterling or about 250 millions of yen, divided between the old Savings Banks and the Post Office. But no writer out of Japan would have recommended that these savings should be invested in commercial enterprises; and, even here, we hope that the one we quote to-day is a solitary specimen. Let the Japanese press urge as strongly as they can the advisability of small savings by the poorer class, let them argue as much as

possible against the folly of keeping paper-money in houses liable at any moment to fire or theft; but, if they have any conscience at all, let them denounce all speculative investment of these savings, and expose the recklessness of those who can tender such advice. In establishing a Savings Bank Branch to their Post Office, the Japanese Government have already taken the right course, and if the native press writers desire anything more honest than to play ducks and drakes with the small savings of poor people, they cannot do better than urge all that class to take their money at once to the nearest Government Savings Bank.

ATENTION has lately been drawn to the increased cultivation of wheat in Japan, and it has justly been pointed out how large a field still exists for the development of this commerce in the acres of unploughed land still lying waste in the country. But to realize the difficulties to be overcome before Japanese wheat can expect to have much influence on the markets of Europe, we would remind our Japanese readers that the cultivation of the grain alone is not sufficient; roads, good roads, and cheap transport are an absolute necessity. The farmer's labour in the interior is useless unless he can bring his produce to a market at prices to compare with those paid by his fellow labourer in countries capable of raising far larger crops than his own. Those desirous of studying the subject cannot do better than read an interesting article by Mr. T. T. Vernon Smith in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Our New Wheat Fields in the North West." We here see how it is that America has lately so greatly increased her shipments of grain to Europe, and how the enormous immigration of labour from the United States into the fertile lands of Minnesota and the valleys of the Red River and Saskatchewan, promises to make these shipments still larger every year. The influx, we are told, began about October, 1877, just after the "magnificent harvest of that year had been gathered," and in the seven months ending March, 1878, over 2,550,000 acres of land were disposed of on the United States side of the frontier alone—for actual and immediate settlement. But this rush is nothing to what is now taking place in Manitoba on the Canadian side of the boundary. There, it is estimated, the population is being added to at the rate of 400 persons per day, and over 3,000,000 acres of wheat land have, in that district alone, been recently allotted to actual settlers, while it is anticipated that as soon as the rail communication is complete the rush of immigration and the rapid breaking up of the land into cultivation will excel anything of the sort ever known.

At present wheat growing in Minnesota and Manitoba is one of the most profitable speculations in the world, some of the farms produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre, whilst on the Canadian side of the frontier the average is about thirty bushels, which can be delivered on to the railway carriages at a cost to the farmer of between seven and eight dollars per acre or about 10s. per quarter. And 200 millions of acres, of this prolific land, lying along the banks of broad navigable rivers, are yet waiting for the plough!

But America is not the only large grain producing country Japan has to compete with. India considers herself one of the chief sources of wheat supply, her yearly production reaching about 40,000,000 quarters against 45 millions exported by the United States and 35 millions produced in France and Russia; but even India, according to the *Bombay Gazette* (from which paper we have been quoting), sees the possibility of her trade being supplanted by that of America and that it will be impossible for her to compete, in ordinary qualities, with the wheat which will be produced by the United States and Canada. And the advice given to

Indian farmers in order to meet this certain development of the grain trade, would appear to be equally applicable to Japan, should the latter require to find a market for her wheat beyond the Eastern Seas. It is, that the growth should be restricted to the finer kinds which can stand a higher cost of transport than the cheaper sorts. But Japan has fortunately a large market nearer at hand: in China and Eastern Russia, and her best endeavours should be directed to supply the increasing wants of these near neighbours. Those countries alone offer sufficient inducement for Japan to push her wheat farming to every available acre of land which has not yet been touched by the plough, but to facilitate this agricultural progress she must no longer neglect the urgent necessity of good roads and cheap communication.

THE absolute necessity of the command of a large amount of capital for mining purposes, and even for prospecting, has again been shown by the failure of the Alpha Gold Mine, lately started in the Madras Presidency to work some quartz reefs in the Wynad district. This company possesses a property proved to contain some highly auriferous ore, and with a capital of £10,000 its sanguine promoters expected to gain untold wealth. But the money did not go far in the purchase of machinery and plant; the workings were not skillfully conducted and the machinery was not of the most suitable kind. Work had to be suspended, but we now hear that the Foreign and Colonial Tunnelling and Prospecting Company has come to their assistance with £37,000, a skilled mining staff and patent machinery of the most modern description, and that after raising their capital to £60,000 another attempt will be made to continue the work. Great expectations have been formed of the future mining prospects in Southern India and proposals are now on foot in London for the formation of one or more joint stock companies to work the quartz reefs, which, even with the inferior appliances of the Alpha Company, are reported to have yielded 10 dwts. and 12 grains of gold for every ton of quartz. The average yield in Victoria being only from 10 to 11 dwts, the prospects of the Wynad reefs are very promising if worked in an efficient manner. But quartz mining as, in fact, all deep mining requires an unlimited supply of capital, and it is to be hoped that the experiences of the 'Alpha' will prevent any more companies making similar failures, for the want of the very first necessity in mining undertakings. And for Japan the lesson is also a valuable one, when added to those which she has already had the opportunity of gaining in the various attempts made by her people to construct or work mines without capital. Eagerness is now displayed in this country for investments in different industries, whether it be the formation of a *Shōsha*, the purchase of the Yokohama-Tokio railway, or the establishment of a factory or a bank; but no spirit has yet shown itself for subscribing to any large mining enterprise. And yet if Japan wishes to develop her resources, if she is so eager to increase her exports, so desirous of changing the 'balance of trade,' why do not her monied men come forward and provide themselves the capital which they will not allow foreigners to furnish for mining purposes?

THE newspapers brought by the *Oceanic* contain full particulars (which appear in another column) of the massacre of the British Mission to Kabul, and the prompt measures taken by the military authorities to visit the perpetrators with condign punishment. Intelligence of the intended outbreak appears to have reached Candahar from Herat and was telegraphed to the Indian Government, but unfortunately too late to avert the impending calamity. It will be recollected that the Amir's brother is Governor of Herat, and the fact that it was known there, that the English

Envoy was to be attacked, confirms the statement that the Amir's brother is the prime mover in this most unfortunate affair. The British army, being still in their advanced positions will give them a great advantage, but they will probably experience considerable difficulty in keeping communication open with India, as the latest Reuter's telegram (under date October 2nd) states that the powerful tribe of the Ghilzais, which numbers 50,000 well armed fighting men, have made common cause with the mutineers. This defection may delay General Robert's advance until reinforcements reach him, but in all probability a very short time will suffice to overrun the country with British soldiers and to reestablish on a firmer basis the rule of the Amir. The members of the unfortunate mission and their gallant leader appear to have acted with the greatest bravery; hemmed in by a vast crowd of infuriated fanatics in their wooden residency, the little band of seventy-nine men held the bloodthirsty Afghans at bay until their shelter was fired, when they sallied forth and fell, fighting to the last, in a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to cut a passage through the hosts which surrounded them. The greatest excitement naturally prevails in India and England, and we already see that prompt measures have been taken to send out reinforcements from home, whilst the troops now released from service in South Africa, will at once proceed to India. The recent massacre in Kabul revives the feeling which existed in 1841, now nearly 38 years ago, and as a melancholy interest attaches to the capital of the Amir, we extract the following brief account of the city, written in August last, from the Bombay Gazette:—

About a mile-and-a-half to the north-east of the Bala Hissar is the site of the British cantonments occupied by our troops in 1840 and 1841. We went over the ground in the course of a recent morning ride; but beyond the remains of a small part of the rampart on the western side there is nothing now to show that the place ever consisted of anything other than the fields of rice and Indian-corn that now cover it. The gardens and trees that used to adorn it were all destroyed and utilized as forage or fuel before the troops left the cantonments on their disastrous march to Jellalabad, and the houses and barracks were burned to the ground by the fanatical mob of Afghans the instant they were vacated. It was difficult for us to realize the fact that here there was for two years a large British cantonment in which English ladies and children had lived.

Ascending the low range of hills behind the village of Behmaru, 500 yards north of the old cantonment, on which the blood of many a gallant British soldier was spilt in those terrible months of November and December 1841, an excellent and extensive view of the surrounding plain is obtained. The village of Behmaru is still the same miserable collection of mud hovels, which I imagine it was forty years ago, when it so often gave cover to our implacable enemies. The forts which encircled the cantonments, and whose names have yet a mournful celebrity to us, are still standing; but most of them in a dilapidated state. The Rakub Bashi Fort, which cost the British troops upwards of 200 men to capture, would now be untenable against any attack. Mahomed Sherif's Fort from which a British garrison of European and native troops was once disgracefully driven, still stands in good condition. The famous commissariat fort—the loss of which was one great cause of the subsequent disasters—has been considerably altered. Mahmoud Khan's Fort, which our troops never were bold enough to attack, still looks as formidable a place as it must have then appeared to our panic-stricken generals. Between the last mentioned fort and the Kabul River is the spot where the British envoy was murdered. The site of the cantonments has been universally condemned, and the size of the works was also too great for defence. But when one remembers that the garrison consisted of five thousand British troops, with abundance of ammunition, there can be no doubt that, however disadvantageous the position was, if they had been properly handled all the Afghans in the country could never have triumphed over them.

From the hill behind Behmaru a good view of the Bala Hissar and the city of Kabul is obtained, and on the other (north) side stretches out the green meadow of Wazirabad, the centre of which is occupied by a lake which sometimes dries up. On the very site of the old British cantonments the late Amir, Sher Ali Khan, commenced the erection of an enormous line of barracks for his troops. The design, which is being carried to completion by the present Amir, is to form a huge fortified enclosure one side of which will be formed by the Behmaru hills already mentioned. The side parallel to the hills is almost

complete. It is about a mile long, and consists of a series of small rooms built against a high thick mud wall, having an arched verandah running along the front. The western side has also been nearly finished. The official name of this imposing-looking place is Sherpur (after the late Amir), but the people generally talk of it as the new city. It could easily contain half the city of Kabul within its walls. The late Amir intended to have built himself a palace here, and we were shown a site on the brow of the hill which he had levelled for it.

The Ghilzais about the Shutargardau have been interfering somewhat with merchants and travellers between this and Kurram, but they have not interrupted our postal communication. It is very natural (from an Afghan point of view) for the Ghilzais to think that as the road between Kabul and Kurram appears likely to become an important thoroughfare, they should receive from the Amir some stated allowances like the Khyber tribes for protecting the traffic. Indeed, allowances for the maintenance of police posts were formerly made to the Ghilzais; but these have been for some time in abeyance, and the little trouble which the tribe has been recently giving is only meant to remind the Kabul officials of this abeyance, and to quicken their action in re-arranging them.

Sir Louis Cavagnari, the murdered Envoy, trusting probably to his intimate knowledge of the people, appears to have been lulled into a state of false security. We are informed that the Amir remonstrated with him, but without avail upon his custom of riding about the city, and expressed fears for his safety that have unhappily been only too fatally verified. That Sir Louis entertained no apprehension of impending danger is evident from the following extract from an Indian paper:—

"A Kabul correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, under date Aug. 3, that affairs generally in and about the city have apparently taken a satisfactory turn, and any excitement that may have been prevalent previous to the British Envoy's arrival has now subsided, and the feeling of general uncertainty among the people been reassured. Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, accompanied by his staff, may be seen nearly every morning at an early hour, and frequently in the cool of the evening, riding through the bazaars and outskirts of the city attended by a few of the Amir's household and escorted by a small guard of the (Q O) Guide Cavalry and a few sowars from Colonel Sharo Khan's regiment of regular cavalry."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—For the past three weeks you and your evening contemporaries have been filling pages with arguments, or rather guesses on the subject of the currency and silver yen. It appears not to have struck any of you that it is just possible that you are being made to serve a purpose, that purpose being to depreciate the Japanese paper currency (*kinsaten*). I am merely hazarding a conjecture myself when I make the suggestion, but if it be true, then you are all working *with a will* for the desired end.

One evening newspaper, especially, amuses itself in making statements that forgeries to an enormous extent are now current: has that paper any reason to be certain that there are any false *kinsaten*, (other than some few of the two yen denomination known to have existed for some years past) or is it working out the ends of its friends? Remember, there are speculators and speculators. To every seller of Satzu there must needs be a seller of Dollars.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NIMIUM NE CREDE COLORI.

Yokohama, 3rd October 1879.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 2nd, 1879.

Yakoob Khan and son, with escort, have arrived in the British camp at Kushi. Anarchy prevails in Cabul. Ghilzais and Mongols attacked General Roberts on Kushi road.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

JAPANESE KHA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 4TH DAY,
DO-YO-NI.

DIED.

On the 3rd instant, W. G. ASPINALL, Esq., aged 58 years.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. & O. S. S. *Mulacca* arrived from Hongkong on Monday night with the London Mail of 15th August. The O. & O. steamship *Oceanic* came into harbour from San Francisco early on Friday morning, bringing American dates to 13th ultimo and European telegrams of the previous day. The P. & O. S. S. *China* left for Hongkong on Thursday at daylight, with the homeward mails. The Shanghai and coast port steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tunais* left Hongkong on the 1st instant, at 6 o'clock, with the European mail of the 24th August.

The *Nagoya Maru* which arrived from Shanghai on Thursday morning, reported that the S. S. *Laudoun Castle*, which arrived off Gutzlaff from Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo, went ashore on the north bank of Woosung bar the same day. She was reported hard aground when the *Nagoya Maru* saw her. We are since informed that she left Shanghai for this port on Thursday evening. It is satisfactory to be able to infer from this that the vessel sustained no injury when aground.

The S. S. *Oceanic* on her last voyage to San Francisco more than sustained her reputation as the fastest boat running in these waters. The trip was made in about ten hours less than a previous voyage three years ago which had up to the present remained unparalleled by any other vessel. The return trip from San Francisco was also made in a remarkably short time. Under these circumstances we should imagine that her visit to England for repairs, is more a matter of precaution than anything else, and that a speedy and pleasant passage awaits those who proceed in her to Europe to-morrow.

It is our sorrowful task to record the death, on the 3rd instant, of one who, in the earliest days of this settlement, was its most genial and hearty representative, sharing in its prosperity, identifying himself with, and always ready to lead in every act of public good or private beneficence; one who was the friend of all, a warm hearted helper to those in adversity and a faithful friend to the many who eagerly sought his acquaintance. There are still many residents in Japan, whose recollection of Mr. W. G. Aspinall will carry them back to the happiest days of this settlement, and not one of these can fail to feel they have now lost the happiest face, the pleasantest link which connected them with that past. Whilst this was the feeling of many when following to the grave all that remained of their cheerful and warm-hearted friend; others, who have known him only during the past few years of his life, mourned no less sincerely for the brave man who had fought through adversity, whose spirit had not been crushed by trial, and whose cheerful sympathy to young and old had endeared his memory to them all.

As the best method of recording variations in Exchange, as well as in Meteorology, we give, this week, a diagram showing the fluctuations which have taken place in the paper currency during the present year. The curve is certainly a most erratic one, and represents hills and valleys of stupendous height and

depth—over which we can imagine the "bear" and the "bull" pursuing their speculative journey; a series of climbs and falls at which even Alpine travellers would stand aghast.

On Thursday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at the first Opera-Concert given here by M. and Mme. Hirlemann; and regret much that a larger audience did not reward the exertions of these really fine performers. Contrary to usual custom, the programme opened with a vocal waltz admirably sung by the lady. Madame Hirlemann is gifted with a soprano voice of great power and fine quality, she has been trained in a good school, and shewed herself to be a vocalist of exceptional merit. To our mind her rendering of this first number was worth the remainder of the evening put together. We have certainly heard no such finished singing since Signora Palmieri and her sister Signorina Persiani enchanted us all with their performances some three or four years ago.

The next number was Abt's "Waldlandacht," sung by one of our well known amateurs. By the way, how was it that only one of the talented amateurs appeared? Surely it could not be that they were announced without the promise of their assistance having been first obtained.

Having at last found the "good piano" so long sought for, M. Hirlemann next played to the delight of all hearers Liszt's Piano-Waltz, founded on themes from Faust. M. Hirlemann (with his permission we will drop the Maestro, it savours so much of the *soi-disant*) is a performer of the first rank in the modern Liszt-Thullberg school, and his powerful and brilliant execution of this *pièce de concert*, left nothing to be desired.

The Concert was followed by a light Operetta "Les noces de Jeannette" with Madame Hirlemann in the title-role. This is a piece quite unsuited to the lady's powers: she is above all things a concert singer but no actress, and her valuable talents were quite thrown away on this "trifle light as air." We should not however forget to mention "Jean." We thought we recognised an old friend in this part, but with a new voice, new clothes, new life and energy; in fact, a new man altogether, he proved himself a very "lion in the chase." We heartily congratulate Mr. Hansen on his successful appearance here in French opera.

The company gives another entertainment on Monday night, and we trust that on this occasion we shall have further opportunities of judging of the really artistic merits of both M. and Mme. Hirlemann. We are persuaded that a judiciously selected programme of high-class operatic and instrumental music, will ensure a full house.

We observe that the House of Commons, on the 8th August last, approved, by a majority of 88, the new contract entered into with the P. & O. Company, for the conveyance of mails between England, India and China.

We notice in a native paper, that a political lecturer named Hoki, has lately been forbidden by the Hiogo Ken authorities to deliver any more addresses within the jurisdiction of the Ken. The authorities considered the last one calculated to disturb the peace of the country.

The people of San Francisco seem determined to accord to General Grant on his return to America, the grandest reception that he has anywhere received. The *Chronicle* of the 13th ult., has over a column devoted to a description of the preparations, which are, as may easily be imagined, on an enormous scale and quite commensurate with the importance of welcoming after his extended journeyings in foreign lands, the Saviour of the Republic, already twice President and in all probability about to be elected for a third term. Our contemporary the *Chronicle*, grows quite enthusiastic when recounting the anticipated triumphs of the day which shall witness the arrival of the *City of Tokio*, and actually has to resort to poetry to describe the effect of the salutes:

Let all the battlements their ordnance fire.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak.

The trumpet to the cannoneer without,

The cannon to the heavens, the heavens to earth.

We are informed that the "beautiful harbour of San Francisco will be white with the sails of the yachts and shipping which will go to meet and escort the returning hero" and that "the display of bunting on the bay will be the greatest ever made."

Offers of steamers to accommodate those anxious to proceed to the Heads and meet the *City of Tokio* have been freely made, and what with the welcome on the water, the decoration of the city of San Francisco and the large number of old veterans of the war who will assemble to do honour to their brave commander or gracious conqueror, the home-coming of General Grant promises to be one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever tendered to a public man in any country. The notorious "sand lot orator" Dennis Kearney was foolish and brutal enough to propose hanging and burning General Grant in effigy, but a very decided intimation that further exercise of his peculiar powers in that direction would lead to his being hanged, not in effigy but *in corpore vili*, has had the desired effect of closing the foulest mouth in San Francisco with the exception perhaps, of that of the nearly elected mayor of that city.

The recent elections in California seem to have passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner, especially when we consider the asperity and vigorous abuse of the different candidates during the canvass. The hottest fight was of course waged in the city of San Francisco, but the battles of the contending factions were principally waged by newspapers. The workingmen's nominee for mayor, the Rev. Dr. Kallach, who had left the pulpit for the civic stump, was bitterly opposed by Kearney's late organ, the *Chronicle*, and when he, in a public speech, maligned and abused the editor of that paper, in certainly a shockingly offensive manner, the editor retorted by putting a bullet, if not two, into his back; for which offence he was of course arrested, but we since learn has been bailed for \$25,000. The *Bulletin* of the 5th ult. thus refers to this affair. "The last two weeks have been somewhat eventful in Mr. Kallach's life. Within a fortnight he has been shot twice, become a grandfather once, and probably been elected mayor." The result was that he recovered and was elected mayor by nearly 1,400 majority, over two other candidates, one of whom was Bradford Flint Esq., one of the most respectable of the leading merchants of San Francisco. The Republican party have elected their nominee for Governor of the State, Captain Perkins, by 10,000 plurality, and also secured a majority in the State Legislature. The general result of the elections appears to be satisfactory; neither side securing a complete victory, whilst the prominence of the workingmen's party leaves no doubt of their influence in the politics of the Pacific Slope in the future. The days of old monopoly are for ever gone, and with the respect for law and order which seems to be clearly manifested by the result of the election generally, we need fear nothing from the communistic tendencies of Kearney and his followers. In the election for Congressmen the Republican party gain one out of four members, that of Pechesho, who in the 3rd district was elected by 3,700, where in the last election he was defeated by 1. The influence of the Republican party in California seems to have been materially improved and the indications point to a strong support of their nominee for President next fall.

From the very slight interest shown by the sporting portion of the community, it seems very doubtful if we shall have any racing this autumn at Yokohama, as training is at present confined to one stable only. Rumours reach us of the probable dissolution of the Jockey Club, for the best of all reasons:—want of funds and members. Under existing circumstances we are glad to hear, that the Japanese who organized the late successful meeting at Toyama Park, contemplate issuing a programme for an autumn meeting, at which foreigners will be invited to enter ponies and ride. Such a meeting should produce some good sport.

We must contradict the statement quoted on our last Saturday's issue, and which we copied from the *Asian Sporting Times*, to the effect that "the gentleman who races and rides at Yokohama under the name of Mr. Morrison is the brother of a well-known Tirkoot sportsman." Our "Mr. Morrison" has no brother in Tirkoot or any other place, and although it may not be generally known outside the sporting circle, we believe we are correct in stating that the Tartan colors will no longer grace the velvet award of the Yokohama Race course, Mr. Morrison having determined to retire from the Turf. In thus withdrawing his stud from the coming Autumn meeting, the racing fraternity will suffer a severe loss, and many will miss the

genial hand shaking and the jovial smile with which many of us have been greeted after a Tartan victory.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.
PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	0	1	1	0	1
2nd	2	3	3	0	2	5
3rd	5	3	3	0	5	8
4th	1	1	1	0	1	2
Charity	2	0	1	0	1	2
Total	11	7	9	1	9	18

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The seventeenth meeting was held on the 19th September, 1879, at the Machigaisho at 10.30 a.m.

President, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

The subjects for discussion were as follows:—

1. A letter from the sanitary chemists of the Benten Laboratory to one of the members of the Board.

2. Proposal of Mr. Kawano to hold the meetings of the Board once a week, instead of every second day.

3. Communication that Messrs. Favre-Brandt have presented to the Board three bottles of paracotoine for trial at the cholera hospital.

4. Proposal of the President to compile a full report of the proceedings and measures taken by the Board, since the time of its establishment.

5. *Résumé* of the minutes of the 14th meeting held on the 10th September, 1879.

I.—Dr. Geerts stated that he had received an official letter from the sanitary chemists of the Laboratory, who were appointed by the Board members of the committees for the house to house visitation on the 1st September, requesting him, as a member of the Board, to state whether they had only to examine the drinking water, or also to aid in the general inspection of the houses, premises, etc. The chemists stated, that if they were only to analyze the drinking water, they did not think it necessary that they should go for it themselves, as the water might be sent to the Laboratory, but if they had to take part in the general inspection, they were quite willing to do so, provided that all the other members of the committees were informed of it.

After some discussion between Drs. Simmons, Geerts and Miyajima, the President observed that, as the gentlemen of the Laboratory were officers of the Sanitary Department of the Naimusho and had always been found willing to aid in carrying out local sanitary measures; and as they had moreover been appointed at the 12th meeting members of the visitation committees, he held the opinion that they had not only to examine the drinking water, but also to be considered on an equal footing with the other members of the committees.

The Board agreeing with this view, it was decided that Dr. Geerts should answer the letter accordingly.

II.—Mr. Kawano proposed that as a good deal of work had been done and sanitary measures were now better carried out, the Board might hold its meetings henceforth once a week, according to the resolution passed at the 1st meeting. This seemed to him to be sufficient for working out further details, which were still to be gone into.

As all the members agreed to this proposal, it was decided to hold the meetings of the Board on every Wednesday at 10.30 a.m.

III.—Dr. Wheeler presented, in the name of Messrs. Favre-Brandt, three bottles of paracotoine to the Board, with a request to use them in the cholera hospital of this place. The President requested Dr. Wheeler to return the thanks of the Board to Messrs. Favre-Brandt, and handed the paracotoine over to Dr. Miyajima, the director of the local cholera hospital. The latter, in accepting the medicine with thanks, promised to make a proper use of it in the cholera lazar.

IV.—The President asked the opinion of the Board, whether it would not be desirable to draw up and print, a general and full report of the proceedings and measures taken by the Board, in order that other *Fu* and *Ken* might possess a guide for carrying out sanitary measures.

Dr. Geerts stated, that the government of Kanagawa Ken deserved great praise for the interest it had taken in efficient

sanitary measures: that it had adopted the proper course by establishing a local Board of Health, consisting of members who represented as well the executive government as the medical, technical, chemical and police departments, and that it no longer confided this important matter to the advice of one single person. The method adopted now was a good one, and although several details yet remained to be worked out and to become more perfect, still it was certain that a great deal of good work had been done both by the Board and the local government. He considered it a very good plan to collect all useful information from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, in the form of a general report, and to have this circulated in all *Fu* and *Ken*. It would then form a valuable guide to the local sanitary officers of the various provinces and it would stimulate them also to institute in each district a similar Board, for the purpose of supervising and aiding the local sanitary officers. For these reasons he highly approved of the proposal made by the President.

As all the members were agreed as to the usefulness of a general report, the President proposed further, that the committee of *réduction* should be asked to draw up such a general report.

It was accordingly unanimously adopted that the *réduction* committee should prepare the general report.

V.—The *résumé* of the minutes of the 14th meeting held on the 10th Sept. 1879, was read and adopted for publication.

The meeting terminated at 12.30 p.m.

NAGASAKI LETTER.

25th September, 1879.

We have lately had a pleasing surprise and a disappointment. Like Ireland we have a grievance and as the Irish one is laid at the door of Great Britain, so is ours. When it was announced the other day that letters *via* Brindisi and Marseilles would be accepted at the Japanese Post Office paid in native stamps, we were grateful for having been relieved of the Sisyphean task of reaching the British Post office on the hill, and we also fondly imagined we saw a speedy termination to that much abused institution in Nagasaki—a conclusion that was certainly premature. It was never popular in our best times and the desire for its abolition, has, it may well be understood, not lessened in these latter days. On each ordinary letter, fully stamped according to the advertised rates from Europe to Japan, which passes through its hands, we have to pay four cents, and upon newspapers two cents whilst it is not uncommon, as was the case with a friend lately, to have to pay about two shillings for a packet of press matter, which only cost that amount in England, where the postage had already been adequately paid. There is no appeal, either, against this organised system of extortion—something is said about Inland Sea rates but our correspondence *via* Shanghai never looks upon that charming locality. In point of fact in the face of published rates of postage, it can only be regarded as a deliberate “squeeze.”

I hear complaints occasionally from the Japanese of my acquaintance of a want of a good educational channel in Nagasaki for the more advanced class of students. I cannot altogether understand this, though one now undoubtedly misses the troops of scholars with which the streets of Nagasaki were familiar some five years ago. Should there really exist such a want, a hardship will be felt by many of the poor *shizoku* in the neighbourhood and adjacent towns—situated, as they are, so far away from any other educational centre. What seems to me to be especially required are a few night-schools similar to those in Yokohama and Tokio, which are carried on by private teachers with a good deal of success. Time was when this southern town held the first position as a repository for western knowledge, and not a few of those now high in office might be named who toiled as obscure students in these narrow streets.

The launch of a barquentine built by Mr. Mitchell, the largest vessel hitherto constructed here, was an event for us last week. The *Aberdonia* as she was christened by Mrs. Troup, is 164 feet in length and her carrying capacity 700 tons. There was unfortunately, owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground on which the stocks were laid, considerable difficulty in getting her off; at the outset a depression of the ground occurred which prevented the launch from taking place at the appointed time and it was only after ceaseless exertions for two days that success attended them. And it is feared that the timbers have been damaged by the strained position of the ship for so long a

time. Is it possible that the building of vessels of this character can now prove lucrative when there are so many good classed ships for sale at very reasonable rates on the China and Japan coast? Besides the late craze of the Japanese in that direction is rapidly dying out.

I am glad to notice the Mitsui Bishi Company have changed their offices to the Kogio Shokwai buildings near the Custom House. Their late offices at the extreme end of Desima were rather more than inconveniently distant in the hot weather. Nothing by the way seems able to lend the least hue of life to “this fanciful piece of ground” as Mr. Mossman, in his equally fanciful history, is pleased to term it; its air of desolation rarely fails to make an impression upon visitors.

Our weather of late has been rather mixed but cool, and for those who do not heed

“Well defined and several stinks”

a climb over the hills in the early morning will prove invigorating. There is only one road suitable for riding and a long line of narrow streets has to be passed through in order to reach it. Pity 'tis, that some of the amassed bul- lion in the vaults of the Okurasho we are now hearing so much of, could not be devoted to the reclamation of certain land we should be delighted to point out. It would then be time to take the subject of a “stable” into serious consideration.

AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE RACE BY YOKOYAMA YOSHIKIYO.

In considering the Japanese people of the present day, we must at the outset make a distinction between, 1st the ancient aborigines, 2nd the race descended from divinities, and 3rd the race who later on crossed over from China and the three divisions of Corea. I am of opinion that the actual aborigines were of the so-called Manchurian race—a people who originally migrated from India into the territory of the Tartars and the Mongols, and were entirely different from the Chinese. Of the people who firstly inhabited Manchuria, one portion advanced towards the south-west and settled in the north-east of China, and became the ancient aborigines of the three divisions of Corea. Another band advanced towards the south, crossed over to the islands there, and then turning off towards the west settled in this country and became the ancient aborigines of Japan: some, again, may have gone towards the extreme east, and, settling in the south, have become the aborigines of America.

Consequently upon the race having thus left their own land and settled in other regions, they eventually became, as it were, a separate people; and in doing so, by reason of the dissimilarity of climate, food and occupation, their physical development, disposition, customs and language could not but change in like manner. These ancient aborigines of Japan were a race resembling the present inhabitants of Yezo; they dwelt in caverns or in trees (from which circumstance they received the appellation of “ground-spiders”), and their long moustaches resembled the spines of lobsters—whence came their further name of *Yebian* or *Kumano*. They were fierce as is the hawk,—and thus were also styled *Hayato* or *Kiōshi*. No distinction was made between the sexes, no affection existed between parents and children, they lived on the flesh of birds and beasts, and did not follow any agricultural occupation. They were banded together in nomad tribes who committed depredations one upon another, and they did not possess any form of government. The so-called descendants of divinities, who came into the regions inhabited by this race, established their boundaries and tranquillised them, gradually advanced towards civilisation, dwelt in buildings, and fostered agriculture; they had among them lord and vassal, master and servant, were united by ties of mutual friendship and support, and possessed a form of administration and a species of literature. Being thus a race with a system of government, they took command of and cared for the aborigines, taught them the art of building, &c., and encouraged agriculture; and so becoming their chiefs and their administrative power, a government was eventually established. In order to cause the aborigines to submit to them, they styled their own original country ‘Heaven’ and themselves ‘Descendants of Divinities’ and declared that the regions occupied by the aborigines had also been created by those divinities.

The race who invaded the three divisions of Corea was probably akin to that above-mentioned. In very ancient days there was no ruler in Corea, but a divinity having descended to earth beneath a *tan* tree, the inhabitants set up this personage as their sovereign, calling him Tan-kun. At the commencement of the Shin dynasty in China, a person called Kishi was sent to Corea as king, and set up his capital at Heijō. When his line came down to his descendant Kijinn, the later was driven by Yei-man of Yen, and taking with him his family and attendants, went into the department of Kimba and dwelt there: this district was afterwards known as Bakan. Again some fugitives from the country of Shin fled for refuge to the eastern portion of Bakan, and this latter locality was thereafter styled Shinkan. There was also a district called Benkan, a dependency of Shinkan. These (Bakan, Shinkan and Benkan) were named the "Three Divisions" of Corea. The personages severally called 'Tankun,' 'Kishi,' and 'the fugitives from Shin' were, I conceive, probably of a race similar to the descendants of divinities.

It would appear that from ancient times downward the communication between Japan and Corea was easy. For instance;—Sasanoō no Mikoto went to Shinra,—Inchi no Mikoto became King of Shinra,—and the wife of one Ama no Hihoko, saying that she wished to visit the land of her ancestors, came from Corea to Japan, whereupon Hihoko also, in pursuit of her, arrived in the province of Tajima. Again, there exist in Idzumi and in Tajima precious articles brought hither from the Heavens, all of which are of divine origin and such as were never made in this country. Subsequently to the period above named, there crossed over to Japan large numbers of Coreans,—not the descendants of the Manchurians, but Coreans who had received instruction from the divine race mentioned before,—and in addition to them, Chinese also came hither. Thus, then, the descendants of divinities and the Coreans and Chinese who arrived later and became, by reason of their preeminent qualities, rulers, generals, subordinate chiefs and officers. They tranquillised the aborigines, and the latter, under their instruction, gradually improved their manners and customs; and although some tribes such as the *Yebisu* of the north-east long held out against the change of government, and frequently raised disturbances in the neighbouring regions, they were either reduced to obedience by force of arms or caused to yield by dint of persuasion, so that in the end the civilised and uncivilised tribes became united and formed one common race. The present inhabitants of Yezo are a people who have preserved until now the ancient condition of the Manchurian race who did not cross over hither but continued to dwell in that island. Although, owing to lapse of years, there may have occurred some changes in their customs, we can yet see, from a glance at them, what was the condition of the ancient unmixed aborigines of Japan.

During the period *Kōnin* (810-824 A.D.) there was written by the prince Manda a work called *Shinsen Seishiroku* ("A newly selected list of surnames"), in which it is mentioned that there existed in Japan three different types of physical development, according to the origin of race, viz., the heavenly and earthly divinities, who formed the 'Divine line,' the family of the Emperor and Princes, forming the 'Imperial line,'—and the Chinese and Coreans, who constituted the 'barbarians.' The reason why the author of the work in question did not touch upon the aboriginal type was probably because it was a very rare occurrence for descendants of the aborigines, bearing their own surnames and followed by their own attendants, to be employed in any capacity at the Court. Although these men may in some few instances have become mayors or heads of villages in distant localities, still, in the Five Home Provinces, the only race differing from the descendants of heavenly divinities was that known as Earthly Divinities. These so-called Earthly Divinities mentioned in the work in question were those who dwelt in this country prior to the descent of the Sun Goddess from heaven; for instance, Okuni-mushi no Kami and Kotoshiro-mushi no Mikoto, though originally sprung from heavenly divinities, were placed in the separate category of Earthly Divinities.

There may also have existed some descendants of the aborigines, who in later times falsely alleged themselves to be of the line of heavenly or earthly divinities, or, again, of Chinese or Corean family. During the reign of the Emperor Ikuō (412-453 A.D.) the confusion of surnames was cor-

rected, and under the Emperor Tenchi (668-671 A.D.) census records were drawn up.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION, No. 93 A.

It is hereby notified that permission having been given to the National banks established at the undermentioned places, in accordance with the 'National Bank Regulations,' to issue paper money (which may at any time be exchanged for Japanese currency,—a sufficient amount of the issue of which is always kept in the banks, corresponding to the amount of the issue of their paper money) all payments either private or official, and for taxes, with the exception of those for the interest of the Public Loan Bonds and Customs duties, can be freely made with this paper money and the people shall accept it without suspicion.

Note.—The paper money to be issued from these banks being similar to that indicated in Notification No. 90, of 1877, and No. 16, of 1878, no specimen is attached herewith.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGEMOTO,

Minister of Finance.

September 26th, 1879.

147th National Bank established in Kagoshima Ken.

151st " " " " Kumamoto "

NOTIFICATION, No. 41.

It is hereby notified that the following addition has been made to the Notification No. 35, issued in November, 1878. "The general circulation of the Trade Silver Yen, will be in accordance with Notification No. 12, issued in May, 1878."

(Signed) SANJŌ SAN'EYOSHI,

Prime Minister.

October 1st, 1879.

[The following are the two notifications above referred to.]

NOTIFICATION No. 12.

It is hereby notified that the Silver Trade Dollars which have hitherto been coined for the convenience of trade in all the open ports, but which have hitherto only been circulated within the limits of those ports, shall hereafter be free to circulate generally, and may therefore be used in paying taxes and in all business transactions either public or private.

(Signed) SANJŌ SAN'EYOSHI,

Prime Minister.

27th May, 1878.

NOTIFICATION No. 35.

It is hereby notified that the coining of the Silver Trade Dollar (of the increased weight and of the revised pattern) notified by Notification No. 35 of the 2nd month of the 8th year of Meiji, is suspended, and that of the Trade Silver one yen (of the revised pattern) notified by Notification No. 34 of the 7th year of Meiji, will be recommenced and the coin brought into circulation.

(Signed) SANJŌ SAN'EYOSHI,

Prime Minister.

26th November, 1878.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The presentation of the Imperial Prince to His Majesty the Emperor, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, has been postponed. The Prince will remove to the Palace lately erected in the premises of the residence of Mr. Nakayama, about the 10th instant.

As His Excellency Iwakura, the Vice-Prime Minister, will leave Tokio for Kiyoto in the mail steamer sailing about the 8th instant, he invited His Excellency Sanjo and several other high officials to a farewell entertainment at his residence in Tokio, on the 2nd instant. It is expected that the Vice-Prime Minister after finishing his business in Kiyoto, will visit the Imperial Mausoleum in Idzumi-yama.

We learn that their Excellencies Kawamura, Kuroda and Saigo, held a private meeting on the evening of the 30th ultimo, at the residence of His Excellency Saigo, and that the latter visited the Police Bureau early on the next morning.

Intelligence from Sendai announces that His Excellency

Hayashi, the Junior Vice-Minister for Home Affairs arrived there lately. He visited the local Prisons, Schools, Factories &c. on the 22nd instant, and left for Ishinomaki on the following day. His Excellency proposes to visit the prefectures of Iwate, Awamori, Akita, Yamagata &c. to inspect the localities which have suffered from the recent floods.

Mr. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Korea, who has been quarantined in the *Takuo Mura* at Nagasaki, owing to illness on board, left that port for Gensan, Korea, on the 27th ultimo, the necessary number of men to replace the sick having arrived from Tokio.

Intelligence has been received in Tokio, that General Kawaji, the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by two other officials, left Marseilles on the 24th August last in the Mail steamer *Yangtze*, and that he may be expected to arrive here about the 8th instant.

It is rumoured, that the Government is about to immediately convene a meeting of the Prefects of all the provinces at Tokio, in order to discuss an important public question, the nature of which is at present unknown.

Mr. Sekiguchi, an official of the Finance Department, proceeds to China on Government business.

Mr. Inuduka, the President of the Tokio *Sailunshu* who has been in secret communication with the Minister of Justice for some days past, left Tokio for Osaka early on the morning of the 2nd instant.

Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Osaka *Fu*, arrived in Tokio on the 27th ultimo. His visit is rumoured to be in connection with the Fujita affair.

Mr. Matsuda, the 1st Secretary of the Home Department, and lately Envoy to Loochoo, has been unwell and is still confined to his house.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, recently presented Mr. Tokiiti, the First Secretary of the Colonization Commission, with the decoration of the order of St. Anne of the 1st class; Mr. Onodera, a senior subordinate officer of the same Department, with the decoration of the order of St. Stanislaus of the 3rd class, and Mr. Fukase, the President of the Government Hospital at Hakodate, with the order of St. Anne of the 3rd class.

The Belgian Minister, The Ch. de Groote, Chargé d'Affaires for Belgium, who has recently been visiting his country on leave of absence, was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan, on the 12th July last, and is expected to return here early this month.

His Excellency the Italian Minister, who has been staying at the Hot springs in Tônosawa, in the Hakone mountains, returned to Tokio, on the 27th ultimo.

We understand that H. I. H. Prince Henry, who recently went to Nikko, will return to Utsunomiya to-day, and thence to Tokio, in a steam launch which will be sent thither from the Naval Department.

The Duke of Genoa is expected to arrive here on the 13th instant.

It has been decided that the Central Board of Health will, in future, meet only once a week instead of three times as hitherto. This may be considered as another sign of the decrease of cholera.

The number of Cholera cases having much decreased in Tokio, all the branch offices of the Tokio District Board of Health in that city were closed on the 30th ultimo.

For the same reason all the medical officers appointed to the Branch Police Stations in Yokohama have been dispensed with, and cholera patients will hereafter be attended to by the doctors of the Nogé Hospital.

The cholera hospitals established in Ôkubo, Komagomi and Shinagawa, will be closed on the 10th instant, and all fresh cases will be treated at Fukagawa which will now be sufficient for the purpose.

Sometime since His Majesty the Emperor presented the people of Tokio with 70,000 yen for sanitary purposes, and several of the Imperial Princes, Ministers, &c., followed his example. An extraordinary meeting of the Tokio *Fu* Assembly will be held on the 15th instant, to decide upon what objects this money is to be expended.

From the 1st October, the hours of attendance at all the Government offices will be from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The fencing school recently built at the Central Police Station, for the policemen in Tokio has been completed, and will be opened on the 6th instant.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Their Excellencies Kawamura, the Minister for the Navy and Yamagata, the Chief of the Military Staff Bureau, will leave Tokio shortly, on a tour of inspection of the coast defences at Sôshû. It is supposed that the inspection will occupy four or five days.

It is rumoured that the Japanese Man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan* which left here lately for Muroran, Yezo, will, after a stay of two or three days in that port, proceed to Mexico.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says, "that fencing after the foreign system has hitherto been taught to the students of the Naval College, but in future they will be taught according to the good old Japanese style only." Our contemporary does not inform us if the "students" are to be furnished with *katana* (two handed swords) as part of their equipment. We imagine the next number of the *Nichi Nichi* will contain the usual contradiction which follows these improbable announcements.

We learn that the statement made by the native journals to the effect that the services of the remaining foreign officers of the Naval Department will be dispensed with, is untrue, and that their engagements will be renewed on the expiration of the present agreements.

A native contemporary states that Lieut. General Tani the Military Inspector for the Eastern Division, will leave Tokio with his suite about the 3rd instant. Lieut. General Tani will first proceed to Hakodate, and will inspect the barracks at Awamori, Sendai, Shibata, Takasaki, Utsunomiya, Sakura, Tokio and Kanagawa on his way back to the capital.

Such of the soldiers of the Imperial Guard and infantry of the Kiyodôdan, who were not at the encampment in April last, were marched out to the Narashino plains, on the 27th ultimo. An encampment has been formed and they will undergo a thorough course of field drill.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The formal opening of the Woollen Factory at Senju, Tokio, took place on Saturday last, in the presence of Mr. Ito, the Minister for Home Affairs, and several other members of the Government. After inspecting all the departments of the factory, which were at work for the occasion, the party sat down to tiffin, when speeches were delivered by Mr. Ito and replied to by Mr. Inouye, the Director of the works, and by Mr. Augustus Polt on behalf of the foreign employes. In the afternoon the factory was thrown open to the public.

After tiffin Mr. Ito addressing the company said:—

"Gentlemen,—Although there has been an increasing demand for woollen goods in this country, none have as yet been manufactured here and we have had to depend upon foreign countries to supply our wants. As the experiment was never attempted and presents great difficulties to private enterprise, the Government purchased the necessary machinery in Europe, engaged engineers and workmen, and completed this factory as a guide to others. I sincerely trust that it will prove a great success and that private individuals may in consequence be induced to embark largely in similar undertakings."

Mr. Enouye Seizo, the Director of the factory, replied as follows:—

"Your Excellency:—There can be no doubt that the public generally are impressed with the necessity which exists for establishing woollen manufactures in Japan, but as the enterprise involves the expenditure of a large amount of capital, private individuals have been prevented from embarking in a hitherto untried field of industry. This we understand is the reason why the government have established this factory. Now that the enterprise is fairly inaugurated, and your Excellency has personally assisted at the opening ceremony, I cannot but feel grateful that I, with my limited experience and ability, should have been chosen for the responsible position I occupy. I humbly trust that our endeavours may be crowned with success, and that we may be enabled to raise the woollen manufacture, until it shall take rank with the manufacture of cotton and silk, as one of the leading industries of the Empire. One thing your Excellency may rest assured of, that we will do all that lays in our power to further the objects the government have in view in establishing this important undertaking."

The following are the quantities of wool which have been purchased by the Woollen Factory :—

From Australia.....	Weight	210,484 kin.
" "	Value	129,349.369 yen.
The Farm in Shimosa.....	Weight	8,659½ kin.
" "	Value	3,761.228 yen.
" Kiyoto.....	Weight	432 kin.

The factory has been worked occasionally for experimental purposes since the 14th of January last.

The following are the customs returns of the month of September for Tea, Rice, Silk, and specie :—

	Weight in piculs.	Value in Yen.
Tea	15,297.69.	457,925.
Raw Silk	828.40.	546,181.
Noshi Silk	415.31.	55,301.
Waste Silk... ..	601.83.	43,831.
Rice	352.80.	1,411.
	17,496.03	1,104,649
Specie Expected.		
Gold Coin Value		128,800.
Mexican Dollars		248,000.
		376,800
Specie Imported.		
Gold Coin Value		328,800.
Mexican Dollars		102,000.
		430,800
Customs Revenue.		
Duty on Exports		44,510
" Imports		124,865
Miscellaneous Income		1,742
Total		171,117

The inspection of the tea exhibited at the Competitive Exhibition in Yokohama, having been almost completed, the ceremony of presenting prizes to the exhibitors of articles of superior quality will take place on the 10th instant, in the Custom House here, which has been lent for the occasion. The Ministers and other principal officials of the Government are expected to be present.

Competitive exhibitions of horses and cattle will be held in Kobe and Sendai, on the 1st March, 1880.

Some *Shizoku* of Shizuoka Ken recently sank six oil-wells in Yaguchi-hara, in the neighbourhood of Kanaya on the Tokaido. Five of the wells are said to be yielding satisfactorily and the best of them is producing about three koku of oil in the twenty-four hours.

The Authorities of Kanagawa Ken are about to establish an experimental farm at Kuragigori, Bushiu. The expenses of this establishment are to be defrayed out of the local taxes.

Telegraph offices have lately been established in Takaoka and Fushiki, in Ishikawa Ken, and Yanagawa, in Fukuoka Ken, and communication will be opened with those offices on and after the 10th instant.

The Osakayama tunnel on the Kiyoto-Otsu railway, which has recently been pierced, is 470 ken or 940 yards in length. The tunnel will be lined with brick throughout at a cost of 125,000 yen.

The *Chogyu Shinbun* says that "the dealers in foreign goods in Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Nagasaki, have agreed not purchase any more matches of foreign make and that they will only purchase and sell the matches manufactured by the Shindzuisha Co., in order to decrease, in some measure, the importation of foreign goods. For this purpose they have established a large shop in Tokio to purchase and send out these matches to all the provinces." Our contemporary also states that, "the opening ceremony," whatever that may be, "was performed on the 1st instant."

We hear that the Memorial lately prepared by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, upon the subject of the Japanese Laws affecting debtors and creditors, has now been presented to the Ministers for Home Affairs and Finance.

The *Hochi Shinbun* quoting from a letter dated 15th September, from a merchant in Fusan, Korea, states that the number of Japanese residents there now exceeds 1,000, and that many new houses have lately been built. Trade is so prosperous that the amount of business now transacted in a month is equal to the business done in twelve months in former times.

The value of our imports is about 60,000 yen per month on an average, and mostly consist of muslin, lacquered ware, woven cloth &c. &c., but the profit has lately been very small.

Maruta Konji, of Niigata, has long been endeavouring to establish a company to run steamers between Niigata, Nawoyetsu and the Island of Sado. His efforts have at last proved successful as the necessary capital (25,000 yen) has been subscribed and the local authorities have granted a subsidy of 10,000 yen. The Company will commence operations at once.

On the 20th and 21st ultimo, a number of the Police Officers from Tokio, accompanied by the officers of paper money Bureau, inspected the *Kinsatsu* in the possession of the 32nd National Bank in Osaka. Notes to the amount of yen 33,420 were examined, and the officers told the officials at the bank then they might use them. On the following day, the same officers examined the *Kinsatsu* of the 34th National Bank in the same city, to the amount of about yen 29,000, but not a single forged note was found among them. It is said that one of the members of the 32nd National Bank asked the officers to instruct him how he could distinguish the forged from the genuine notes, as it was highly important for the banks to have the information, but the officers did not comply with this request, stating that it could not be explained easily and they would let him know on some future occasion. Irie, another principal *Banto* of Fujita & Co., has been arrested in Osaka. When any of the members of Fujita & Co. wish to communicate with Fujite Denzaburo, now in prison, upon business of the firm, they are allowed to do so by letter left unsealed so that the Police authorities may read them before delivering them to Fujita.

According to the *Osaka Nippo*, the editors of all the newspapers under the jurisdiction of Kiyoto *Fu* were summoned to the Police Station on the 20th ultimo, and ordered not to publish in their papers anything whatever respecting the recent arrest of Fujita Denzaburo in Osaka. This foolish attempt to "bark" discussion is scarcely calculated to attain the object the authorities appear to desire, in fact we think it will have an exactly contrary effect.

The authorities of Osaka *Fu* notified on the 23rd ultimo, that although there had been several rumours respecting the arrest of Fujita and others, and that counterfeit paper money was in circulation, the public should not refuse to accept paper money of any denomination, as their doing so would impede the circulation of *Kinsatsu* and thus cause great loss in business. The authorities also notified the different newspapers not to publish any more unfounded rumours respecting the counterfeit money, as their doing so might have very grave effect upon the public finances.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says, that as the trial of Fujita and his associates who are in prison in Sakai will occupy more than two months, a special court will be temporarily established in that town to dispose of the cases.

A report from Sakai to the *Hochi Shinbun* states that the trial of Fujita and others there is conducted entirely in writing, and that no one but the officials know what is going on.

Yasuda, a *Shizoku* of Kago-shima Ken, who until lately has been living in Osaka and was conspicuous for his wealth, was arrested in Osaka a few days ago. Some say that he is one of Fujita's accomplices, but others have it that he was implicated in counterfeiting the old coinage in company with Oyama, while the latter was Governor of Kago-shima Ken in 1873.

The *Osaka Nippo* says, that the German Consul in Osaka has filed a complaint against the *Osaka Shinpo*, in consequence of that journal having stated that a German is implicated in the forgeries of *kinsatsu*.

The *Maru Maru Shinbun* of Saturday last, contains a clever cartoon devoted to the absorbing topic of the forgeries of *kinsatsu*. A stalwart policeman is depicted seizing—one in each hand—two large and plump wild geese, whose plumage is represented by *kinsatsu*. Counterfeit *kinsatsu* are called *Gan satsu* by the Japanese and *Gan* is also Japanese for a wild goose. The artist has significantly shewn a number of other and smaller geese flying away.

A report from Osaka dated the 27th ultimo, states that, the people in Osaka and Kobe have lately refused to accept two

yen paper money and in consequence, that trade has suffered considerably, but since all the banks agreed to exchange these notes free of charge whenever required, the circulation of that kind of *kinsatsu* has been restored and is now going on as before.

The *Choya Shimbun* says "it is rumoured that the authorities have notified the merchants engaged in foreign trade, that it is reported that certain Chinamen have circulated counterfeit Mexican Dollars, and although the amount of the counterfeit coin is yet unknown, they should be careful when accepting dollars."

The mint at Osaka recently forwarded to Okinawa Ken, 10,000 yen worth of 20 *sen* Silver coin; 10,000 yen worth of 10 *sen* pieces and 5,000 yen worth of 1 *sen* copper coin, for circulation in the Islands. We dare say the Loochoons will feel less repugnance to Japanese coin, than some of them seem to feel toward Japanese rule.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank forwarded to Hiogo, on the 1st instant, 48,000 silver yen, by the S. S. *Tokio Maru*.

Some of the foreign firms in Yokohama are said by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, to be refusing to accept Silver Yen notes, and that in consequence Mexican Dollars have much decreased in quantity and their price is gradually rising.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says "that Horio Mowuke and the other representatives of the farmers in Kasugaigori, in Aichi Ken, who were recently handed over to do Police Authorities in Tokio, for having insisted upon presenting a memorial to the Home Department, are now satisfied with the explanations given by the authorities and have quietly returned to their home." We wonder to what extent imprisonment assisted the "arguments" of the authorities in bringing conviction to the minds of these poor farmers!

The Governor of Niigata Ken who is now in Tokio, will return to his post about the 5th instant, when he will, it is expected, settle all matters in connection with the recent riots.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that on the 26th ultimo the authorities of the Central Police Station in Tokio notified the proprietor of the *Mondô Shimbun*, that the future publication of that journal was prohibited, and no more copies of its issue No. 376 should be sold but must be handed over to the police. For the last two or three days, no Osaka papers have come to hand and we are very much afraid that they may have sustained a similar fate.

Sudzuki Tamesô, of Sakaicho in this port, was on the 30th ultimo, sentenced to 70 blows with a bamboo, for having sold rice brandy made up in bottles so as to imitate the European article.

It has been the custom almost from time immemorial for the islanders of Hachijôjima to pay their annual tax in a kind of silk cloth known as *Hachijô-ori*, which is only produced in the island. On the 27th ultimo, fifty *Ilki*, (pieces each fifty two feet long), arrived at Tokio from the island, being the tax for the present year.

A heavy storm is reported to have visited the neighbourhood of Nemuro, Yezo, on the 14th ultimo. During this gale, the sailing ship *Settsu Maru*, which was lying at anchor in the Bay, of Hanasaki, parted from her anchor and went ashore. The ship became a total wreck and went to pieces. The crew are reported to have been saved, but about twenty of the passengers were drowned. A Japanese junk also went ashore, but she sustained but slight damage. The sailing ships, *Yamato Maru*, *Kintai Maru* and *Bitoku Maru*, also drifted ashore, but they only sustained slight damage and no lives were lost. Numerous other casualties occurred to both ships and people, but no details have yet come to hand.

A number of *Shizoku*, of Nagasaki Ken, lately applied to the local authorities for permission to explore and colonize an Island called Matsushima, situated 70 or 80 ri from Okishima and 30 or 40 ri from Okitsushima. The application having been granted by the local authorities, Shimomura and Obata arrived here in the *Tokio Maru*, on the 19th ultimo, to obtain the sanction of the Home Department.

The German Government having requested the authorities of Kiyoto Fu, to send to that country two or three men well acquainted with the method of dyeing pursued in Japan, the men are now being selected from among those employed in the dyeing establishments in that city.

The entertainment to the parties to the great gas case and the leading men of Tokio and Yokohama, was given last night in the building of the Branch of the Foreign Office in this port. About 260 guests were present.

Mr. Kawasaki and three others intend, to establish a United Club in Tokio.

A recent report from Fusan in Korea, announces that the total number of cholera cases among the Japanese residents there since the commencement of the epidemic on the 21st July up to the 4th Sept. ult. was 23, of which 17 proved fatal while 6 have recovered. As there have not since been any case of the disease among either the Japanese or Koreans, communication has now been re-opened and mercantile relations resumed. Mr. Hanabusa has already succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Korean Government to open the port of Gensan to Japanese trade and residence, but it is said that the negotiations for the opening of Nikawa, which is the most important port in Korea, present many difficulties owing to the objections raised by the native conservative officers, who are in favour of keeping the country closed to foreign nations. Nikawa can be reached from the capital by a broad, level road of only 8 Japanese ri in length. The inhabitants of the town are rich and prosperous, and coral, agate and other valuable articles are found there in abundance. The town is much superior to Fusan in every respect.

The total number of cholera cases throughout the whole country, from the commencement of the epidemic up to 30th Sept. last, was 148,038, of which 83,012, proved fatal, so that the death rate is 56.07 per cent. of those attacked.

The number of cholera cases in Tokio Fu, from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 30th Sept. last, amounted to 2,053, of which, 1,525 cases proved fatal, 363 recovered and 165 persons were still under treatment on that date. It will thus be seen, that notwithstanding the immense population of the capital, the number of persons attacked was small as compared with the other Prefectures. The Tokio District Board of Health have spent about 30,000 yen in sanitary measures and otherwise in connection with the outbreak of the disease.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio, reported during the week, is as follows:—

DATE.	NEW PATIENTS.	DEATHS.
September 26th.....	6	—
" 27th.....	3	—
" 28th.....	3	2
" 29th.....	2	—
" 30th.....	6	7
October 1st.....	7	7
" 2nd.....	5	2
Total.....	32	18

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken, from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 3rd October, 1879.

Date.	New Patients.	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.
June 18th to }	1926	1321	422	203
Sept. 26th }	7	27	3	190
" 27th.....	43	21	7	195
" 28th.....	14	15	10	184
" 29th.....	25	9	9	191
Oct. 1st.....	4	10	9	176
" 2nd.....	17	14	17	162
" 3rd.....	10	11	5	157
Total.....	2046	1428	482	

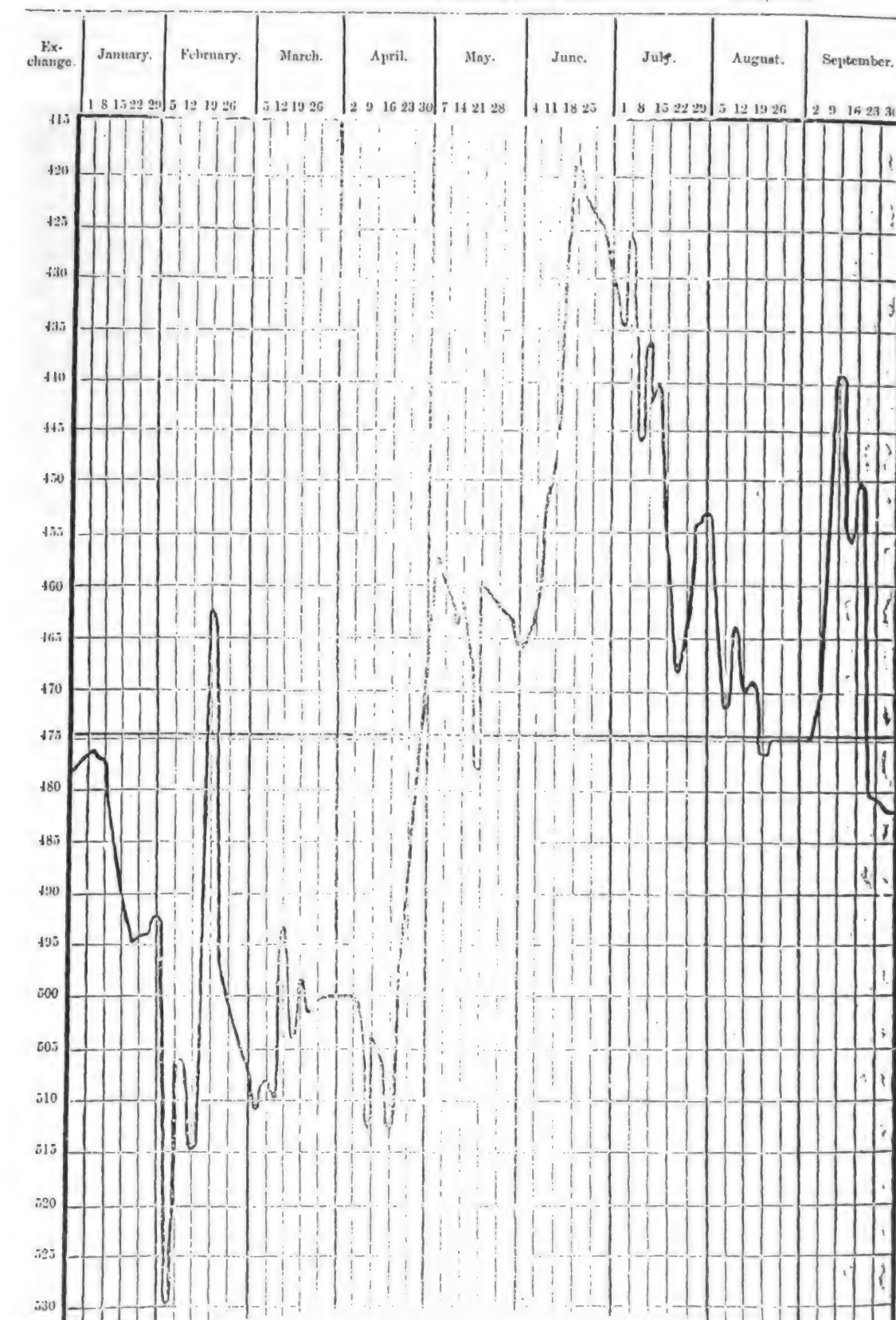
There were no new cases and no deaths in the town of Yokohama on the 30th ultimo and the 3rd instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 28th Sept. 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	\$7,889.17
Merchandise, &c.....	\$1,237.08
Total.....	\$9,126.25
Miles Open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	\$7,941.82
Merchandise, &c.....	\$1,063.72
Total.....	\$9,005.54
Miles Open 18.	

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF KINSATSU FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1879.



Remarks.—The lowest quotation for Kinsatsu, during the past nine months, was reached on the 5th February, when they touched 530 or $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.

The highest quotation was attained on the 22nd June, when the rate touched 418 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.

The mean or average valuation of Kinsatsu, during the nine months, has been 471.7 or about $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent discount, and is represented by the thick horizontal line immediately above the rate 475.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Simla, September 6th.—At a late hour Thursday night a messenger travelling post haste reached Alikneil from Cabul, and informed Major Connolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments which had assembled in that city demanding arrears of pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy was defending themselves. The Viceroy of India immediately ordered the troops of Alikneil to move instantly on the Shutargardan Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to the Peiwar Pass and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and concentrate at Candahar. The forces of the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad. Major Connolly telegraphed Friday night the substance of a letter received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirmed the news of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which have mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is himself besieged. The Viceroy of India is at present ignorant of the fate of Major Cavagnari and other members of the Embassy. General Roberts has already started for the Peiwar Pass. The advance on Cabul will be made very speedily, and will be strongly supported. The Viceroy's Military Secretary accompanies General Roberts.

London, September 7th.—Intelligence communicated by the India Office is to the effect that the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphed yesterday that General Roberts will reach Peiwar from Simla in five days, and will take command of the rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuznee if necessary. The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning the officers, rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the Embassy in return. A second letter from the Ameer, dated September 4th, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants, have been besieged all day yesterday and up to now. I have no certain news of the Envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent had been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the members of the Embassy has been defiant. The force defending the Embassy numbered 79. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was fatally injured. Large numbers of the mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

Simla, September 7th.—Noon.—Troops of all arms have been recalled from Peshawar and are reoccupying Candahar. Yakub Khan has asked for British aid. Badshah Khan, who holds the country beyond Shutargardan Pass, has offered his services to the British. Major Connolly reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond Shutargardan Pass.

Simla, September 7th.—7 p. m.—According to authentic intelligence received from Ali Kheyl, some of the natives have come in and reported that they have seen the dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort escaped.

London, September 8th.—A Calcutta dispatch reports that the disturbances at Badakshan were not serious. Affairs at Herat are unsettled. Kuram Valley is infested by robbers. The trade by Shutargardan Pass has been stopped. The force ordered to leave Candahar, September 8th, has been instructed to remain, and the city was reoccupied.

A despatch from Prome says: Massacres in Mandalay continue. Diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage the King to create open rupture with England. The Rumpu rebellion will be stamped out in a few weeks.

London, September 8th.—Lady Cavagnari received a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Sunday evening, announcing the death of her husband.

London, September 8th.—A dispatch from Calcutta, says: From imperfect information obtainable, there seems to be good reason to favor the view that the disaffection has not spread all over Afghanistan, but that the affair is a local emeute, which

will speedily disappear when the British troops arrive at Cabul. The Government, apparently, does not doubt the fidelity of the Ameer. Badshah Khan's adhesion to the British cause is valuable as removing what might have been a serious obstacle to the advance from Kuram to Cabul. The fact that the insurgents did not wait until the winter snows had blocked the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, indicates that the rising was wholly unpremeditated. The Kuram column, which will be first to move on Cabul, is in excellent condition, not having suffered from cholera. It consists of the second battalion of the Eighth Regiment, Sixty-seventh Regiment, the Seventy-second and Ninety-second Highlanders, two mountain and two field batteries, one battery of horse artillery, and three cavalry and one regiment of pioneers. The movement by the Khyber Pass is intended to support the main advance by way of the Peiwar Pass.

A dispatch from Allahabad states that the nine troopers of the escort who escaped were absent from the city collecting forage at the time of the outbreak. The mutineers finally burned down the doorway of the Embassy and swarmed in.

Simla, September 8th.—It is reported that three of the mutineer regiments have marched from Cabul. In official circles Ayab Khan and other chiefs are suspected of complicity in the outbreak.

London, September 8th.—The British mission to Afghanistan consisted of Major Cavagnari, his secretary, Jenkins, Dr. Kelley, Lieutenant Hamilton, commanding, with an escort consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry and a Sepoy guard. The troops of the embassy were lodged in two houses in the city joined by a quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but unfortunately chiefly constructed of wood.

London, September 8th.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: Advice from Ali Kheyl, dated Saturday last, says that Badshah Khan saw the corpses of Major Cavagnari and members of his staff and escort. The party made a very stubborn defence. The loss of the rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over one hundred.

London, September 8th.—The *Times*, on the revolt in Afghanistan, says: Our duty is to act with courage and firmness. What has happened by no means creates a new situation. It does not supply a single new argument for annexing Afghanistan, and our policy, however modified in details, will be to keep steadily to the lines which have already been traced with the approval of public opinion.

Simla, September 9th.—The Governor of Candahar has expressed his absolute devotion to the British, and has offered to raise a contingent of troops.

London, September 9th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Exeter yesterday, said the outbreak at Cabul appeared to have been unpremeditated. So far as could be judged the Ameer has been entirely true to the British, and it was certain that the assistance he implored would not be refused. There seems to be great doubt, he said, whether a prompt advance is possible.

A military correspondent, reviewing the situation, says: Twenty-five per cent. of the native troops on the frontier have gone on the sick list. The season has been an unusually sickly one. The hospitals are full of men unfit for service by fever and hardships of the campaign. There are very few infantry regiments in the Trans-Indus Provinces which could muster 500 men, and there is probably not a cavalry regiment in the Punjab which could put 300 men on parade. The transport departments have been broken up, and their reorganization will be difficult. Upwards of 60,000 camels are officially reported to have perished in the late campaign. General Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels to admit of the hasty advance of a brigade in light marching order, but the Governor of India will have to strain every nerve to guard his communications and keep him provisioned. Unfortunately, the regiments in India nearest to Afghanistan have mostly suffered from cholera, and are numerically weak, the men being debilitated, and they will require heavy drafts to bring them up to their war strength, and at least two months must elapse before men to recruit the regiments can arrive from England.

News received from Allahabad, through reliable sources, gives assurance that General Roberts will be at Cabul in a fortnight. It is said in military circles at Simla, that the 9th of October is the probable date of the commencement of the forward movement, because of a deficiency of the wheeled transportation. A correspondent at Simla says, those who know the position of things declare an advance impossible. It is reported that Cabul itself has been sacked by a mob.

Simla, September 10th.—Latest intelligence from Glikhehl, dated the 9th, confirms the statement that Major Cavagnari and his followers were killed while charging upon the mob from the burning Residency. Two hundred and ten men were lost before Major Cavagnari's party was overpowered by numbers.

London, September 10th.—The *Times* says: Gen. Roberts has but 2,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 8 guns, an inadequate force to cope with the rebels in Cabul, and at the same time maintain its own communications. General Roberts will probably be compelled to delay his advance until at least three fresh infantry regiments have reached Kuram Valley. There

is a rumour that some Afghan troops who left Cabul intended to advance on the Shutargardan Pass. Significance of this however, is destroyed by a telegram from Allahabad, announcing that the British troops and guns are already there. Another dispatch from Allahabad says as early as the 16th of August the Ameer advised Major Cavagnari to abstain from riding about Cabul, fearing an attack upon him.

The authorities of India have been notified that the Dragoons and Jaucera, two regiments of Infantry and three batteries of artillery will arrive from Natal before November 5th.

A special dispatch from India says: Two regiments of Highlanders and two regiments of native troops are moving up the Kuram valley, and two regiments of native cavalry and one British and two native regiments of infantry are now on their way to Kuram valley. The statement that the Sepoys who were with the Embassy were left alive, is disbelieved.

London, September 11th.—According to a dispatch from Kohat, General Roberts left that town on the 10th for the front. General Massey, on hearing of the massacre of the Embassy, pushed forward a regiment of Pioneers to the Shutargardan Pass and formed an entrenched camp there. Previous accounts from General Massey seem to show that he had not sufficient force for any further advance.

Lahore, September 12th.—The Hindoo attached to Major Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob, and who escaped at night, has arrived at Keratza. He reports that the Embassy was attacked in the morning and set on fire at noon, but that it held out until evening. He believes all others connected with the mission were killed. The Ghilzais near Shutargardan have promised to assist the British with transportation.

Simla, September 12th.—A confidential agent from Yakoob Khan is waiting at Ali Kheyl to ask the British to advance. Gen. Roberts is expected at Ali Kheyl to-day. The inhabitants at Candahar are well disposed. Reports relative to the movements of the mutineers are conflicting. Some special dispatches revive the rumor that they are approaching the frontier.

The Viceroy's dispatches to-day mention nothing of the death of the Ameer. It is considered that the report of his murder or suicide may be put aside as unfounded.

Reports from Mooltan state that Herat, Badakshan and Balkh have all revolted against the Ameer. A holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan.

London, September 12th.—Telegrams to the Government confirm the apprehensions of organized opposition by the population of Afghanistan. The Viceroy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. It is believed preparations are making for an advance in sufficient force to pursue the Heratse regiments. It is stated that General Donald Stewart will have command of operations in Afghanistan.

Simla, September 12th.—Yakoob Khan has written to the Governor of Candahar, informing him of the massacre of Cabul and ordering him to follow the advice of the British authorities. The Government has sanctioned the construction of a railway in the Bolan Pass.

London, September 12th.—The *Times* points out that the Government of India is systematically concealing the news concerning military instructions. The rumors, which are plentiful, must be accepted with reserve. All that is certain is that the plan of operations successfully followed last autumn will be repeated this year. Three columns will follow the same routes, starting, however, from the scientific frontier instead of from the cantonment which in 1878 marked the boundary. The Khyber and Candahar columns will probably be mainly confined to making demonstrations and holding the marauding tribes in awe. The troops of the centre column are at this moment being pushed up from Kohat to Kuram, so that in a few days we may expect that the whole force now in the valley to the east of Peiwar have been transferred to the western slope. When once the position of the Shutargardan Pass has been occupied in force and rendered impregnable, a forward movement will be made to Kushi, about fourteen miles distant. Provisions of all sorts are to be obtained around Kushi, and it will probably be converted into an extensive depot. General Roberts' subsequent operations must, in a great measure, depend upon the temper of the hill tribes and the news which he may receive from Cabul. If the hill men co-operate with him, or even remain neutral, a rapid advance with a small force is feasible. If, on the contrary, current rumors are true and the Ghilzais and others have joined the revolt, General Roberts will be compelled to hold the chain of communications in great force before venturing an advance. The Ghilzais are the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan. Their territory extends 600 miles in length by 30 miles in breadth, and their fighting strength is 50,000 well-armed men.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs a sketch of military arrangements, under date of September 11th. General Roberts will have 6,500 men, consisting of two brigades of infantry and one brigade of cavalry. This force takes possession of the country from Shutargardan Pass to Thull. The country will be held by 4,000 men under General Gordon. The Khyber line, from Peshawur to Ghundamak, will be protected by 6,000 men in addition to the Peshawur garrison. This force will provide a movable column to hold Jaggalolak, and communicate with Ca-

bul. The reserves at Peshawur and Rawul Pindi will number 5,000 men. The above force will represent a division capable of meeting all opposition. It will have its headquarters at Cabul, and army line to base at Peshawur. It will have a second line by way of Shutargardan when that Pass is closed, after which Gen. Roberts must look for maintenance to Cabul and Peshawur. The Khyber column is in active organization. Troops are now advancing to occupy Dakko. The guides are pushing on to Bazawal. A correspondent at Allahabad says that the orders are to occupy Cabul without the Ameer's consent.

A correspondent at Chaman says: "An important rumor is in circulation that an intimation of the pending danger to the Embassy at Cabul reached Candahar from Herat and was telegraphed the Indian Government, but too late to avert the calamity. All reports point to the Ameer's brother as the prime mover in the outbreak."

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the advance has already begun from Lundi Kotum. Jelalabad has been speedily reoccupied.

Rangoon, September 12th.—A Government steamer has left Mandalay, bringing down the staff of the British residency at that place. Fears are entertained that King Theebaw would follow the example set at Cabul, by massacring the Embassy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 7th.—The steamer *Brest*, of Glasgow, conveying 130 passengers—Italian, Swiss, German and French—from Havre to Liverpool, en route for New York, went ashore to-day off the Lizard. Five Italians, a German and a Frenchman are missing.

London, September 7th.—Rev. Mr. Talmage preached a missionary sermon in Surrey Chapel this morning, to a large congregation. In the afternoon he preached for the last time in the British metropolis, in Agricultural Hall, to an immense audience, roughly estimated at nearly twenty thousand people.

London, September 8.—Consols, 97 11-16; 4 per cent. bonds, 105; 4½s., 108½; Erie, 27½.

Liverpool, September 8th.—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; Uplands, 6 13-16; Orleans, 6 15-16; sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts of wheat the past week: From Atlantic ports, 76,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 49,000 quarters; from other sources, 12,750 quarters.

London, September 8th.—*Dresden, China* and *Altuna* are equal favorites for the great Yorkshire Handicap to-morrow. *Parole*, carrying eight stone and thirteen pounds, is next in favor.

London, September 8th.—Lorillard's *Geraldine* is favorably mentioned for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster to-morrow.

London, September 8th.—Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £37,000.

London, September 8th.—Notice of ten per cent. reduction of wages has been posted at Park End Colliery, Forest of Dean. The notice affects a great number of men.

London, September 9th.—The leader of the Ashton Trades Union fear they will be unable to prevent a strike, as the mill hands believe it would be beneficial in reducing production, even if it did not prevent a reduction of wages.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Union Spinning Mills at Oldham, running 900,000 spindles, a suggestion to run on short time or to stop the Oldham Mills entirely, so as to bring pressure to bear on the Liverpool cotton market seemed to meet with great approval.

Glasgow, September 9th.—It is estimated that 3,000 people are still out of employ here. The iron trades only are doing well. Building trades are in the worst condition, and it will be necessary again to make provision to assist the unemployed during the coming winter.

London, September 9th.—Silver, 51½; Consols, 97 11-16; Erie, 27½.

Liverpool, September 9th.—Cotton firmer; Uplands, 6½; Orleans, 7; sales, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; wheat, 8s. 9d. for red Western spring. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 198,000 cwt., including 125,000 American.

London, September 9th.—It is stated that the military authorities in India have been empowered to hold back any troops whose term of foreign service has expired. Large reinforcements of troops are to be dispatched to India to operate in Afghanistan, the first batch leaving England on the 16th of the present month by the troop ship *Malabar*. The troop ships *Junna* and *Euphrates* follow speedily.

Manchester, September 9th.—Bell, architect and surveyor has failed. Liabilities, £43,000.

London, September 9th.—The race for Champagne stakes took place to-day at Doncaster, and was won by *Ereion*, *Glen Ronald*, second; *Zealot*, third; *Henry George*, fourth, and *Geraldine*, fifth. Twelve horses started. *Ereion* won by a neck with two lengths between the second and third horse.

London, September 9th.—It is said that cereal harvest in Kings county, Ireland, has been virtually lost in consequence of heavy rains and floods which begun Saturday last. There are also very bad reports from County Down with regard to the crops.

London, September 9th.—Belgium, Holland, Italy and Spain will be buyers of food in America, as well as England and France.

New York, September 10th.—English advices state that the emigrant movement to Texas is carried on in London by the Texas Freehold Farm Aid Emigration Union, under a species of lottery system, its subscription tickets selling in all parts of Great Britain at two shillings and sixpence monthly. The drawings are monthly, each ticket securing eighty acres, fenced, a house with verandah, well of water, team, some stock, farming tools, and £10 worth of provisions, with from five to ten years to pay for the same. The recently-arrived English farmers came under the auspices of this Union. The *Standard* says the selection of South Texas is due to the exertions of Dr. Kingsbury, who a year or two ago was sent over by the Texas Railway Company to lay before the farmers the advantage of taking up sites along the railway. Kingsbury is a director of the Freehold Farm and Emigration Union. The *Anglo-American* says: Trades Unions might find it to their advantage to support this Company, and so utilize its organization as to make it of wide benefit to England's overstocked labor markets. Many English manufacturers, looking about for eligible sites, are turning their thoughts toward America, believing the limit of manufacturing progress has been reached in England. Several English gentlemen are now visiting the Western States with the object of investing capital.

The same paper says: The Mormons are the only active emigration agents connected with the United States. Eighty missionaries came here last year, and in Europe there are now 400. The Mormons in England number 10,000, and 6,000 in Scandinavia. In Switzerland there is one Mormon Conference and eight missionaries.

London, September 10th.—The race for the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster to-day was won by *Rayon D'Or*; *Ruperra* second and *Ereter* third. Betting this morning was three to one on *Rayon D'Or*, one hundred to fifteen against *Ruperra*, and twenty to one against *Ereter*.

London, September 10th.—Cotton Operatives at Ashton and neighbourhood held the largest meeting to-day ever known in that district, and unanimously decided to strike to-morrow. The operatives will not have to resort to the funds of the Trades Union for a fortnight.

London, September 10th.—Silver, 51½; Consols, 97 13-16; four, 105½; new five, 105½; Erie, 27½.

Liverpool, September 10th.—Cotton steady; Uplands, 6½; Orleans, 7; sales, 8,000 bales, including 5,350 American.

London, September 10th.—Two regiments at Chatham and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. Several battalions will, if necessary, be ordered from Cape of Good Hope to India. Major Cavagnari's relations with the Ameer were latterly very cold.

London, September 10th.—The Secretary of the Indian Government has issued a note that no correspondents will be allowed to accompany the troops into Afghanistan, but that regimental officers may communicate with the newspapers.

Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest cotton manufacturers in the north of England, have given notice of a five per cent. reduction in wages.

London, September 10th.—The colliers in West Bromwich decide to ask an increase of wages in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and also to form a branch of the National Emigration Association. The cotton operatives of Padiham, Lancashire, also propose to form a branch of the National Emigration Association.

London, September 10th.—The steamer *Crest* from New York has grounded at North Head.

London, September 10th.—The ironmasters of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire reject the demand of the workmen for increase of wages, until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings per ton.

A third of the furnaces are to be blown out, the masters believing the revival in the iron trade only temporary.

The self-actor minders in the Ashton Cotton Mill are the most determined on a strike. If the weavers do not strike with the minders, they will, in almost every case, be locked out. The friends of the Minders' Union will probably enable them to continue to struggle for two months or more. The weavers could not possibly remain so long without experiencing great privations. Card-room hands will doubtless be locked out when the struggle begins. Five per cent. reduction in wages has been posted in the Lancashire mills, and short time and reduction of wages in the mills near Stockport.

The operators of two large mills at Mossley have struck against the reduction posted at other mills.

London, September 11th.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £278,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 58 5-16 per cent. Bullion, gone into bank on balance to-day, is £215,000.

London, September 11th.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: In consequence of the cheapness of provisions the fall in wages is not anything like so serious in its effects upon the condition of working-people as the measure of reduction appears to indicate. Although at the present moment the cotton industry is overshadowed by menacing clouds, there are already clearly

discernible signs of returning prosperity. The importance of favorable rains in Asia can hardly be exaggerated, and we may reasonably hope that the next year in India and China will be prosperous. The revival of enterprise in America also means renewal of activity in international trade.

It is understood a new association of capitalists has been formed in Hamburg with a view of starting an additional line of steamers to the United States and the East Indies, which will compete for goods traffic only. Two new steamers, especially adapted for this description of business, have been ordered.

London, September 11th.—The steamer *Zealand*, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, ran down the *Mark Currier* off Dungeness. Four persons were drowned. The steamer was uninjured.

London, September 11th.—A French review of the beet sugar trade says: Whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield throughout Europe will be equal to that of last year.

London, September 12th.—The farmers who sailed from Liverpool for Canada to investigate the advantages of settlement in the Dominion, represent Roxburghshire, Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire, Scotland; Durham, Cumberland and Yorkshire, England; and several districts in Ireland.

London, September 12th.—A Berlin correspondent repeats the statement from *Novoye Vremya* that the forthcoming meeting of Russian scientists will consider the question of abandoning the old method of reckoning time.

London, September 12th.—Consols, 97 11-16; Four, 104½ ex coupon; 4½, 108½; new 5, 105½; Erie, 26½.

Liverpool, September 12th.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 6 13-16; Orleans, 6 15-16; sales, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs strong: wheat 8s 9d @ 9s 7d per cental for average Californian white; 9s @ 10s for red western spring. Receipts of wheat the past three days were 93,000 centals, including 50,000 American.

London, September 12th.—The Home Rule League of Dublin (Power, Parnell and O'Leary present) appointed a committee to arrange for calling a popularly elected convention of 300 members, the same number as composed the former Irish Parliament, to discuss Irish questions before the next session of Parliament.

London, September 12th.—The Doncaster cup was won by *Isonomy*; *Jeanette*, second; *Glandale*, third.

London, September 12th.—An explosion occurred in the colliery of the Crewe Coal and Iron company at Leycott. Five persons are known to have been killed.

London, September 12th.—The cotton operatives are on strike. FRANCE.

Paris, September 7th.—Arnado De Noe, better known as Cham, the caricaturist, is dead. He was born in Paris, January 26th, 1819.

Paris, September 8th.—A duel took place on the Prussian frontier between Marquis Olivares and Du Bourais. The latter, who had given offence by speaking contemptuously of General Martinez Campos, Spanish Premier, was seriously wounded.

Paris, September 9th.—The *Bulletin des Pailles* says: The first threshings in the west and northwest of France show a very poor yield both in quality, and there is no set-off to the bad results in the southwest, east and centre. Though France will not have to purchase so largely as last year, she will require fifteen to twenty million hectolires, and must buy it almost exclusively in America in competition with England.

Paris, September 9th.—The carpenters in this city have struck for higher wages and shorter hours.

London, September 10th.—The *Times* Paris correspondent reviews the statement that there will be a compromise on clause seven of the Ferry Education bill.

London, September 10th.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says a shock of earthquake was felt at Lyons, Tuesday.

Paris, September 10th.—The *La Soleil* says: Prince Gortchakoff, in an interview with its correspondent at Baden, disclaimed the slightest concern at the attacks of the Berlin newspapers. He had always deprecated any undue weakening of France, and hence Bismark's hostility to him. The friendship of the Russian and German Emperors would certainly suffice to smooth any slight differences which might arise.

Paris, September 10th.—The Bank of France is daily losing large sums in gold twenty-franc pieces, purchased for export.

The Franco-American Union intends organizing a grand fête, the proceeds of which are to be divided among the families of the victims to yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley.

Bordeaux, September 10th.—The steamer *Colombo* from New Orleans, August 11th, for this port, grounded at Bec D'Ambe.

Paris, September 11th.—A second ballot will take place at Bordeaux, Sunday for member of Assembly. The contest is between Blanque and Archard. The former has arrived at Bordeaux and delivered an address before a large crowd.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased 36,626,000 francs the past week.

Paris, September 12th.—Twenty-eight million francs' worth of French gold will leave for the United States this week.

In a detailed annual statement relative to the French harvest, Etienne, a great agricultural authority, says: It has been very

good in four departments, good in seven, fair in 24, poor in 40 and bad in 15. This year's aggregate crop will be 90,000,000 hectolitres, against 93,000,000 last year. This will make necessary the importation of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 hectolitres.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 8th.—With the exception of old and defaced coins all silver hitherto held back has now gone into circulation.

The newspapers mention rumors of a coming meeting of Bismarck and Gortchakoff.

Berlin, September 9th.—Baron D. Bubrill, Russian Ambassador, has suddenly arrived here. It is reported that he is charged with the duty of bringing about an interview between Bismarck and Gortchakoff.

London, September 10th.—The *Times* Vienna correspondent learns from a good source, that the Cabinets of Russia and Germany are arranging a meeting at Berlin between Princes Bismarck and Gortchakoff.

London, September 10th.—A correspondent at Vienna bears, from an absolutely trustworthy source, that the Emperor of Germany visited the Czar in consequence of the Czar having written the Emperor expressing dissatisfaction at the demonstrations of friendship between Austria and Germany to the exclusion of Russia.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 7th.—Eighty-four young persons, sentenced to hard labor and deportation to Siberia for political offences, have left Moscow under armed escort.

London, September 7th.—A dispatch from Baku states: Colonel Malama has taken command of the expedition to Merv, pending the appointment of a successor to General Lazareff. Sickness is still prevalent in the command.

Berlin, September 8th.—The rumor that Count Schouvaloff will immediately succeed Prince Gortchakoff is revived.

London, September 10th.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* states that the attacks of the Russian press on Germany have been resumed with redoubled violence.

A correspondent of the *Soleil*, who interviewed Prince Gortchakoff at Baden, reports him as stating that he had quite recently tried, but vainly, to induce the Czar to allow him to retire.

St. Petersburg, September 10th.—The *Gazette* says: The massacre of the members of the English Mission to Afghanistan obliterates the scientific frontier between that country and India, and makes necessary the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by the British. But this is incompatible with the assurance given by England to Russia, with whom there must be an understanding in regard to measures of satisfaction to be taken by England. The *Gazette* proceeds to recommend a solution by a partition of Afghanistan, so as to bring English and Russian dominions in contact in Central Asia.

Berlin, September 11th.—Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, has again asked to be allowed to retire. Should his request be granted Baron Dabril will probably succeed him.

London, September 11th.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the newspaper war against Germany has subsided.

St. Petersburg, September 12.—The *Russkaf Prosveta* gives, under reserve, a list of impending changes, which include the appointment of the Czarowitch as Chief of the Military District of St. Petersburg; Prince Doudoukoff and Korsakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Privy Councillors; Wolujeff, Minister of the Interior, General Todleben as Minister of Ways and Communication, and General Abrutcheff as Minister of War.

SPAIN.

Madrid, September 10th.—The Council of Ministers has finally decided to reopen the Cortes, October 28th.

Havana, September 12th.—The Association of Planters, has asked King Alfonso for permission to import from 25,000 to 30,000 Chinamen yearly, whom they consider the best adapted to endure the climate and fatigues of Cuban field labor, and to bring from Spain and the Canary Islands 10,000 workmen, continuing the importation in this manner until the number shall have reached 400,000 men. These will be paid their passage and be supported for three days after their arrival, during which time it is considered they may find work. The Association calculates that the expense of bringing 40,000 men here yearly will amount to \$3,000,000, which it is proposed shall be raised by general taxation, as the immigration would benefit the whole country. The recent treaty between Spain and China prohibits the immigration of Chinamen by contract.

The insurrectionary movement at Santiago de Cuba was begun by about 100 men, mostly colored, raising a revolt in the streets. After killing some policemen, they took to the woods and mountains.

Madrid, September 12th.—Rumors regarding the influence of the British in Morocco and the mounting of guns, and fortifying of barracks at Tangiers by British engineers, etc., are entirely false.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Vienna, September 7th.—Five leaders of the Bosnian insurrection are now in Novi-Bazar, and it is feared they will organize an opposition to the Austrians.

Vienna, September 11th.—The Turkish Commander at Plevelje, in pursuance of an order from the Porte, protested against the occupation of that place by the Austrians and demanded that there should be a joint Austro-Turkish garrison. The Austrians, however, finally occupied the place without opposition.

Vienna, September 12th.—It is denied that Austro-Hungary has guaranteed to Turkey the safety of her European possessions in return for allowing the peaceful occupation of Novi-Bazar.

Geneva, September 12th.—Baron Haymesle, Austrian Ambassador to Rome, will be present at the interview between Bismarck and Andrassy. Bismarck will be received by the Emperor during his visit.

ITALY.

Rome, September 8th.—The Pope has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Germany, summing up the results of the late negotiations, and suggesting the Emperor's direct intervention in the way of clemency.

Rome, September 12th.—Measures for the destruction of the phylloxera are being energetically prosecuted in the Como and Milan districts. Phylloxerated vines in the district of Lecco, near Como, and contiguous orchards and mulberry plantations have been destroyed by order of the Italian Minister of Commerce. Three infected vineyards in the district of Monza have been inundated to extirpate the pest.

HOLLAND.

London, September 8th.—Dirk Mul, banker of Winchoten, Holland, and a public man enjoying unlimited confidence, has suspended, stating that he lost 500,000 guilder by the collapse of two potatoe flour mills. Great excitement prevails. There is some rioting and the police are obliged to protect the premises of the defaulter.

SWITZERLAND.

London, September 8th.—A dispatch from Geneva announces that the harvests in western Switzerland, and in the Departments of Savoy and Ain, in France, have been successfully garnered. They are abundant and excellent.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, September 7th.—The Greek members of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission have drawn up a note to the Ambassadors, insisting that the fulfilment of the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Treaty is obligatory upon the Porte. The Turkish Commissioners intend to maintain that the protocol merely recommends that the Porte agree to the delimitation therein suggested. It is reported that if negotiations fail a European Conference will assemble for the purpose of settling the Greek and other questions.

Constantinople, September 8th.—Turkish troops have been sent to repress the insurrection, which has broken out in Kardostan.

London, September 8th.—The British Consul-General in Eastern Roumelia has reported to Aleko Paaba, Governor of that Province, that in consequence of the oppression of Mussulmans, the people declare they would prefer Russian to Roumelian government.

Vienna, September 9th.—Aliko Paaba has communicated to the International Commission his resolution to resign.

Berlin, September 10th.—It is asserted that Austria, as the price of Turkey's non-resistance to the occupation of Novi-Bazar, guarantees the Sultan his European possessions.

Constantinople, September 12th.—The rebellious Kurds have been defeated and dispersed with considerable loss.

ROUMANIA.

Vienna, September 7th.—The *Presse* announces that the mission of Boreacu, the Roumanian Envoy, has been partially successful, France and Germany are most disposed to assent to a compromise, based on the principle of gradual emancipation of Roumanian Jews. Austria has accepted this principle.

Bucharest, September 10th.—The Maize crop has failed in most districts in Roumania. The yield in Wallachia is especially small.

AFRICA.

Vienna, September 12th.—Advices from Alexandria represent that the King of Abyssinia claims the whole of the strips of the coast ceded to Egypt in 1877, and also several towns and the territory in which they are situated. If his demands are rejected war is apprehended.

London, September 12th.—King Mtesa, ruling near Victoria Nyanza, Africa, has abolished slavery throughout his dominions. At least half a million slaves were to be liberated.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

(From the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

CAPITAL is in the closest relation to enterprise, because sufficient capital is absolutely essential to the successful carrying out of every enterprise a man may desire

to embark in. The readiest way to accumulate a large fund is to allow a great number of people to subscribe to it, and any system having this object should not be overlooked by us. We will therefore give a short account of Savings Banks. A Savings Bank is an institution established, not for the rich, but for the poor who have no other means of investing their little savings profitably and securely so as to provide a fund for their maintenance during old age. These admirable institutions had their rise in England, where the clergy adopted the system of allowing each labourer, &c. to deposit with them every evening a sum equal to two sen of our money, and at the end of the year or such other time as it was required, the depositor got the whole amount back in one lump sum. This primitive mode of dealing has undergone many changes. At present we find that the accumulated savings of the poorer classes in England have reached an enormous amount, indeed so far back as 1844 they aggregated 156,378,180 yen which was invested in various profitable undertakings. It therefore seems, that although the primary object of these Savings Banks is to provide for the safety of the deposits of the poorer classes yet, as soon as the accumulated deposits reach a large sum they are then employed in remunerative enterprises. The public may perhaps think that here in Japan no great amount of capital can be obtained from such a source as a Savings Bank, but it is impossible to judge now to what extent Savings Banks may yet be developed in this country; the reports of the Post Office Department are, however, very hopeful. According to the seventh annual report of the Department (for the year ending 30th June, 1878), the deposits during the year under review amounted to 208,944,679 yen in 48,358 different sums, which is an increase of 152,474,459 yen, or about 270 per cent. over the preceding year and 175,118,951 yen, or about 517 per cent. over the year before that. If the money deposited during last year was added to that remaining in the Banks on the 30th June, 1877, it would amount to 269,136,324 yen. The withdrawals during last year were 2,276, representing 57,103,796 yen, leaving remaining on deposit on the 30th June, 212,032,528 yen. It will thus be seen that the deposits are rapidly increasing year by year and as the withdrawals are only about one-fourth of the deposits, the money accumulated may fairly be employed in profitable industrial enterprises. The most important point in the Savings Bank system, is to have the offices for the receipt of deposits established in convenient places, this we have already done, and we may therefore look forward to a great development of the institution. We are of opinion that a further step in advance should be made and private Savings Banks established as well as the present government Post Office Savings Bank. There is a very prevalent notion amongst our countrymen to hold aloof from government institutions while they eagerly take advantage of private institutions of a similar description and in the case of Savings Banks we think a general participation in their many benefits is principally prevented through their being entirely in the hands of the government. According to the report we have mentioned, there are only 11,811 depositors in the whole empire! If the system was extended so that private Savings Banks could be established we are confident the number of depositors would be vastly increased, and the large accumulation of capital could then be profitably employed in remunerative industrial enterprises. Do not our readers think this would prove one good way of accumulating capital?

COUNTERFEIT KINSATSU.

(From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

I.

THE most ingrossing topic of conversation amongst the public at present is the rumours respecting the alleged forgeries of kinsatsu by Fujita and his accomplices. Although we have no positive information that there is any foundation for these rumours, still, as so much attention has been directed to the subject, and so much uncertainty has arisen, the paper money which forms the circulating medium for the country, is looked upon with suspicion. In our opinion, the government must at once take steps to remove the present suspense and thus relieve the existing severe financial pressure. We shall first treat of the subject as if the rumours respecting Fujita were correct and

then, as if they were incorrect. To judge from the newspaper reports and the many notifications issued by the Kiyoto and Osaka *Fucho* the charge against Fujita and his accomplices is one of forging paper money. If such is not the case, the government should at once issue a notification stating so explicitly, and thus allay the anxiety which has arisen in the minds of all business people. The government has of course many different duties to perform, but the most important of all, is to keep the population in a state of quietude and contentment. The rumour respecting the paper money has spread over the whole empire and has caused great excitement in every city, town and hamlet. Even if the rumour is unfounded the silence of the government will cause a decrease of confidence in the paper money, so that the government must speak out on the subject. For ourselves, we believe the reports are entirely without foundation and that the government should issue a notification to that effect without delay, and bring the matter to a final conclusion. What we mean by a final conclusion, is not the trial of Fujita, Nakano and the other suspected persons, but the course to be adopted with reference to the forged paper money. There are numerous crimes such as treason, robbery, etc., the injuries inflicted by which are personal and guarded against by the arrest and punishment of the offender, but the crime of counterfeiting currency is essentially different. The injury inflicted is in its effects like the bite of a poisonous snake. After the snake has bitten a man and is killed, the poison still circulates in the man's body, and in like manner after the forger has been punished according to law, the counterfeit money still remains in circulation throughout the community. We shall now consider the best mode of dealing with this important subject on the supposition that the current rumours are founded in fact. The question then naturally arises, should the counterfeit money be confiscated by the government, or should the government give genuine kinsatsu in exchange for it? To this we would most unhesitatingly reply, that the exchange must be made, and we will give our reasons in the next part of this article.

(To be continued.)

TREATY REVISION.

(Abridged from the *Fusō Shimshi*.)

AFTER the failure of the mission of His Excellency Sameshima, Their Excellencies Okuma, Yenomoto and Yoshida were appointed Commissioners for negotiating the revision of the existing treaties. Nothing definite appears to have been done by the Commissioners, although it is reported that they have had frequent meetings and that while Their Excellencies Okuma and Yenomoto are in favor of throwing open the whole of the country to foreigners, in exchange for such a revision of the treaties as would allow us to levy what duties we pleased and also give us jurisdiction over all residents in the Empire, the other Commissioner thinks it would be more politic to try and obtain the right to levy duties now, and let the other questions stand over until some future time. As no practical result came of the deliberations of these Commissioners, the public naturally concluded that the Government found great difficulty in accomplishing their object. We have frequently urged the necessity of entrusting the negotiations to some resolute Minister and we therefore hail with satisfaction the appointment of His Excellency Enonye—who is pre-eminent amongst the members of the Cabinet for his firmness and ability—to the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the addition of Their Excellencies Awoki and Uyeno to the Commission for negotiating treaty revision. In other countries, the Minister for Foreign Affairs occupies a very prominent position. For example, in England the Prime Minister is sometimes Chancellor of the Exchequer and sometimes Secretary for Foreign Affairs; in Germany, Prince Bismarck personally supervises the foreign relations of the Empire; and in the United States of America, the Foreign Office is called the Department for State Affairs. Here in Japan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs holds an office of the very utmost importance, because we are struggling to attain the same status as other nations, and the people will look to him to restore us our national rights and privileges. The Government of Japan has already sent several missions to foreign countries with a view of getting the treaties revised, but so far without success, and it has now been determined that the

negotiations shall take place in Tokio. Should the government fail this year, we feel convinced that they will persevere year after year until this great object is attained. But there should be no failure in the forthcoming negotiations, if there is, the prestige of Japan will be lowered before the world. The Government seem to be fully alive to this fact which is evidenced by their recent action in changing the Ministers. Now that His Excellency Inouye is at the head of the Foreign Office, with Their Excellencies Okuma, Yenomoto, Yoshida, Uyeno and Awoki to assist him, they should unite their forces and armed with the right and justice of their cause, resolutely insist upon a revision of the treaties.

ADMIRAL YENOMOTO AND THE LOOCHOOAN DIFFICULTY.

(Abridged from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

IT is not yet known whether we shall be involved in a war with China respecting Lochoo. There are numerous rumours current relating to this momentous question. Some say that even if the present complication is settled peacefully, the Chinese Government are determined to go to war with Japan sooner or later, and that the present time would be a most opportune one for Japan to attack her neighbour. We have no doubt that these rumours are merely an expression of the feeling of those who are desirous of hostilities, because we have never heard anything of the kind from thoughtful, observant people who are well acquainted with public affairs. We have also heard, that the settlement of the Lochooan difficulty is considered of vital importance and as the Government are engrossed at present in matters of Home policy of great moment, they have entrusted the negotiations to Admiral Yenomoto, with injunctions to endeavour to bring about a friendly solution of the complication, although of course if China insists on taking hostile measures, Japan will not be backward in meeting her. Although we cannot vouch for the truth of this rumour, yet we think that it is extremely probable. It will be remembered that it was Admiral Yenomoto who recommended the cabinet to abolish the *Han* government and make Lochoo into a prefecture, out of which arose all the present trouble, it is therefore only natural that he should carry the measure through to a final settlement. The negotiations which led to the exchange of Saghalien for the Kurile Islands, a transaction which was not without its disadvantages to Japan, were also conducted by Admiral Yenomoto, so he may be said through his previous experience, to be well fitted for the task of arranging with China. If it should however be found that China insists upon declaring war, we must act courageously and notwithstanding our desire for peace, boldly take up arms in defence of our rights. The latest accounts tend to show that the Government of China is disposed to adopt a peaceful policy, so it may be found after all, that Admiral Yenomoto, in his anxiety to avert the horrors of war, has been premature in offering his services as a negotiator. If matters are amicably settled it will be of the utmost benefit to both countries, and we fervently trust that a lasting peace may be established.

LAW REPORT.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 29th September, 1879.

MESSES. H. P. LILLIBRIDGE and E. F. FOSTER, Assessors.

EMIL WIEHARD vs. WM. COPELAND.

The cross-examination of plaintiff was resumed by Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Kirkwood:—What became of the letter you say Mr. Hall wrote to you on behalf of Mr. Copeland before the partnership was formed?

Witness:—I think I gave it back to him as he said he required it. Mr. Kirkwood: Did that letter refer to any mortgage or security for your half interest?

Question objected to and objection sustained.

Witness: Mr. Hall at this time kept my books and wrote letters for me. I believe I asked him for the letter once and he said that I could have a copy of it. I believe the last time I saw it was in the English Court when our case against Mr. Hall was being tried. In that trial I was sitting close to you (Mr. Kirkwood) and paying attention to all that was going on. I do not recollect whether that letter referred to any mortgage or not. At that time I did not understand the English language as well as I do now. I do not

remember whether I instructed Mr. Hall to write an answer to that letter or whether any answer was sent. Mr. Hall has given no reason why he kept that letter. We went to Mr. Hall's office and there made a preliminary agreement. Mr. Hall was there, but I do not recollect what took place. I had so much confidence in Mr. Copeland that I paid but little attention to what was done, as Mr. Copeland had a much better knowledge of the English language. We talked over the agreement, but I cannot recollect what was done, but we signed on paper what we had spoken over. I don't know where that paper is now. I believe Mr. Hall read it over before we signed. Mr. Hall went into another room with the same paper and when he came out we signed it. This was the same paper that proved to be a letter afterwards, in the English Court, where I saw it. I never had the letter in my hands so I could look it over; but it was not the same writing that Mr. Hall did when we were at his office; as the paper then used was long and the writing was large and this letter was on small paper. I cannot swear that the paper I saw in the English Court was not then folded so as to look small. I do not know whether anything was said then about its being a letter. I cannot swear whether the memo. that Mr. Hall first drew up and the letter both were presented in the English Court.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you charge Mr. Copeland with making to you false statements by which you were induced to enter into the partnership?

Witness:—I found that things were not as he represented them to me. Mr. Copeland told me that the brewery was a new one and in perfectly good order but I found it was not as represented. It had been repaired. Before this perhaps I had been there twice but it was never shown to me how it was. Before the partnership I had been living for over a year at No. 68. Mr. Copeland's brewery is not a quarter of a mile from No. 61. I cannot tell when Mr. Copeland's new brewery was commenced or completed. It was the only opposition brewery then. I took no interest in it and rarely passed by it. I had been frequently in his old place in 1872. The present brewery was probably 5 or 6 months old in July 1876, but the timber of the old brewery had been used in building the new. Mr. Copeland and I agreed that Mr. Dickens was to draw up the deed of partnership. I do not know who took the papers to Mr. Dickens as I was busy then at No. 123. I left it altogether to Mr. Copeland. The only thing left to Mr. Hall was the stock-taking. Ever since I returned from America, Mr. Hall had been keeping my books and collecting my bills and writing my letters. I do not recollect Mr. Hall bringing any papers and reading them to me at the brewery. I do not recollect any discussion then as to the amounts to be put in the mortgage or deed of partnership. I do not recollect bringing any draft mortgage down to Mr. Dickens. I do not know whether I had any conversation about the mortgage with Mr. Dickens, or not, I do not know whether I had any other business with Mr. Dickens or not. I do not recollect receiving any letter from Mr. Dickens when I signed the partnership. I think there was nothing mentioned about my asking for a guarantee letter that Mr. Copeland would give half of the property when the mortgage was paid off. (Paper shown witness.) I have never seen this paper before and cannot say whether it is a correct account of Mr. Dickens' services or not, or whether it has been paid. Cannot tell Mr. Dickens' handwriting, but this looks like Mr. Hall's handwriting. I cannot say whether Mr. Hall was authorised to collect and pay bills or not. I did not bother myself about the outside business.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If you considered your stock worth \$7,500, how did you come to sell it for \$2,400?

Witness:—I sold it at \$2,400 (as it was put in the partnership) as that was the cost value of it. It was composed of beer, barley malt, hops &c. I put down \$7,500 as the selling price. I think that malt, barley, hops &c. would have sold for more than cost. I bought of Mr. Copeland one-half of everything on the place except one horse and carriage, for \$15,000. The firm took over my stock at \$2,421.61. Mr. Copeland and I were the firm. Had we bought this stock from a third party we would have had to pay each one half.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What objection have you to the amount that appears in the mortgage?

Witness:—It was always understood that Mr. Copeland was to be paid off from the monies that came in from the business. I believe there is some \$1,200 in the mortgage more than I owe.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you charge Mr. Copeland with having put the amount of \$13,789.18 in the mortgage fraudulently?

Witness:—It cannot be otherwise. I believe Mr. Hall had instructions from Mr. Copeland. I cannot tell whether Mr. Hall knew all about these transactions or not.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you charge Mr. Hall with complicity in the fraud you say has been practiced on you?

Witness:—I cannot tell whether I do not. I cannot say whether Mr. Dickens knew about it or not, but I do not charge him with complicity in this fraud. Mr. Eytan pointed me out some points in the books. We were only about an hour looking over them in one day. I was very busy at the time with the men. The safe I took the paper from belonged to Mr. Copeland. Mr. Eytan read the papers. I opened it because Mr. Eytan asked me about the partnership. Mr. Eytan looked for the partnership paper in the safe.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Why did you not get your own deed of partnership instead of rumaging among Mr. Copeland's private papers?

Witness:—Mr. Eytan asked me to open the safe and the paper was right on the top. I never looked over any papers.

Mr. Kirkwood:—When Mr. Copeland returned from the country how did you receive him?

Witness:—Just as usual. I always tried to keep the peace. I never spit in his face.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did you ever object to Mr. Copeland going into the country for his health?

Witness:—I objected to his going gunning.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did you not say that some officers came to pay a bill when Mr. Eyton and Mr. Copeland were away. What man-of-war was it?

Witness:—I cannot say what one it was. The bill was paid afterwards when the ship came back. I don't know the amount of the bill. I cannot say whether it was on a Sunday or not. The time when Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton were away for three days, I had to write all the chits &c.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did not Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton at one time leave early on Sunday morning and come back on Sunday evening and the other time on Saturday, after business hours and returned on Monday morning?

Witness:—Once when they were away it was very warm and fermentation rapidly commenced and I had to work very hard. I don't know whether this was one of the trips he told me he was going for barley.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Was it not before Mr. Eyton came on July 1877, that you opened the Shanghai agency?

Witness:—I think it was. I do not know whether the charges for opening that agency were charged in the books or not. No such charges were pointed out to me by Mr. Eyton when we looked over the books. I know nothing about keeping books. I know what a cash book is. Once when Mr. Copeland went in the country, I kept the cash book for a month. (Exhibit 1 shown witness.) The initials E. W. on first page are mine; the signature on pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are mine. (Exhibit 2 shown witness.) I kept in my possession this one, Mr. Eyton kept No. 1. They are both in Mr. Eyton's writing except the signature. Mr. Eyton and I are old friends. I have great deal of confidence in him. I recommended Mr. Eyton to Mr. Copeland. Ever since the time that I went over the books with him, he has not been the same to me as he first was; he showed himself altogether on the side of Mr. Copeland who tried to keep Mr. Eyton as much as possible with him. I do not know whether Mr. Copeland and Mr. Eyton knew each other before he came to us as book keeper. Mr. Copeland used to invite Mr. Eyton to dinners, pleasure trips, &c. I believe that Mr. Eyton thought himself safer on Mr. Copeland's side than on mine, because Mr. Copeland had more money than I, and that was the reason he took Mr. Copeland's side. I do not know whether it was before or after Mr. Copeland went into the country for his long trip that he made the arrangement about the Shanghai Agency. I do not know the date when we had the conversation about the loss incurred by the Shanghai Agency. Mr. Eyton was then present. I said nothing about charging interest on the improvements, I did not agree to it. The \$500 was borrowed from Mr. Berger in December, but I did not agree to it. The loan to Clausen was made about 3 or 4 months afterwards. The loan from Berger was made by Mr. Copeland and paid off before I knew anything of it. Mr. Copeland told me at that time it was his own money that he had lent to Clausen. (Cheque stub June 18th, produced, showing \$515 paid to Berger). My best estimate of the improvement and repairs made with my consent was about \$1,600. The house where I now live was first a kind of saloon and afterwards used as a store house. I suppose to put it in its present condition would cost \$500. It could not have cost \$2,000. I think the cost of the new office would be \$600, and the addition to the stable about \$150. There was a large chimney put up to which I consented, which cost, as far as I heard, about \$100. A partly new waggon was made by one of our workmen and cost about \$150. A large new drain was made by the Government but I agreed to its cost which Mr. Copeland spoke to me about, it might have been \$500. I also consented to repairing a cooler, it cost \$100 at least. I also consented to the enlargement of the cellar, which cost about \$40. I also consented to one drain being cut from the cellar to the new drain which would cost about \$100. I also consented to the purchase of a new beer, which cost perhaps \$50; also a new hand-power wheel and belting and putting it up, which cost altogether perhaps \$30. The pond has only been cleaned once since I was there, but I never asked what it cost and don't know. (Paper shown witness.) This is a balance sheet signed by me. (Exhibit 4) (Another paper shown.) This is my signature on the balance sheet; these other papers were attached to it when I signed it (Exhibit 5.) The papers attached to Exhibit 4 were also attached when I signed it.

Tuesday, September 30th, 1879.

Court resumed at 10 a. m.

Mr. Denison called Mr. Eyton.

Mr. Kirkwood objected.

His Honour said this was an unusual case and very much mixed up and he thought it best not to be too strict in formalities.

Witness:—This is the cash book from February to 31st August, 1879, (Exhibit P). This is the Ledger from 15th June, 1876, to August 31st, 1879, (Exhibit Q). On page 14 of the cash book there is charged under the head of General Expenses, for refreshments in January, February, March and April, International Hotel, \$20.75; Bank Exchange, \$50.40; Gibbs, \$37.40; McKenzie, \$4. These were incurred by defendant. On page 24, under date of July, 1879, appears these items: Bank Exchange \$20.70; International Hotel, May and June account \$15.90. These were also incurred by defendant. I have heard Mr. Wiegand's evidence. There was one chit came in signed by him which I paid, I think it was for 40 cents. Mr. Wiegand shortly after came in the office and seeing this chit on the file, said that it was incurred when he was in business on his own account and he paid me for it, and at the same time he told me not to pay any of his accounts without his first seeing them. I find the date November, 1878. I heard Mr. Copeland's evidence that he had a running

account with Hohnholz at the time he loaned the \$100: I find on page 87 of the Ledger, Hohnholz, debtor to improvement account, February, 1879, \$27.81. On page 70 same book, I find in March, 1878, the first loan made from Mr. Berger was March 21st, 1878, \$500. This was paid off in June, 1878. In November, 1878, \$500: December, 1878, \$500. On page 68 under interest account, the first charge is under date February, 1878, debtor to W. Copeland, interest on improvements from June to December, 1876, \$1492 at 6 per cent. \$89.42. The items of interest charged were so made by orders from both partners. These charges appear March, 1878, Copeland \$70; May, 1878, \$100. I think there was a cross entry afterwards made for these items. Mr. Copeland received credit for it, he did not draw it out at the time. In March, I made him a payment on account of interest through an error of mine, instead of charging it directly to Mr. Copeland. In order to properly explain the interest account I would have to go over the books privately. On page 68 appears "W. Copeland as per receipted account \$88." In January, 1879, "W. Copeland, \$90;" this is a cash payment to him. In the credit account it is credited as charged in error. In December interest account, there is no separate item of \$90.

Mr. Denison:—Explain the item, cash payment to Berger in Dec., 1879, \$90.

Witness:—This was on loan account for money due him at the time.

Mr. Denison:—State how much was charged to the interest account, on account of your instructions?

Witness:—I cannot tell. The cash payments to Mr. Copeland do not appear. The total charged on this ledger to interest "profit and loss" account, \$1,563.63 which includes interest to Mr. Berger also; of this appear, as having been charged according to instructions received, the sum total, \$1,467.97.

Mr. Denison:—Do you still continue to charge in the same manner.

Witness:—Yes. My instructions have not been revoked. The rate charged is one per cent. per month.

Mr. Denison:—What do the improvements amount to?

Witness:—Under the heading "property account" is charged, dr. to improvements and repairs, \$6,446.72. The interest in June was \$64.66. The amount of the interest for the balance of the term would be \$1551.84, therefore \$775.92 would be Mr. Copeland's half. This amount (\$1,551.84), with the amount already charged makes some \$3,100. One-half of this would be charged to Mr. Wiegand. On page 30 is Mr. Bernson's account. The loss sustained through him is put down at \$574.21.

Mr. Denison:—Please look in Exhibit P, and tell how much beer was sold to the International Hotel in May, 1879.

Witness:—I find in the book in which the totals of the month's sales are entered, on page 154, sales to the International Hotel in May, 1879, \$15.00, April (on page 148) \$5.00 in March (p. 143) \$10.00, January (p. 133) \$10.

Mr. Denison:—Therefore the total sales for 4 months would be \$25.00 and the "shouting for the crowd" would be \$20.75.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Denison:—Does Mr. Copeland usually order Champagne.

Witness:—He orders whatever people want. Does not drink beer himself. This a Journal, at the time of starting partnership there appears for land, buildings and plant \$30,000. Plant &c. \$5,000, stock brought in by E. Wiegand, \$2,421.65 and is carried out \$37,421.65. In the Ledger (Q) there is credited to Mr. Wiegand, on account of the stock he brought in, first entry June 15th 1876, "by stock Copeland \$1,210.82." This is Mr. Hall's entry not mine.

Mr. Denison said that he wished to call Dr. Geerts but he was not here.

His Honour said that he was unable to get Dr. Geerts to come. It seemed he was in possession of a certificate which he considered relieved him from attendance.

Dr. Herman Gutechow, sworn, said. I am a practicing physician. I attended Mr. Wiegand on the 25th and 26th Nov. last year. He came to my house. I examined him and could find no change in the outward appearance of the scrotum. His left testicle was very sensitive to touch and he complained of great pain. The injury might have occurred from a kick. I prescribed for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood.—There was no swelling or discolouration about the testicle. Every one knows that great pain comes from an injury to the testicles: a heavy blow would produce discolouration, but a slight injury might prove a pain for a long time. I could not tell whether the injury was occasioned by a blow or not. Except from what Mr. Wiegand told me I had no means of ascertaining the injury.

Koidi Shoji, cautioned, said:—I am in the employ of Copeland and Wiegand as a cooper. I came with Mr. Wiegand when he entered partnership. Not understanding English I could not understand the words, but in November last year I saw they were using angry words. I have seen Mr. Copeland putting the beer bottles in hot water by which a good many were broken. I have seen Mr. Copeland putting some medicine in the beer barrels. I have heard angry words between the partners after this stuff was put in. I saw Mr. Copeland in last October strike plaintiff with his knee. I do not know English at all but I recognize the sound of the words as of a ——— but I don't know the meaning of them. From the commencement of putting the medicine in the beer, I have heard Mr. Copeland use these words frequently. I have seen the barrels that contained this medicine. They all broke to pieces afterwards. Once the Japanese took the barley away because they did not get good weight. I don't know that the scales were changed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The casks that were rotten were brought from the cellar. It was a very wet and damp place where they were formerly kept. I don't know how long they had been there. I know what a mash tub is. The boys always use this medicine I refer to, to clean the mash tub every time it is used. I don't know whether Mr. Wiegand saw the boys do this or not but I

suppose he did. When I saw Mr. Copeland strike Mr. Wiegand I was near the cooping place. I am certain it was before 11 o'clock in the morning. A little over a year after I came, I first heard the partners quarrelling. I don't know how many times I have seen the medicine put in the casks when they were filled with beer. I do not think Mr. Wiegand was ever with Mr. Copeland when it was put in.

Witness:—American. When I was at Mr. Hight's I mostly used American barley. I don't think Mr. Hight wanted me to use Japanese barley which I said was not as good as American. I don't know whether I told Mr. Hight that Japanese barley would not sprout. When I was at Mr. Hight's, we bought barley from a friend of mine in San Francisco, Mr. Scheer. I believe I have an unsettled account with Scheer now. I did not get any commission from him. It was in November 1878, when we were unable to malt. Barley was very scarce in Japan then. I don't know whether the Japanese that came and got the money was a farmer or a merchant. I don't know whether he was paid the money first in order to get the barley or not. It is not usual for a brewer to keep a record when he malts or brews. I generally put a memo of the weight of the malt either on a paper or chalked it on the scale each time, and at the end of the month I added them up. I kept the papers in a little box. I don't recollect whether I destroyed them or not.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Who wanted a safe bought?

Witness:—I went to a French safe and bought a safe. I said that it would be a good thing to have a safe and lock the books up as I did not like to see them lying about. There is only one key. Sometimes Mr. Eyton has it and sometimes Mr. Copeland. I never asked Mr. Eyton for the safe key. I have found the books out twice but as each time I went up, I was reported. I was afterwards afraid to look over them. Mr. Eyton said to me once that he didn't like to have other people making entries in them. I think it was about 18 months ago that I told Mr. Eyton I wanted the books left out.

Mr. Kirkwood:—You say Mr. Copeland has never accounted for the profits of any outside business. What business has he done?

Witness:—He bought a steamer. I heard he was in the other-hunting business, but I can't say whether he was or not. That is all I know about that.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did not Mr. Copeland tell you he had received a letter recommending that lager beer should be put into hot water to make it keep?

Witness:—Yes, he said he had such a letter from Europe. I believe he said he wanted to try the experiment, but I said nothing about it. When lager beer is made well and out of good material it will keep itself without any such thing. The beer that he put in hot water was well brewed. We have some bottled beer which has not been put in hot water which is sour, but it was made from malt that was one-third ground. Mr. Copeland ground it when the new wheel was put up. The beer he put in the hot water has not all been sold. It was not because it had too much hops in it, but because it was boiled, which made it so bitter.

Mr. Kirkwood:—When Mr. Copeland called you bad names what did you say?

Witness:—I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for using such names. I went once to Mr. Denison and asked him what I should do about it. I also spoke to Mr. Eyton, but to nobody else.

Mr. Kirkwood:—When did Mr. Copeland commence putting the stuff in the beer?

Witness:—From the first of our partnership. I only know of him putting it in the beer that was stored in the cellar. I never assisted him to put it in. In the winter of 1876 when I first found out about his putting the stuff in, he commenced calling me bad names. When he first commenced putting it in the beer he lent me a book about this stuff. I didn't read this book and I have mislaid it. The reason I did not read it was because the letters were too small and I had no time in the day time. The stuff I took to Mr. Denison. I believe Dr. Geerts has examined since. I have no report from him but I believe he reported to Mr. Denison. I judge by my own teeth that it hurts them. My teeth commenced to ache. I had them filled and refilled and when the filling came out the last time I had them pulled out by Dr. Perkins.

By the Court:—How long after you commenced using this beer did your teeth commence to decay?

Witness:—About 5 or 6 months. I was running up and down and did not know what to do.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did you not ask Doctor Perkins to give a statement in writing that it was the beer that made your teeth ache?

Witness:—I asked him if I needed him would he make a statement about it for me. The doctor himself uses the beer a little. I never recollect sending from the brewing department to Mr. Copeland to tell him the beer was ready to have the stuff put in. I don't think I ever said so to Mr. Eyton. I might have remained an hour in the brewery while the stuff was being put in. Taking the general quantity of casks in the cellar it would take perhaps half an hour to put the stuff in. Last winter Mr. Copeland ordered the fire to be relined on the malt kiln. The kiln is close to Mr. Copeland's house and a good way from mine. The fire was kept up at night. There are always two boys on the watch and I come over and see about the fire. I don't think if the boys went asleep a big fire on the kiln would be dangerous to his house. I never complained at all about Mr. Copeland ordering the fire down. The kiln is the same as Mr. Copeland used to have. Mr. Copeland had 1 ale beer when I first joined him but it was oily.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you recollect the 23rd November last year?

Witness:—Yes I received a kick. I had been at the Enryka Hotel with Mr. Reppen, the night before, drinking beer. We had three or four games of ten pins with little balls about 3 lbs. I went home about 10. The next morning I don't know when I got up. It was about 2 p.m. that I received a kick. I recollect Mr. Copeland coming into my room in the morning at 10. I was up but I went to bed again. I told him I had a headache, I was lying on the

bed when Mr. Copeland came in. I had a towel round my head. Mr. Copeland had a glass of beer and complained about its not being clear. We had some words then, I put on my boots and went into the brewery. Mr. Copeland was not there. I looked round and saw him standing on the platform. I told him I wanted to go up stairs and see the books. My headache had gone away after I had my dinner. I don't know whether Mr. Eyton was in the office. From the platform up to the office door is about 12 or 14 steps straight up. The office door was shut as it was cold weather. I did not say I was going up to turn Mr. Eyton out.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Mr. Copeland refused you your allowance, was any money due you?

Witness:—Yes, there was two months due me. Whenever I wanted 3, 4 or \$5, I asked Mr. Eyton for it, and he gave it to me. At the time when he refused to give me money, he said he had none on hand. I told Mr. Copeland that we had better have a book-keeper just to make up our account at the end of the month, as it would be cheaper and he could do it in 4 or 5 days. Mr. Hall when he kept our books, did it that way.

Re-examined by Mr. Denison:—

When I went into business with defendant the plant of the brewery was all old. I consider the waggon &c. as repairs not improvements. All chit forms I signed with my own name and even put the hour upon them. I pay them when sent to me once. When I saw a chit on Mr. Eyton's desk with my name on it and it was charged up to me I told him not to pay any more.

Mr. Kirkwood objected that this evidence was not in order because the subject was not brought out in cross-examination.

Objection over-ruled.

Witness:—I then went over to my house and got the money and paid Mr. Eyton and tore the chit up. This was last year. I don't think I have given any chits this year except for very small amounts at the International Hotel, Bank Exchange, or Foot's. I have seen once by the books that Mr. Copeland's chits are charged to the firm. It was never agreed that private chits were to be charged to the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—It is not customary for brewers to go round to customers who keep bars and order drinks all round?

Witness:—Yes, for beer, but not champagne.

Mr. Denison said that to-morrow he wished to examine Mr. Eyton with reference to the books.

Mr. Kirkwood said he should object, unless cause was shown.

Friday, 3rd October, 1879.

Mr. Eyton recalled and re-examined by Mr. Denison: Where I got astray in the interest account is the entry in February 1878, which amount was credited to Mr. Copeland and reads in the Ledger, June to December 1876, interest \$89.42, January to June, 1877, interest \$171.72 June to December, 1878 (it should be to Dec., 1877) \$222.46. I made an error in entering it in the Ledger. The next entry in March 1878, is a cash payment on account of interest to Mr. Copeland \$70.00; then in May 1878, a cash payment of \$100.00 on account of interest; then June, 30th, cash payment to Mr. Copeland, as per receipted account, \$88.51 (receipted account produced showing the two cash payments with which he has been credited). The receipted account is the second one, the \$183.60, the first interest payment, is not included. The first entries on the debit of page 68 are credits to Mr. Copeland; the others are cash payments and debited to interest and credited to cash. I do not think it necessary that these items should appear in Mr. Copeland's account. As regards interest it does not show the totals drawn out by Mr. Copeland. Under improvement account in July, 1876, \$263.17; August, \$209.72; September \$141.72; October \$335.90 November \$266.16; December \$273.82; total for six months, \$1490.49. Interest is charged on these improvements, for the first 6 months up to Dec. 31, 1876. Interest on expenditures for Dec. alone are charged on December 31st in the same year, as interest for 6 months. I was instructed to charge it so when both partners were present. I asked them if I should charge interest month by month and I was told to make the first 6 months one charge. I think Mr. Copeland was the spokesman at the time but both partners were present and they had been consulting together. The next two half years are charged in the same way; after this interest was charged monthly. As it seemed to me a little unfair to charge in this way I spoke to Mr. Copeland about it, so I made up a *pro forma* account charging interest monthly; I showed this to Mr. Copeland and he said to charge monthly interest on expenditures for improvement. The bills were generally paid on the 12th of the month and at the end of the month interest was charged. I never made up what the difference between interest monthly and the account as it stands would be.

Shimabari Kisaru, cautioned said:—I am employed by Copeland and Wiegand at their brewery. I have known Mr. Wiegand for 6 or 7 years. I was with him at No. 68. I do not know who has charge of the brewing department but Mr. Wiegand manufactures the beer. I do not understand their language, but I have heard loud talk between the partners. Shoji Koidi is in the employ of the firm at present.

George E. Rice, sworn, said: I prepared a statement of the books of Copeland and Wiegand up to 31st December, 1878. (Paper shown.) This is a statement made from the books at the request of both partners. I produce the written request from the firm to me to make up such statement (statement put in, exhibit S, and a report on it exhibit T). The books were sent from the brewery and I made up the statement from them. I took no evidence, as I presumed the books correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I based my calculations on the statement that one half of the brewery was \$15,000.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If half of the brewery was sold to Wiegand for \$15,000 before the partnership, does it matter what amount

is entered in capital account, so long as half belongs to each partner?

Witness:—I should say it would affect them in the books. Suppose the property was worth \$40,000, that would be credited to the partners as having been put in, and if Wiegand has only \$15,000 that would leave a further sum of \$25,000 to be credited to Copeland, otherwise the books would not balance. If I had the management of it, I would not have put down the capital at all.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If the capital stock was \$40,000 would you not put each partner down as \$20,000?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did not Copeland and Wiegand put in an equal share at the starting of the partnership?

Witness:—No. Copeland put in his share and advanced to Mr. Wiegand the balance of his share which he did not have.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Before the partnership did not Copeland sell to Wiegand one half the brewery &c.?

Witness:—The selling of the brewery &c. and the formation of the partnership was done at the same time.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you then consider that Mr. Wiegand's one-half share of the purchase money or so much thereof as is unpaid and for which he is indebted to Copeland, should properly appear on the books at all.

Witness:—It is just as well to have it that way as any other. If no mention was made of the value of the property, and each partner having a half interest it would make no difference.

Mr. Kirkwood:—For what reason could you in your report make the firm indebted to Copeland \$30,000?

Witness:—I understood that to be the value of his property as agreed upon. He sold half to Wiegand but he had not paid him first, therefore he got credit for the whole amount and it is worked off and credited to Wiegand out of his part of the profits, as per agreement.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you consider it to be the same thing for the firm to owe Copeland \$30,000 as for the firm to owe him \$15,000 and Wiegand to owe him \$15,000?

Witness:—Of course it is not. The difference is that Wiegand would be charged (in the latter case) \$7,500 more than he should be. I do not pretend to be an expert in accounts. The way the accounts are kept shows a loss of \$2,421.65 to Wiegand. I have made the report on the basis of the capital stock being \$32,421.65 crediting Copeland with \$30,000 and Wiegand \$2,421.65. On the assumption that the \$2,421.65 was not a part of the \$30,000 capital stock, if you credit Copeland with \$30,000 as against the firm, then Wiegand appears only on the debit side as he is part of the firm. The mortgage says Wiegand only put in \$1,210.82 instead of \$2,421.65; of course the account may be made up according to a different form.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Explain to me why Wiegand should have been credited with the whole amount.

Witness:—Because he brought it in and it was his property.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What would there be irregular if Wiegand had sold his stock to the firm after its formation for \$2,400, and he (Wiegand) then credited with one-half of that amount on his private debt to Copeland, and he and Copeland being each credited with one half as against the firm?

Witness:—The difference would be he would not then get his full credit.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Suppose Wiegand should have sold his stock to A for \$2,400, he (Wiegand) keeping one half of the cash, pays Copeland the other half to be credited on his mortgage. The firm then buys the stock from A for \$2,400, each partner paying equally for it and being credited with one-half of such stock as against the firm, would that not be perfectly regular and correct?

Witness:—I think it would.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What would be the difference in the pecuniary condition of Wiegand, in the issue of the two suppositions I have made?

Witness:—I think the two supposition are different. According to the books I did not think he had been credited for his proper amount and I made my report accordingly.

Mr. Kirkwood:—I know the instances are different but what is the pecuniary difference to Wiegand?

Witness:—In the one event he deposits \$1,200 and puts the other half in his pocket, in the other he gives \$2,400 to the firm and gets credit for half of it.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Does he not in both instances that I have supposed, start with \$2,400 in stock and finish with a credit against the firm for half that amount, and a credit against his private debt to Copeland for the other half?

Witness:—I do not think he does. The questions are so long I do not clearly follow them. As to the first question I think Wiegand would be credited with \$1,200 stock account and the firm debited with \$2,400, and in the second case (where he sells to a third party), in the books, stock would be made debit to cash \$2,400 and at the closing of the books all accounts should be brought down and the balances carried to profit and loss and this account would be closed by crediting and debiting each partner whichever way it was. In any event the stock being put in or bought, the stock would be increased.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If Mr. Wiegand is given credit on the books of the firm for the whole of the amount of the \$2,400 is he entitled to any credit on his private debt to Copeland?

Witness:—He is only entitled to a credit once of \$2,400. It reduces his indebtedness the same for this reason that it is understood that his half share of the profits are to be used to pay off the balance of his indebtedness which is the difference between \$2,400 and \$15,000.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Leaving out of question any particular agreement between these parties; Wiegand is indebted to Copeland \$15,000 and puts into the business, stock to the value of \$2,421.65, and the whole of that is credited to him on the books of the firm, would he be entitled to any credit on his private account to Copeland?

Witness:—He cannot be credited but once, and not on his private debt to Copeland unless an agreement to that effect exists.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Apart from any agreement, if Wiegand (owing Copeland at the same time \$15,000) sells Copeland one half of his stock for \$1,210.82 and brings the remaining half into the firm, would he (Wiegand) not be entitled to a credit as against the firm for one-half and as against Copeland for the other?

Witness:—Yes, he would.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The business buys \$2,400 worth of stock but instead of paying cash they take it from Wiegand and give him credit for it, the business is immediately closed up; the business starts with \$30,000, Wiegand owing \$15,000; the business realizes on sale \$32,400; after paying off the debt to Wiegand (\$2,400) there would then remain \$30,000 to divide.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Was your only reason for charging back interest, that you could find no agreement for it?

Witness:—Yes, I refused to allow it, for that reason. I transferred the items and left the accounts as if they had not been so charged. I made no allowance for wear and tear, it would be borne by each partner equally. All the property belongs in equal shares to the partners.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Why did you in your report make Copeland's share \$28,703, and Wiegand's \$7,022, if half belongs to each?

Witness:—Because those were the balances shown by the books.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Apart from the private indebtedness of Wiegand to Copeland, are those the amounts which would be coming to each partner, if the property should sell at that aggregate?

Witness:—If each had an equal share and the business was sold for that sum, each partner would be credited with one half.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Does it show how they stand to each other individually?

Witness:—Yes. If you go through the books and add to the \$2,421.65, the dividends that have been credited to Wiegand, it will show how much his debt is reduced. The \$7,022.29 represents the balance of his account or the difference between what he has been credited with and drawn out. Wiegand at this time owed Copeland on his private debt \$15,000 less \$2,421.65 and his share of the dividends. I do not credit Wiegand but once for the \$2,410 in my report. I know Mr. Epton's handwriting. I am not prepared to say whether these were errors or not in the books, but I found items which I thought ought to have been under other headings and I changed them.

By Mr. Denison:—Will you look at the ledger on page 5; is not Wiegand there charged with that \$15,000 private indebtedness and also credited with one half of the stock he brought in (\$1210.82)?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Denison:—What has become of the other half of that stock?

Witness:—It is credited to capital account in the Journal.

Mr. Denison:—On the payment of this \$15,000 as charged in the books to Copeland, Wiegand owned absolutely one half of the property.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Denison:—Then does it not make a difference to Wiegand whether he is credited with \$1210.82 on the books or the total amount (\$2421.65)?

Witness:—I think it does.

Mr. Denison:—Supposing the capital account is charged with \$37,446.65 and credited with \$30,000, is their not a debit balance on that account?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Denison:—Were not these books opened in that way.

Witness:—The entry reads land, buildings and plant \$30,000, stock in trade \$7,421.65, furniture \$25, and capital account is credited with it. The \$25 is afterwards passed out by another entry.

Edward Iberger, sworn said: I have a mortgage on the Spring Valley Brewery. I have it not here, it is entered in the Consular Books (Book produced page 306. Mortgage dated 3 July, 1875, for \$3,000). This mortgage is not paid, and is still in force. There are no sums due me from Copeland and Wiegand; I loaned the firm money last year, which has been paid. Mr. Copeland borrowed it from me and gave me a promissory note for the amount, signed by Copeland and Wiegand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I have spoken to Mr. Wiegand about this mortgage. I was not aware at the time of the formation of the partnership. It may be that Mr. Copeland spoke to me about this mortgage in Mr. Wiegand's presence at the brewery, in June, 1876, but I do not recollect.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If Mr. Wiegand said he knew nothing of your having a mortgage, would that be correct?

Witness:—If he said so now it would be incorrect.

Adjourned till Monday, 6th October, at 10, p.m.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOUTHWARD AGAIN.

Yoshitsune need not have feared to overlook his host's return for a clamour of voices and laughter heralded the latter's arrival some time before he came in sight. He was accompanied by three men, two of whom carried the carcass of a wild-boar slung on a bamboo pole between them, while the third was laden with bows, pikes and other paraphernalia of the chase. All three, though merely of large stature and mighty thighs, looked puny beside their leader, who, as he

strode along with the springy tread and swinging gait of elastic vigour, seemed the very embodiment of sturdiness and energy.

Exhilarated by the crisp frosty air and the memory of their successful sport, the hunters joked and chatted with jovial unrestraint until they came within a few paces of the vestibule, when their leader, suddenly pausing, stooped down and examined the ground closely. The object of his scrutiny led him first to the porch and afterwards in the direction of the stables, returning from whence he whispered some words that acted like a spell upon his comrades, transforming their gruff gaiety into the watchful reserve of men accustomed to peril.

That his presence was discovered, that his hostess had good reason to dread the wrath of such a man as her husband seemed, were conclusions Yoshitsune found no difficulty in forming. But his heart suggested at the same time a resolution not less certain. At whatever risk to himself, the kindness shewn him by this gentle girl should cost her neither reproach nor suffering. This, whether the offspring of a boy's romance or a man's generosity, was the first passionate zeal that ever braced his nerves to their full tension, making him grip his sword with such force that his fingers seemed to crush the golden bangles on its hilt.

Presently across two thin partitions and a narrow corridor there reached him the sounds of a conversation carried on in evident ignorance that every word was thus audible. Who were these the woman had admitted in her husband's absence, and did she not know that of ten travellers in those times, nine were his enemies and one perchance, his friend? Yes, she did indeed unfortunately know it, and had therefore at first refused shelter to a boy, little more than a child, who had lost his way and seemed too weary to find it even when directed; but she could vouch,—which she did in truth by her earnest tears—that this was not a visitor to be mistrusted. Well, well, it might be so, though a girl's compassion was not the safest guide in such matters. She was not of course likely to guess that a man following these by-paths with two such horses as now stood in the stable and the part of a freshly broken arrow buried in the cantle of his saddle, were better without than within the dwelling of one whose life depended on seclusion. However, the thing was done and the duties of hospitality might not be avoided. Though unless he was much mistaken, they represented in this case more than mere food and shelter.

This last conjecture, uttered at the door of Yoshitsune's room, was followed by a request for permission to enter, and the traveller found himself confronted by a face that none could have looked on with mistrust. The first words of the man's greeting, too, judged by the knowledge of what his guest had overheard, shewed that this frank, loyal countenance did not belie his nature.

"You are welcome, Sir, to the house of one who cannot as a rule afford to be hospitable lest he should foregather with enemies unawares. You will forgive my wife's reluctance to admit you when you know that her husband's life depends upon his seclusion."

This disclosure was sufficiently explicit to be reassuring, without however seeming to invite a reciprocity of confidence. Yoshitsune briefly acknowledged his host's welcome, adding that as he knew none and was unknown in that district, his intrusion would not he hoped entail any disagreeable consequences. Partly however because he wished to avoid giving trouble, and partly, because he saw that he had suddenly become the object of a wondering scrutiny, he declined to partake of the food and wine which was presently served.

It would have been easy to misconstrue the motive of his abstinence, but the host had drawn a very natural inference from his youthful guest's appearance, and belongings, and being, for the rest, slow of mistrust, he merely called his three comrades, and desired them to post themselves without for the purpose of giving timely warning if any approached.

"I am not afraid that you will think me inquisitive," he said, "if I conjecture that you have encountered no light peril within the last few days. The empty saddle tells I trust of a foe's fall rather than a friend's mischance, nevertheless it may be that you are in search of more than common shelter. Should this be so, and should you see any promise of security in a place, that I, myself a fugitive, have chosen with that aim, the best welcome a soldier can give is to offer you, while you are here, the command of his sword and of

theirs, so though they be, that have followed him in his exile."

Yoshitsune had not fully appreciated his own loneliness and longing for fellowship until taught by the emotion these words of sympathy caused him. From the first he had felt himself strangely drawn towards this generous man, and now yielding to an impulse, afterwards to be called an inspiration, he determined to confide in him altogether.

"I do not deny" he said, "that your aid would have been more than welcome to me yesterday, when I burned the castle of Miasagi of Shimosa, in revenge for an act of falsehood and treachery, but the peril of that undertaking is past. Yet, since I know that with such men as you the best way of showing gratitude for a kind offer is to accept it, I will ask you to see me safely to-morrow on my route to Oshin, whither I go, as the guest of Hidehira, for I have good hopes that he will help me to raise the Genji standard against the enemies of my father Yoshitomo."

The look of hesitating enquiry in the other's eyes had generally changed to one of almost painful eagerness as he listened, and now flashed out into a great light of happy recognition. Yet he offered no immediate explanation of his mood, other than might be gathered from gestures of joy accompanied by profound obeisance, so that Yoshitsune was fain for a time to content his own curiosity with conjecture.

"Why, my young master," the host cried at last, so soon as his agitation permitted him to be coherent, "such an admirable hazard as this more than repays my fifteen years of waiting; for you must know that this life of concealment has only been made tolerable by the hope of one day striking a blow for the noble family you represent. Then with excited haste he explained that his father had held high office among the Earl of Harima's liege-men; that dying young he had left his wife and infant child to the care of a brother, who thirteen years later fell in the last great battle of the rival houses, that he himself, Saburo Yoshimori, being then prescribed as the child of a rebel, had escaped with difficulty, and accompanied by three of his father's faithful vassals, had lived ever since among these mountains and forests: "not indeed, that I value my life greatly for my own sake, but because it belongs to you and yours and from this day it will begin, I hope, to be serviceable."

Yoshitsune was certainly not less pleased than his host at this strangely fortunate meeting. He no longer refused to drain a cup to the happy issue of the allegiance Saburo then and there swore to observe to the death, though it was not without painful revival of a half subdued grief that, reading this signature newly added to the roll of his liege-men, he remarked above it the erased characters, Matsuda Naojiro. But this passing sadness was soon dissipated by the sunshine of Saburo's robust hilarity. He had summoned his three comrades to share the revelry—which they did indeed with an earnestness that evinced something more than mere love of wassail—and the four men were not content to leave any particular of their young master's projects or adventures unexplored. The news of the notorious bandit, Kuwasaka Chohan's death had already reached them, and when they heard that it was the deed of this boy of sixteen, their liege-Lord's son, the strong man's unaffected admiration caused Yoshitsune a thrill of rare pleasure.

"But, my young master," Saburo presently exclaimed, as though visited by a sudden recollection, "in telling us of your prospects you have surely omitted the name of a very active ally?"

"Have I in truth?" Yoshitsune replied incredulously. "That were good news if it be assured."

The four looked at each other wonderingly.

"It cannot surely be possible," Saburo questioned, "that any who work for the Genji interests are opposed to those of the Earl of Harima's son?"

A deep flush, whether of shame or anger, mounted to Yoshitsune's brow at this enquiry. "Such a thing is not, I fear, impossible," he answered. "But let me know now the origin of your doubt."

"The origin is only a day old," Saburo explained, "for this very morning I had a visit from one Nei, who had come North, he said, with the object of procuring allies for his master, Kiso Yoshinaka. He asked me to join, telling me that the purpose of the league is the overthrow of the Genji's enemies—as indeed I scarcely needed to be told, knowing that Yoshinaka is your own cousin,—and if it had not happened that my comrades were absent at the time, we should surely

have enrolled our names forthwith instead of deferring the matter till to-morrow."

"You will not enroll your names to-morrow either. Saburo, I think," said Yoshitsune, in a low voice and with evident reluctance, "for you will then know that Kiso Yoshinaka's father was mercilessly murdered by his nephew and my eldest step-brother, Yoshihira. The man who wrought that deed of blood, died, as you have no doubt heard, by his own hand after my father's defeat at Kiyoto, but his crime still remains unavenged; and this I well know," he concluded sorrowfully, little witting how prescient his words were, "that though we have a common cause with Kiso in our enmity to the House of Hei, he will never deem any success complete if shared by the brothers of his father's murderer."

"In truth I see that you speak wisely," cried Saburo, his honest face pale at the very conception of the false step he had so nearly taken. "But the gods be praised," he added fervently, "I have not pledged myself in any way."

"And supposing you had pledged your word half a dozen hours ago, master, should you see no reason to retract it in your present knowledge?" asked one of Saburo's vassals.

The look of bewildered surprise this question caused its recipient afforded an unmistakable index of his naive unreasoning honesty.

"I know not whether I understand you to suggest that it is sometimes allowable to recall a promise," he replied sternly. "I have heard of such things but hope never to see them."

"That you never will in your own case at least, Saburo, I am very sure," Yoshitsune interposed. "Nevertheless, your discretion to-day saved you from a disagreeable alternative."

"Discretion!" laughed the other with quickly restored good-humour. "I fear me you will have a bootless search my young master, if you look for much of that in such a numskull as this."

"You leave the exercise of that quality to your wife, I suppose?" Yoshitsune said merrily, as his pretty hostess, now doubly beautiful in her bright happiness, filled his cup with wine."

"Aye! aye! Sir," Saburo assented with boisterous relish of the joke and his wife's confusion. "Give me a woman's instinct before a man's judgment any day in the year. You never did a better thing, my girl, than when you disobeyed your husband's orders this evening. Though I doubt," he added, looking significantly at his guest, "I doubt whether she would have been quite so wise had she foreseen the results of her wisdom."

The tears that filled the girl's eyes at these words were not easily forgotten by Yoshitsune. He would have been glad indeed at once to secure such a colleague and companion as his host, but he felt that until his own future was more clearly defined, it would be a cruel thing to cast the shadow of loneliness over the life of this fair young wife. Accordingly when Saburo entreated permission to follow his master's fortunes forthwith, Yoshitsune pretended that it was more expedient he should present himself to Hidehira entirely without companions, and Saburo, who seemed to have abandoned every idea inconsistent with obedience and devotion, having received an assurance that the earliest prospect of action should be the signal for his summons to the Genji standard, readily consented to turn back from a village on the main route, where they rejoined Kichiji the following evening. Perhaps if the two men could have foreseen the things to come, they would have been content that this their first parting should also be their last meeting. Yet were it pleasant to believe that the noble fealty Saburo's after history displays was less the offspring of chance impulse than the outcome of matured heroism.

Yoshitsune and the merchants performed the rest of their journey without accident. Kichiji himself rode forward to apprise Hidehira of their arrival, and the Constable immediately sent his eldest son, Yasuhira with three hundred spears to meet his youthful guest. Hidehira was now an old man, still hale and active, but already approaching that period of life when every year added is accounted a gift of good-fortune. Peering far into the future from the summit of large experience, he saw lying beyond the limits of his own generation, chances he was fain to anticipate or prevent. Amongst these was the forfeiture of the hereditary office conferred on his family as the reward of their twelve years struggle with the Northern Rebels, for though his four sons were sufficiently apt in arms and not witless in the cabinet, the astute old man foresaw that the charge he himself held would presently prove too weighty

for such hands as theirs. It was this prescience, rather than any immediate project of espousing the Genji cause, that induced him to summon Yoshitsune, for knowing the promise of his childhood he had conceived the idea of adopting him as his successor.

Since however this purpose required above all things a careful preliminary study of the lad's disposition, Hidehira devised various expedients, which, while they enabled him to estimate Yoshitsune's qualities, served also to content the latter as apparent preludes to the action he desired. Of this nature were tourneys with sword and glaive, target practice by mounted bowmen, sham fights, tactics, exercises of muniment and anastrationation, with much other martial mimicry, in all of which Yoshitsune won universal applause and showed that if he had not the weight and thews of his most stalwart competitors, he had a gift of versatility and endurance sufficient to secure invincible victory.

But when these things, pleasant pastimes though they were, began to represent the whole results of a year's residence in Oshin, the old impatient longing for sterner sport revisited Yoshitsune with redoubled force. Neither was he without more direct incentive, for there came to him during these days a letter from his father-in-law, Yasutsune, the Lord High Treasurer, urging him to action, and pointing out that if Shigemori were once removed the fall of the House of Hei would be assured. Yoshitsune felt certain that though this letter was in the Lord High Treasurer's hand-writing, its contents had been dictated by his mother,* Tokiwa and the idea that his inactivity had wrong remonstrance from the weak patient woman, who had carried him in her arms through all the perils and sufferings of that memorable flight sixteen years before, stirred in him such a strength of self-reproach, that when the perusal of the letter elicited nothing from Hidehira but a not unwonted warning against premature adventure, he determined at all hazards to revisit the capital, and judge for himself whether delay or expedition was the better policy.

The Constable, when he found he might not gainstay this resolution, was fain to provide his guest with such equipment and escort as might in some degree mitigate the hardships and perils of the journey, but Yoshitsune, judging wisely that secrecy would be his best safeguard, elected to ride southwards without attendance or evidence of rank, and so set out one spring morning, just a year after his arrival in Oshin.

Misasagi's black horse was little accustomed to such a listless rider as his young master proved that day. In truth Yoshitsune carried a sad heart away from the land he had visited so full of hope. He had apparently lost a year in learning that prosperity can make men more faint-souled than adversity. A hundred thousand spears, aided at the outset by Hidehira's great resources and assisted in the issue by the growing disaffection to the Heike rule, seemed to his boyish enthusiasm a force more than sufficient to sweep every obstacle from its path, and carry the white† ensign to a higher place than it had ever before occupied. If then Hidehira's protestations of attachment to the Genji cause were sincere—and Yoshitsune respected the old man too much even to suspect the alternative—might it not be that the clear-sighted statesman esteemed the lad's own incapacity an insuperable obstacle to success? This was a bitter supposition, hard, very hard to entertain, but for all that it seemed to Yoshitsune the most reasonable explanation of Hidehira's reluctance. What confidence might be judiciously reposed in an untried boy of seventeen whose best years had been spent amid the droning of orisons and fumes of incense? Alas! how faint and pale had the growth of his childish hopes now waxed, and how little profit he seemed to have drawn from that mysterious training among the ruins of the Dragon God's shrine! Had he honestly carried off the palm in all the martial exercises at the Constable's castle, or had he not rather been suffered to gain these victories in compensation for the disappointment to which he was doomed? Gloom and misgiving, humiliation and perplexity! Nothing was certain but the reality of his failure.

But as he rode on into the bright sunshine and under the budding cherries, he fell by degrees into a happier mood, and

* In the third year of Yoshitsune's residence at Karuma Kiyomori, falling dangerously ill, shaved his head and retired from public life. This involved reparation from Tokiwa, who shortly afterwards married Yasutsune, the Lord High Treasurer: a match which seems to have been of a political nature, for Yasutsune was subsequently an active partizan of Yoshitsune's.

† The Genji flag was white: the Heike, red.

began to conceive a less hopeless solution of the Constable's hesitation. If there was any vaunt the old nobleman ever allowed himself, it was that his ancestors had won their rank, not by rebellion but by subduing rebels. He never tired of recounting the endless sieges and strange combats among mountains and forests during the twelve years' war, and he often told the story of Yoshitsune's fore-father, Yoshiie, whose face even in sleep wore such an expression of haughty fearlessness, that the rebel chief, Muneto, had roused him to lay at his feet the sword with which he had intended to assassinate him. To such a man then as Hidehira, anything like revolt might well seem an inglorious ending to an honourable career, and yet without Imperial sanction, no attempt to overthrow the Heike could escape the taint of treason. This was a serious obstacle to success, for not Hidehira alone but many another possible ally would be deterred by the same consideration. Nor did there seem to be any hope of a remedy. It was well known indeed that the ex-Emperor, Shirakawa, was at heart hostile to the Taira clan. He had suffered a thousand indignities at Kiyonori's hands, and was not likely to forgive a subject whose autocracy extended even to the details of his sovereign's private life. But though he might gladly welcome the fall of the Heike, could he be persuaded to authorize the agent of that fall? Always by his side was the subtle prelate Joken, ready to dissuade him from everything savouring of open opposition, while the recent birth of his son and Kiyonori's grandson, the Crown Prince Antoku, furnished the Heike chief with a new claim to authority and consideration. No, from the ex-Emperor nothing might be hoped, and other help there was apparently none. Here was a difficulty of which Yoshitsune now first recognized the importance and the hopelessness at once. He thought of his mother, of her husband, the Lord High Treasurer, of his uncle Yorimasa, the ex-Emperor's intimate friend, and of many others more or less likely to be useful, little knowing that even as he rode on his journey, causes, at the outset utterly unconnected with the result he desired, were yet operating steadily to produce it.

Still pondering these things, he found himself on the third evening of his travels toiling up the rocky ascent to Saburo Yoshiuori's cottage. A certain amount of uneasiness marred the pleasant prospect of his friend's greeting. With another to be explicit or reticent might be a matter of choice, but Saburo's trustful candour was a touchstone that admitted no insincerity. He must be told of the possible as well as of the probable causes of failure, and it was not unnatural that Yoshitsune should find pain in the idea of confessing to another that which had cost him so much to admit to himself.

Not one whit disheartened by a year's inaction, but if possible lustier and sunnier than ever, Saburo was too much delighted by this unlooked for visit to think at first of enquiring its cause, or to note the shadow of dejection that even his own hearty welcome failed to dispel. It was not so however with his girl wife, Ine. As she ministered to her guests' wants with that tact of sympathetic forethought possible only to woman, Yoshitsune knew by certain inexplicable tokens that his mood was understood, and that the embarrassment of explanation would be largely averted by this understanding.

"Well, my young master," Saburo said, when the chill mists of evening had been shut out and they were all gathered round the glowing braziers, "we have often thought during the past year how irksome this delay must have been to you, but as the proverb says: 'nothing is so short as waiting when it's past.'"

If indeed it were past, instead of being but the prelude to perhaps longer delay, thought Yoshitsune sorrowfully. Before he could reply, however, Ine laughingly interposed.

"Saburo is always in a hurry, Sir," she said, "but none the less he has often told us, as he well knows, that a year or two could scarcely suffice to mature the Lord Constable's plans."

A look of blank astonishment testified Saburo's surprise at this statement, delivered as it was with an air of assurance quite unique among the sturdy man's experiences of his timid little wife. However, since he found it easier to mistrust his own memory a thousand times than to doubt Ine's veracity once, he made no attempt to dispute this new exposition of his opinions.

"You see, Sir," he explained, "this wife of mine remembers best what it pleased her most to hear. And what I told her too, I suppose, for that reason," he added, evidently

glad to discover a motive at least for the assertions so unexpectedly attributed to him.

"Indeed, Sir, it is not fair to reproach me with such a faint heart," Ine objected. "My husband does not really believe that I have so little love for the good cause."

"Well, well, my girl, 'twas spoken without thought. I would not have the young master believe either that you opened the door to him last year by mistake," said Saburo facetiously.

"Besides, Sir," Ine resumed, pursuing her advantage, "we always expected that you would have to make another journey south before everything was ready, and as my husband proposes to leave me in Kiyoto when—he follows you to the war, we thought that you might perhaps allow us to commence our services by attending you on your route."

Saburo made no attempt either to confirm or deny all this. He had evidently resigned himself to hopeless incomprehension.

"You once told me, I remember, Saburo," said Yoshitsune, "that you preferred a woman's instinct to a man's wisdom any day in the year. Do you know I begin to be of the same opinion."

"By my faith, Sir," replied Saburo, moving uneasily as if he half suspected he was not fully awake, "I cannot honestly ask credit for any proper notion of mine own at the present moment, but whether my wife's proposition has had my previous sanction or not, I am very sure that I heartily approve of it now."

"If either her proposition or your ready assent surprised me, my estimate of your good hearts were less than it happily is," Yoshitsune said warmly. "There are however two causes which make me hesitate to accept your offer. The first is that my visit to Kiyoto is not undertaken in prosecution of any fixed idea."

"Then at least we cannot be in your way," Ine put in, quick to profit by every advantage.

"That you never could," declared Yoshitsune. "The fact is however, that Hidehira seems reluctant to take any decided action at present, neither will he do so, I fear much, until our cause receives Imperial sanction. How that is to be obtained I cannot in truth tell. My only hope is in my mother or my uncle, Yorimasa, but whether I can solicit their aid without causing or incurring great danger is a question I have no means of resolving. You will understand therefore that I must be unknown in the capital as well as on my way thither, and that I may, and probably shall, be obliged to fly for my life at the last."

Saburo did not suffer his wife to anticipate him now.

"Can it be that you bid me hold, Sir, lest I should share your peril?" he cried out his honest face flushing with indignation.

"Not so, not so, Saburo," Yoshitsune made haste to explain. "There are reasons for my own consideration not yours."

"Then, Sir," insisted Saburo, encouraged by Ine's glance of admiring approval, "before you go any further let me anticipate your assurance that my only share in your danger shall not be suspense."

"You shall do as your own brave heart suggests," replied Yoshitsune, not less moved by Saburo's devotion than by admiration for his heroic little wife. "But hear my second reason before you decide anything. I am not going direct to Kiyoto."

Ine's countenance fell. Seeing that Yoshitsune hesitated, she hazarded a timid suggestion:—

"You propose perhaps to try and gain access to your brother in his place of banishment?"

"Not so," was the reply. "I should be doing him a bad service if I made such an attempt. I am going to the house of my cousin, Kiso Yoshiwaka."

Saburo started back as if a reptile had suddenly reared itself before him.

"You are joking, master," he said with an attempt to smile but with a hoarse and very tremulous voice.

"I have heard much of Kiso's doings since I saw you last," Yoshitsune continued, taking no notice of the other's agitation. "Whatever his purpose be, he has won many liegemen of our house to his cause. He is either indifferent to the obstacle that deters Hidehira, or has discovered a method of surmounting it. This alone were a sufficient motive for my visit, but there is another, Saburo, and an unanswerable one. It is absolutely necessary to determine whether Kiso is an

enemy or a friend. If the former, we must seek to check his growing strength; if the latter, to assist it."

"Sir, Sir," Saburo groaned, finding no answer to this argument either in his own perturbed brain or his wife's desponding silence, "his father died by your brother's hand and he is the best bow-man, if not the best swordsman, in all the eastern province."

Yoshitsune could not refrain from smiling at the strange disquiet of this strong man, so timid for another, so careless for himself.

"Saburo does seek to dissuade you, Sir, since he only gives you an additional reason for pursuing your purpose," Ine now interposed, "but what he says justifies his own determination to follow you. Surely you will not forbid him, knowing that he knows your peril?"

It would have been difficult indeed to refuse anything to such a pleader, and for the rest, Yoshitsune was only too happy in this fellowship. So it was arranged that the cottage among the hills should be abandoned to the tenacity of the mists and mosses, and five days later the whole party, Yoshitsune, Saburo, Ine and the three vassals, looked for the last time upon the mountain-girdled waters of the mere, awakened by the early sunbeams to a renewed knowledge of their captivity.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

PROEM.

It shapes its course through good and evil,
Fearless alike of man or devil;
Upholds the right, redresses wrong,
Protects the weak against the strong.

1.

Its meaning if you seek to trace,
You'll find this light is out of place.

2.

A means of locomotion sure but slow
Is seen, in its meanderings to and fro.

3.

Born in penury, dragged up in the mire,
To what position won't this light aspire.

4.

This light is easy if you do but try,
One hint alone I'll give,—just mind your eye.

5.

Such cool assurance printed on his face,
I would not stand it, were I in your place.

6.

Part of a dress becoming and romantic,
Not much affected by our cousins 'cross th' Atlantic;
Another meaning though this light can claim,
They're more at home than Britishers in handling same.

TONIC.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Had I an acrostic to make,
Some ordinary pains I would take
To write it correctly.
For to make a mess of this word,
Is really so very absurd
You will see it directly.

1.

It may be the turning point
Where women cease their waste,
And want not.

It may be you're out of joint,
When nothing suits your taste,
And can not.

It may be but a berry,
Or when making merry,
A somewhat.

2.

This expression we oft are apt to use,
When with surprise we're tempted to refuse.

3.

You haul it so, and though with labour fraught,
A sailor's not a sailor till he's taught.

4.

There is a tide in the affairs of man,
Taken at the flood may lead to glory;
Availing not this period when he can,
His fate may be quite another story.

5.

This applies to the church collectively,
Including the people,
It is used as well respectively,
Applied to the steeple.

CAPTAIN CRUSSTREE.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF SEPT. 27TH, BY "FUJIYAMA."

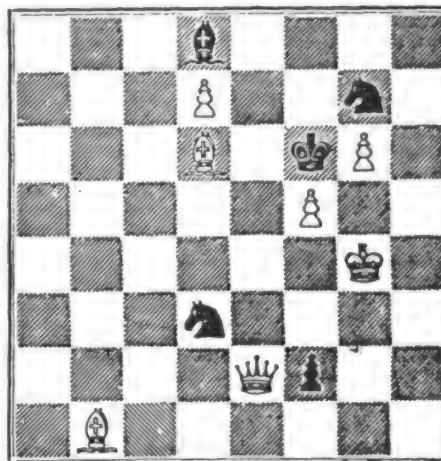
Afghan	Mutiny.
A	M
F	U
G	r a n
H	a t t
A	f g h a
N	a v v
	N
	Y

Correct solutions received from Helm's-a-lee and Bobetay. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM.

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, SEPTEMBER 27, BY N. MARACHE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1.—B. to K. 7th.

1.—King takes Rook.

2.—B. to Q. B. 6th, mate.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., Q., W.H.S., "15 & 2 Bique," Peter and W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Sept. 27, Dutch schooner *Lotte*, Wilson, 25, from Kurile Islands, Otter pelts, to Hohnholz & Co.
Sept. 27, American ship *Alexander McNeil*, Sproul, 1,122, from Burrard Inlet, Lumber, to E. B. Watson.
Sept. 27, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 28, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 28, H. M. S. gun-boat *Hart*, Com. Evans, 584, 4 guns, from Sendai.
Sept. 28, Japanese steamer *Takachio Maru*, —, 1,407, from Niigata, General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 29, American barque *Jonathan Bourne*, Doane, 1,472, from Cardiff, May 5th, Coals, to M. M. Co.
Sept. 29, British barque *Don Accord*, Wilson, 400, from London, May 9th, General, to J. Kniffer & Co.
Sept. 30, British steamer *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Sept. 30, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 317, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Tagonoura Maru*, Carter, —, from Loochoo Islands, via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 1, Danish schooner *Nateshda*, Brodersen, 186, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

Oct. 1, American ship *Importer*, Shelburne, 1,270, from New York, Kerosene, to Frazer & Co.
 Oct. 2, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 2, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thompson, 207, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to E. B. Watson.
 Oct. 3rd, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 3,700, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, from Niigata:—5 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. Kalb and 209 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Roston-ger, Leverage and W. Moses, and 8 Chinese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tayonoura Maru*, from Loochoo Islands via Kobe:—200 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, from Hakodate:—Messrs. John Milne, Mark Schieper, Revd. Ewington, 2 French Missionaries, Mrs. Purcell, four children and servant, and 7 Japanese in cabin; 80 Japanese and 2 foreigners in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and 3 children, Mrs. Fitzgerald, infant and servant, Mrs. Goddard and family, Mrs. and Miss Starnunose and child, Miss Matsunoto Nakano, Messrs. McGregor, W. Miller, J. J. Skinner, F. Briga, A. W. Crookston, C. Esdale, Saw Chue Fong and son, Oka, S. Matsumoto, Hirakawa, Watanabe, Shimada, and Maki, in cabin; and 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 185 Japanese in steerage.
 Per American ship *Importer* from New York:—Mrs. Wood and Miss Howes.
 Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Mrs. J. L. Addicks, Messrs. A. Williamson, F. V. Samuels, G. K. Ceuwaechter, Mess F. Hensager, Messrs. Pompeo Mazzocchi, Capt. A. M. Bial-o and wife, Miss Anna N. Harp, F. Morita, H. Yegawa, Mrs. P. Heinemann and family, Miss Fisher, J. Hatel, J. L. Hammond, Miss Anna G. Davis, Miss Sarah B. Clapp, Mrs. Schraut, K. H. McLean, Spencer McKenzie, Dr. B. C. Atterbury, Rev. C. F. Reed and wife, Miss Dora Rankin, T. C. Thornicroft, Rev. H. D. Foster and wife, Miss Ada H. Haver, Mr. Saria, Mrs E. B. Watson, child and nurse, P. A. Ames, Eugene Patroa, Oglen Mills, Robt. E. Dredon and wife, C. Pernet, wife, child and nurse, Henry Ritsch, and 3 in steerage. For Hongkong, Singapore and England:—Mrs. H. J. Stone, Miss Kittie Wilson, Miss Anna Wilson, Miss Ella Wilson, Mrs. D. B. Sickle, Mrs. Minty and child, J. M. Campbell, and 470 Chinese.

OUTWARDS.

Sept. 27, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Samuyne Maru*, Thompson, 854, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Tuyeshima Maru*, Hubbard, 1,913, for Yokaiichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 1, British barque *Wyllo*, Brown, 800, for Kobe, General, despatched by Cornes & Co.
 Oct. 1, H. M. gun-boat *Hart*, Com. R. Evans, 584, 4-guns, for Tientsin, via Kobe and Nagasaki.
 Sept. 30, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hoss, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 1, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 2, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Oct. 3, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Kobe Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 4, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 606, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 4, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, W. Walker, 1603, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Rev. A. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Much, Mrs. Staples, Captain Saigo, Messrs. J. R. Morae, A. J. Lines, Singi, Takiyagi, Nabeshima, Fushikawa, Ennesche Dentsthe, Ennesche Satshe, Nishikawa, Morita, and Master Latham.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Scot, Miss Dare, Staff Surgeon Belster, Mr. McNab. Steerage 19 Chinese and 3 Europeans.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong, &c.:—Mr. Ando, Japanese Consul at Hongkong, wife and servant, Messrs. Inouye, Saur, Inouye Katsu, Drs. L. H. Gulick, Thornicroft, Messrs. R. A. Lane, Kingoku Tamanoi, and Master Kingoku Takano.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tibre*, from Hongkong:—
 Merchandize 7,045 packages.
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—
 Merchandize 8,077 pkgs.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure \$55,700.00
 " " " " " " " " Yen 5,487.90

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure \$55,000.00
 " " " " " " " " Yen 2,170

Per British steamer *China* for Hongkong:—
 Silk for England 53 Bales.
 " for France 25 "
 " for Italy 24 "

Total 102 Bales.

Silk worm Eggs for Italy 56 Casks.

REPORTS.

The American ship *Alexander McNeil*, reports: Leaving Victoria on the 26th July, had moderate weather with easterly winds, first part of passage thence to and off the coast of Japan had a succession of heavy gales from S. and S.E. Arrived on the 27th instant. Passage 61 days.

The H.B.M.'s gun-boat *Hart*, reports: Left Sendai on Thursday, the 25th September, had fine weather to port.

The Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, reports: Left Niigata at noon on the 24th instant. Arrived at midnight of the 27th instant, had fine weather throughout.

The American barque *Jonathan Bourne* reports: Left Cardiff on May 5th. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic, May 30th: passed the Straits of Sunda, August 20th. Took pilot off Rock Island on the 27th inst. Have had light winds the entire passage. Cargo, coal for the Messageries Maritimes Company.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* reports: Left Kobe at 7 a.m. 25th instant. Experienced light variable winds with fine weather, passed two sailing vessels outside Vries Island beating up. Arrived at 4 p.m. 28th instant. Passage 83 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* reports: Left Kobe on the 25th instant. Experienced moderate, variable winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at 5 p.m. 27th instant.

The British barque *Lord of the Isles*, reports: Leaving Takao on the 7th September, had fresh N.E. wind to Van Deimen's Straits thence for four days had rain and squally weather terminating with a strong N.E. gale and high sea, lasting 48 hours; thence to port light easterly winds and calms. German schooner *Augusta Reimers* and Danish schooner *Nethedden* left Takao 3 days previous to 7th, for this Port.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports: Having fine weather throughout.

The British barque *Don Accord*, reports: Left London May 9th. Experienced light N. E. trades to the Equator which was crossed June 16th in 270° west, 37 days out. Brist S. E. trades from 30° west 100° east. Brist S. E. trades to Java Heads which were passed August 20th, 102 days out; thence to Maclesfield bank moderate S. W. monsoon: thence to Siwe Mesaki, heavy E. N. E. gales with terrific squalls, thunder and lightning. To Vries Island light N. E. winds; thence to port light S. W. winds. Arrived at Yokohama at 4 p.m. 29th inst. Passage 142 days.

The Japanese steamer *Tayonoura Maru* reports: Left Kobe at 8.30 p.m., 28th instant. Experienced fresh E.S.E. winds with fine weather. Arrived at noon 30th instant. Passage, 34 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, reports: Left Hakodate at 7 a.m. 27th instant. Experienced strong head winds throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama at 1 p.m. 30th inst. Passage 34 hours.

The Danish schooner *Nateshda*, reports: Leaving Takao on the 4th September, had strong easterly winds with high sea to Van-dieman's Straits, whence had six days rain and squally weather, after which had winds from S.W. for two days, thence to Port fine weather with easterly winds. Arrived at 5.30 a.m. on the 1st inst. Passage 26 days.

The *Auguste Reimers* reports: Leaving Takao on the 7th Sept. On the 27th September, when off Van Dieman's Straits experienced very heavy weather. Arrived at Yokohama October 1st.

The Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* reports: d Leaving Shanghai on the 24th September at 5.40 a.m. had strong head winds and rain to Nagasaki. Arrived at Nagasaki on 26th. 6 a.m. Left Nagasaki 26th. 7 p.m. Had light winds and fine to Kobe, arrived at Kobe. 28th. 10 a.m. left Kobe 30th. 6 p.m. Had strong southerly winds and heavy rains to Yokohama. Arrived 5 p.m., 2nd instant.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* reports leaving San Francisco, September 13th, at 6.30 p.m. Had moderate to fresh westerly winds and sea to the meridian, thence to Yokohama had strong westerly winds and high sea. Arrived in port 7.25 a.m., October 3rd. Passage 18 days, 18 hours.

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

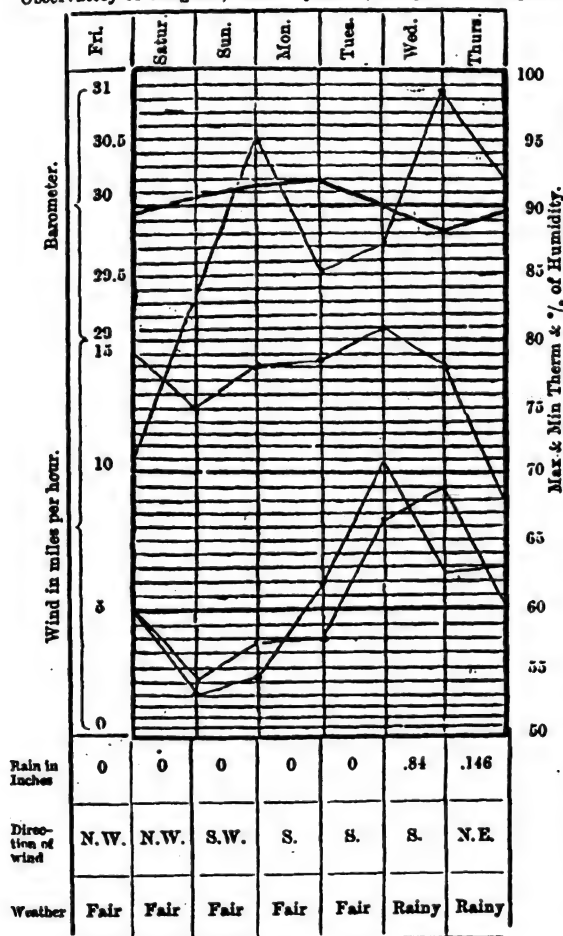
Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground) schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1879.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.
Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.
-----represents velocity of wind
.....percentage of Humidity
Max. velocity of wind 18 miles per hour on Tuesday, 2 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea
The record exhibits considerable fluctuations during the week, with a marked fall in the temperature at the close. The first four days are remarkable for the range in temperature there being a difference of about twenty degrees between the minimum and maximum for each day. Such ranges of temperature, accompanied as they are in this case by a high percentage of humidity, are sufficiently disagreeable in their effects to attract the attention of everybody.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct.	14th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct.	8th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Oct.	25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.		
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.		
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct.	8th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Oct.	9th

• Left Hongkong, October 1st, *City of Peking*.

† Left Hongkong, October 1st, at 6 p.m., *Tanais*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.		
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct.	27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct.	16th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct.	9th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Oct.	8th
YOKOHAMA	M. B. Co.	Oct.	4th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Oct.	11th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Nov.	1st
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct.	18th

EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8
" " " "	—
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8
" Private 4 months' sight	3/8
" " 6 " "	3/9
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4/63
" Bank 6 months' sight	—
" Private 6 m. sight	4/75
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
" Private 10 days' sight	par.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Private 10 days' sight	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89
" 30 days' sight Private	90
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 30 d. sight Private	90 $\frac{1}{2}$

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 4th October, 1879.)

		Yea Set:.			Gold Yea.	Nibua.	Silver 1 Yea pieces (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A.M.	Noon	Clos- ing.					
1879.									
Monday.....	Sept. 29	480	483}	481	360	326	406	118	126
Tuesday.....	30	482	481	484	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	Oct. 1	483}	484	483	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	2	483	484	485	—	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	3	489}	493	492	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	4	489	493	493}	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 29	Sydenham	London	Yokohama
Jan. 24	Sir Jamasetjee Family	"	Japan
July 4	Sarah Scott	"	"
" 21	Sciindia (a.s.)	"	"
Augt. 4	Glenartney (a.s.)	"	"
" 2	Loudoun Castle (a.s.)	"	"
" 9	Uraimia	Falmouth	Yokohama
Mar. 8	Lota	Cardiff	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
May 6	Undaunted	"	Yokohama
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
May 14	Prince Frederick	New York	"
June 7	Great Surgeon	"	Y'ma via H'g.
" 13	Sooloo	"	Japan
" 14	Mary J. Lealie	"	"
" 16	Graudee	"	"
" 23	R. K. Thomas	"	"
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
Apr. 22	Furness Abbey	"	"
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	Yokohama

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
July 24	Oakland	New York	Japan
Augt. 13	Mervia	"	"
" 13	Clydesdale	"	"
" 13	Hagarstown	"	"
" 8	Lord of the Isles (s.s.)	London	"
" 8	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	"	"
" 8	Argyll (s.s.)	"	"
" 8	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 27	Cohlestream	Hamburg	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Dealers are still greatly inconvenienced by fluctuations in *kinsatsu*; but silver coins have now become more plentiful, and the rates of interest for short loans are easier than last week. A large business has been done in *Cotton Yarn* for long arrival. Quotations, generally, remain without much change.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.50
" " Good to Best	\$32.75 to 33.75
Bombay, No. 20 do.	\$28.25 to 29.75
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium	\$35.50 to 36.75
" " Good to Best	\$37.25 to 38.00
" 38 to 42	\$36.00 to 37.75

COTTON PICKER GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.37½ to 1.60
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.00

COTTON PICKER GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in.	\$7.25 to 8.75
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.82½ to 0.85
Taffeta-lace:— " 12 " 43 in.	\$1.70 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.00 to 5.10
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.24½ to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 32 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousseline de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.24 to 0.27
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs	per lb. 0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—The *Lord of the Isles*, *Nadeshta* and *A. Reimers* have arrived from Formosa, and report the *Anna* loading for here. Holders are firm and prices show some advance.

Sugar:—Tahiti in bag ... per picul	\$5.85 to \$5.90
" " in basket	\$5.08 to \$5.40
Taiwanfuo in bag	\$5.75
do. in basket	\$5.60
Ohing-pak and Ke-pak	\$9.00 to \$9.25

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul	\$6.50 to \$8.00
Daitong	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice	\$2.60 to \$3.10
Kerosene Oil	\$1.90 to 1.92½
Newchwang Pass	\$2.25

KEROSENE OIL.—The *Eric the Red* has taken most of her cargo on to Kobe. The arrival of the *Importer* has somewhat weakened quotations. Stocks are still very large.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The demand has fallen off during the past week, in consequence of very discouraging news from Europe. Further small concessions have been obtained on Hanks and the tendency is still towards lower prices.

Of Hanks only 320 bales have been settled, whilst rejections amount to 400 bales.

Filatures are in rather good demand at somewhat lower rates.

Kakadas attract but little attention and dealers are disposed to sell the lower qualities at considerable reductions. The better grades are less pressed for sale.

Settlements:—30 bales Kakadas and Oshius, and 215 bales Filatures. Arrivals 475 bales. Stocks 5,300 bales. Total Exports to date 2,916 bales against 3,960 bales last year.

	In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.		In London at 3s. 9d. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.75. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom.			Kakeda,—Extra		
„ Best	\$580 to 590 19 6	to 19 10 frs. 54 to 55	„ Best	\$690 to 700	22/11 to 23/3 frs. 63½ to 64½
„ Good	\$560 to 575 18 10	to 19 4 frs. 52 to 53½	„ Good	\$650 to 680	21 8 to 22/7 frs. 60 to 63
„ Good Medium	\$530 to 540 17 11	to 18 3 frs. 49½ to 50½	„ Medium	\$590 to 630	19 10 to 21/1 frs. 55 to 58½
„ Medium	\$500 to 510 17	to 17 4 frs. 47 to 48	„ Common ... }		
„ Common, Inferior \$470 to 490	16 1 to 16 8	frs. 44½ to 46	Filatures,—Extra		
Oshius,—Good			„ Best	\$660 to 720	22 to 24 2 frs. 61 to 67
„ Medium			„ Good		
			„ Med. & C'on... \$620 to 640	20 9 to 21 5	frs. 57½ to 59

TEA.—Business has been rather quieter during the closing week, settlements not exceeding 2,300 piculs.

We make no change on our last weeks quotations, though towards the close prices appear rather weaker, though at the same time the inferior quality of parcels now offering demands some concession in rates to induce purchasers.

Common	\$19 & under
Good Common	\$22 to 24
Medium	\$26 to 39
Good Medium	\$30 to 32

Fine	\$33 to 35
Finest	\$36 to 39
Choice	\$40 to 45

SHIPPING.

The *Guy Mannering* has been chartered in Shanghai to load Tea for New York. The *Wylo* has been despatched to Kobe to complete taking in Tea for New York.

The *A. McNeil* from Burrards Inlet, *J. Bourne* from Cardiff, and *Bon Accord* from London have come in from ocean voyages and are free, and the *Summa* and *A. Newton* are still disengaged.

The *Nimrod* proceeds to Nagasaki and back under coal charter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	Sept. 29	P. & O. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,914	Shanghai and ports	Oct. 2	M. B. Co.
Oceanic	Metcalf	British steamer	3,700	San Francisco	" 3	O. & O. Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Tibre	Le Pontois	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	Sept. 27	M. M. Co.
Vega	Palander	Swedish steamer	600	Behring Island	" 2	
Volga	Guisand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 10	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sprout	American ship	1,122	Burrail Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	" 16	Chinese
Auguste Reimers	Thompson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	Oct. 2	E. B. Watson
Bon Accord	Wilson	British barque	400	London	Sept. 29	L. Kniffier & Co.
Importer	Shelburne	American ship	1,270	New York	Oct. 1	Frazer & Co.
Jonathan Bourne	Doane	American barque	1,472	Cardiff	Sept. 29	M. M. Co.
Jumna	Bissett	British brig	346	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 10	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmore	American brig'tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	Walsh Hall & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Watt	British barque	317	Takao	Sept. 29	Chinese
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	23	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Nateabda	Brodersen	Danish schooner	183	Takao	Oct. 1	Chinese
Nimrod	Clark	British barque	695	Nagasaki	Sept. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	Aug. 18	C. & J. Trading Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Pegasus	6	1,124	900	Sloop	Hakodate	Com. Hon. H.N.S. Hood
AMERICAN.—Richmond	14	2,700	—	Flag-ship	Kobe	Captain Benham
" Ranger	4	450	—	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
GERMAN.—Prinz Adalbert	15	3,500	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. McLean
RUSSIAN.—Czaymer	8	1,334	—	Corvette	V'divostock	Capt. Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Takachiho Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 5th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Oct. 9th
London	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 5th
New York	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Oct. 15th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Oct. 11th
San Francisco	Levi Stevens	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Oct. 15th
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O.	About Nov. 1st
Shanghai, &c.	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 8th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellio, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
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SHANGHAI.

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London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS
ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
or 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

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ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

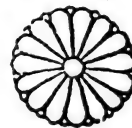
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION**
No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo-Daijin,
(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

tf

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th Instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tf

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,
ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

C. GIUSSANI,
PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR,
No. 168, Swamp.

Yokohama, August 12, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
CornerStationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.**C**HIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED.THE
“**DEXTER,**”Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879. tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.Eastern extreme of Matsu Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima....S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.INOUE KAORU.
Minister of Public Works.

Tokei, April 11th, 1879.

IN THE

“JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,”

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the

“TIMES OF THE TAIRA,”

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE “TIMES OF TAIKO.”

Yokohama, July 14, 1879,

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment ofGOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,
POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.

“Erie” and “Metropolitan” CIGAR LIGHTERS.

MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.

HAVANA CIGARS,

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,

(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PPRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 „ „ month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 „ „ month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 30th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

Gm.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
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CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873.

tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 5D. EACH; AND TINS, 5D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

Oakey's

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

Oakey's

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 41.]

Yokohama, October 11, 1879.

[£24 PER ANNUM.

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THE JINRIKISHA.

AUGMENTED rapidity in travelling is not the least remarkable of the advances made by modern civilization. The development of arts and industries, the spread of knowledge, and the possession by the people of comforts and refinements unknown to their forefathers, may be largely ascribed to the facilities which the nineteenth century has brought to locomotion. Doubtless, also on the other hand, the ease and swiftness with which merchandize can be conveyed from one spot to another, no matter how remote, while creating new markets, has been in a large degree responsible for the over-production which is to blame for that long period of universal commercial depression not terminated even now. The aggregate good, however, wrought and rendered possible, by bringing all places into easy communication is indisputable. It may not be so generally distinguishable in the intercourse between nations, as it is in the internal traffic of a nation. How different, for instance, is the England of to-day from the England of one hundred and fifty years ago, when a journey of forty miles in a private vehicle to a country town was an exploit to be proud of; and when the goods carriage of the interior was effected in huge lumbering wagons, at great expense, and at a rate of speed rarely exceeding sixteen miles a day. This, too, was about the distance covered by many travellers; those, at least, who were dependent for their conveyance upon the "tail of the cart," that straw-filled and voluminous dicky, described by Smollett and Fielding, where so many varieties of life and adventure were encountered in the days of the great-grand-fathers of the present generation.

However cumbersome and troublesome Japanese travelling may be even at this day, it has not only made many improvements in the course of the last twenty years, but it contains many analogies with that obtaining in Europe for many years

after Will Adams and Captain Saris had died, after the English East India Company's factory at Firando had closed in disastrous failure, and the small Dutch colony at Deshima was left in somewhat humiliating possession of its not always too profitable monopoly of the limited western trade with the islands of the extreme Orient. The "kago" and "norimon" of the Asiatic travellers had their counterpart in the *chaise-à-porter* of Paris and London, Bath and Versailles; and, indeed, to this day there is not very much to choose in point of appearance and luxury between the mountain-chair in which indolent or invalid tourists can make their ascents in the Swiss or Savoyard Alps, and the basket whereby the acclivities of the Hakoné range may be surmounted, without much exertion, if in scanty comfort. And before the days of Macadam it is probable that the Tokaido was a better road than any of the highways then to be found in Great Britain. In whichever way we look back on the past, we are likely to find that it is advisable not to be too censorious of the defects apparent in the means of transportation employed by eastern nations, and their slowness in adopting the modern improvements of the west. Those same advantages of which we are now so sensible are, after all, of the most recent introduction, and were only assumed in spite of ignorance as dense, and hostility as stupid, as any which could be encountered in the heart of China in this last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Considering the volcanic and mountainous nature of the country, and the few years since the necessity or advisability of more rapid and commodious transit has begun to be realized, one need not be astonished that the condition of the roads is much the same as it was in the times of Kaempfer, and has not made proportionate improvement to that attained in other branches of civilization. We will say nothing of the railway between Tokio and Yokohama, which will probably be extended ere long, or the more southern route which is doing much to develop the capabilities of Kobe, Osaka, and the fertile districts near and round the lake of the Ise. Our concern is rather with ordinary routes which are or should be available for wheeled traffic; and in this respect much improvement is still possible: nay, further, some of the changes introduced are actually detrimental. Among these may certainly be classed the jinrikisha industry, which has attained such a development as to be a national calamity.

There are, we believe, several claimants for the honor of having invented these vehicles or introduced them into Japan, whence their use has extended to Shanghai and other Chinese ports. Their advantages are numerous and obvious, and there is not a foreign resident in this empire who would not willingly testify to their great convenience. Further, if they were to be swept off the face of the land there would be but one feeling, that of regret, at their disappearance. And yet their abolition would be one of the best things that could happen to the nation, so largely do the injuries inflicted by them preponderate over the good which they effect. One of the minor charges to be made against them is, that the space which they occupy is out of all proportion to their usefulness

A jinrikisha with two coolies running tandem, and conveying only one passenger, will fill nearly as much street-room as would a cab capable of carrying five persons besides the driver. Their number is excessive, the supply, as a rule now-a-days, far exceeding the demand. Thus, many of the drawers are frequently unemployed, perhaps for days together, the consequence of which too often is hunger and unfit condition for the hard work of their calling when it comes. Then how unsociable the vehicles are. A pleasure or business party, in Tokio for instance, the city of long distances, having to employ them, is as thoroughly disintegrated the while as though its members were separated by miles. Such are some of the lesser wrongs which can be brought to their account, and might be passed over in silence, if there were not much weightier ones beyond. Those who have taken the trouble to observe the *kuruma* men of the Tokaido must have seen that, as a rule, they are the flower of the peasantry. Often handsome of feature (for their race), youthful, active, clean of limb and even graceful of action, they will whirl their loads along for incredible distances at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. We ourselves on a very hot day in summer, have made the journey from the Bluff to Odawara with the same two coolies with whom we started in less than seven hours, including stoppages. Of course men like these often earn in a short period handsome wages, which there is too much reason to fear they recklessly dissipate in long hours of voluntary or enforced leisure. Their food is certainly not sufficiently nutritive for the labor they perform, and for the copious drain of moisture their exertion demands from their frames. It is taken hurriedly, in enormous quantities and frequently when the body is in a glow of heat, and in short intervals of rest between periods of violent strain. What wonder then that their term of age should be much shortened; that after a few years of toil, many of them should be compelled to leave the road, broken in limb, wind and spirit, frail and consumptive, without a cent laid by for their support, and more than ever unfit for the field work for which they were intended, and, employed at which, they would be adding to the wealth of the country, and living healthy, honest, and self-respecting, if poor and laborious lives. Their moral condition is as wretched as their physical. Crowded for the most part in miserable hovels, they breathe a pestilent atmosphere pervaded by dirt and vice, and gamble, drink and otherwise dissipate, by night, the strength of which they have so much need by day. Hundreds of them annually fall victims to sunstroke; and the records of the hospitals show that, while numbers of their class have been attacked by the epidemic, now not extinguished though diminishing, very few have risen from the collapse. In short all their surroundings are as demoralizing and friendless as they can be, and it is only natural that the jinrikisha-drawer should become the extortionate, servile, lazy, impudent ruffian we too often find him. With aspirations above those of a beast, and without a beast's instincts of prudence and care for the preservation of its health, he is put to do a beast's work, and in the due course of things becomes brutal, and grows in brutality.

All this should be matter not only for reflection but for action on the part of the rulers and philanthropists of the nation. The evil which has been allowed to grow cannot be extirpated now by any direct legislation. The task would be too herculean, and would cause too much present suffering among the very class it would be intended to benefit. But much may be done by indirect means. Improvement of the high-roads and by-roads; railway and water-carriage extension; steady increase in vehicular conveyance by horse-power; the introduction of tramroads into the large towns; all these measures would rapidly tend towards the abolition of the public jinrikishas, and the compulsory return of the drawers,

before their period of complete exhaustion comes, to nobler pursuits. They would prevent any further diversion of the best part of the peasant youth from agriculture, and avert an evil which at present threatens to become serious—the rapid deterioration of the race in its lower levels. In a future article we will endeavour to consider some of the questions which still arise in connection with the means to the attainment of the desired end.

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

I.

BY the publication of the letters from China and Japan written by the special correspondent of the *New York Herald* who accompanied General Grant on his recent tour, the public has for the first time been placed in possession of authentic information as to the actual position of the Loochoo Question, and of the course, up to the time of General Grant's visit, of the diplomatic correspondence upon it between the two countries—Japan and China. Hitherto the secrecy which necessarily accompanies the course of delicate international negotiations has been strictly maintained; and no trustworthy information on the subject has been obtainable either from or by anyone not officially concerned with the matter: while the lips of these latter have been sealed. The disclosures, however, now made by the correspondent of the *New York Herald* render further reserve unnecessary; and we propose to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to lay before our readers, in the course of a few articles, a general review of this interesting question; for which purpose recourse will be had both to the sources of information already made use of by the writer of the letters referred to, and to other materials not hitherto made public in any form.

With the main features of the case we may assume a sufficient familiarity on the part of our readers; but before going back (as will be necessary) to the earlier history of the relations of China and Japan with Loochoo, it is desirable at the outset to state succinctly the actual question at issue, giving at the same time the gist of the diplomatic correspondence upon it; as well as to recapitulate very briefly, the events which have more immediately brought the matter into controversy.

The issue between Japan and China may be narrowed to this:—"Is or is not Japan justified in exercising absolute and undivided sovereign rights in Loochoo?" China says "no," claiming herself certain rights over the islands, the precise nature and grounds of which we shall have to examine with some minuteness later on: and she not only complains that Japan has assumed to exercise such rights without consulting or even informing her upon the subject, but demands that the recent Imperial decree of the Japanese Government, effecting an important administrative change in the islands shall be recalled: and it may be added that, though this does not explicitly appear in the diplomatic correspondence, yet Prince Kung, Prince Regent of China and the chief Minister of the Foreign Office, appears to have distinctly told General Grant, in his unofficial interview with him upon the subject, that China would consider the refusal of Japan to comply with this demand as a *casus belli*. The answer of Japan, if peremptory, has the merit of directness and simplicity. Though willing to discuss, for the purpose of convincing the Chinese Government, the historical aspect of the question, Japan distinctly asserts a *de jure* and *de facto* sovereignty over the islands, resting (if upon nothing else) upon a prescriptive title acquired by a possession of some three centuries; and, asserting,

on this and other grounds (into which, as into those of the Chinese claim, we shall have to enter fully by and by) her absolute freedom to do what she will with her own, returns to the demand made upon her to recall the recent decree a direct and unqualified refusal.* The diplomatic correspondence which has passed since that already made public is of such recent date that it would be premature to speak of it here in detail: but we may be permitted to say that, having regard to the refusal of Japan to comply with the demand, compliance with which Prince Kung seems to have intimated was a necessary condition of the maintenance of peace, its tone is considerably more pacific than might have been anticipated.

The actual step which called forth what would thus appear to have been intended as an *ultimatum* from the Chinese Foreign Office, was the abolition, in March of the present year, of the semi-feudal administration in Loochoo, and its conversion into a Prefecture (*Ken*) on the pattern of the rest of the Empire. But this was not the beginning of administrative changes recently introduced. The first actual step in the great revolution of the form of government in Japan, which commenced in 1868, was the mediatisation of the provincial principalities: this step was taken in Loochoo in the fifth year of the present reign (1872); when the islands were converted into a mediatised principality (*Han*) and their hereditary chief placed on the footing of the other chiefs whose dominions had been similarly dealt with, with the rank of a noble of the Empire: and two years later the administration of the 'Riu Kiu Han' was placed, like others, under the immediate control of the Department of the Interior. In 1875 a proclamation was issued to the 'Riu Kiu Han' prohibiting the payment of the honorary tribute to China and the acceptance from her Emperor in the future of the ceremonial investiture of the chieftains of the islands as previously accustomed. In the same year a further proclamation was issued decreeing the adoption of the reformed calendar and the observance of public holidays, etc., in accordance with existing official regulations, making the new criminal code applicable throughout the islands, and effecting other changes of a like nature. In the early part of the present year, as just now mentioned, the final step in the direction of centralization, already consummated throughout every other portion of the Empire, was taken as to Loochoo also, by the conversion of the "Principality of Riu Kiu" into the "Prefecture of Okinawa"—"Okinawa" being the collective name given to the group by the islanders themselves. This last measure, which involved the removal of the chieftain from the exercise of political functions, and his withdrawal (in common with all the other feudal princes), into private life as a noble of the Empire, was not adopted until after the representatives of the Chinese Government had begun to remonstrate; it was in fact a practical reply to remonstrances which had, from the mere fact of remonstrance being possible, rendered the step a political necessity.

Having premised thus much as to recent events and the present position of affairs, we shall proceed in our next article to review in its main outlines the early history of Loochoo; which, apart from its bearing upon this question, is intrinsically of considerable interest: and afterwards to examine into the merits of the present dispute by the light of the historical events relied upon by either side, so far as they are valuable in assisting the formation of a

correct opinion upon the question at issue from the point of view afforded by the usage of nations and public law.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

IX.

WE have already endeavored to show, that while the extra-territorial provisions of existing treaties secure to foreigners in Japan, the right to be tried and punished by their Consular Courts according to the laws of their respective countries, for crimes and offences committed by them against Japanese subjects, they are on that account none the less bound to observe and obey all the municipal laws and regulations of this empire. This conclusion is derived from the assumed fact, that Japan has never surrendered by express treaty consent or otherwise, her original sovereign power of criminal or municipal legislation over all persons, foreign or native, living within her territorial jurisdiction. Unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated, that Japan has so surrendered or delegated her original legislative power to prohibit the commission of any crime against life or property by foreigners, the conclusion which we have arrived at is necessarily irresistible. It has been shown that the Government of the United States has, in the most solemn official manner, distinctly and repeatedly affirmed, that Japan has not expressly or impliedly surrendered or delegated that power.

The claim is however put forward by some, that the British and German, and perhaps other of the European Governments, dispute the "American theory" of extra-territoriality and contend that by virtue of existing treaty arrangements, Japan has impliedly if not expressly, surrendered her power to legislate against the commission of crimes committed by British or German subjects in Japan, as completely as though those subjects were on British or German soil; and that, consequently, no penal laws which Japan may enact, can bind British or German subjects, unless those laws have first received the "sanction" of the British or German Governments. It is said that the language of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts of Parliament, the provisions of the China and Japan Orders in Council and the acts and declarations of Her Majesty's representatives in Japan, fully justify the conclusion that such is the construction placed by Her Majesty's Government on the extra-territorial provisions of the treaty.

Upon an attentive perusal however, of the China and Japan Orders in Council, and the Acts of Parliament upon which they are based, we feel justified in believing that they warrant no such conclusion. The Foreign Jurisdiction Act upon which the assumption of complete extra-territoriality in Japan is generally sought to be based, was passed by the British Parliament in August 1843, fifteen years before the signing of the treaty of Yedo. As the act itself declares, serious doubts had arisen as to the authority and jurisdiction which the British Government might exercise over its subjects in the countries of the Levant and elsewhere, and also as to how far the exercise of that jurisdiction was controlled by the laws and customs of Great Britain. It was therefore declared that:—

"Whereas by treaty, capitulations, grant, usage, suzerainty and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction within divers countries and places out of her Majesty's dominions, &c., &c. Be it therefore enacted that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise and enjoy any power or jurisdiction, which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if

* This refusal was categorically returned in answer to Prince Kung's despatch of 10th May, which closes the series hitherto published. The document conveying it had been despatched to Peking a few days before the interview between General Grant and the Home and other Ministers of the Japanese Government at Nikko, on 22nd July.

"Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction, by the cession or conquest of territory."* Many persons seem to think that this Act of Parliament is equivalent to the assertion by Great Britain of the right to exercise the same power and jurisdiction over British subjects in Japan and other countries out of the British dominions, as if that jurisdiction had been acquired, by cession or conquest of territory: and proceeding upon this mistaken premise, they take it for granted that British subjects in Japan are thereby "entitled to the same privileges and immunities which they would have enjoyed from a cession or conquest of territory." This is a great mistake. The Act neither asserts, nor was intended to assert anything of the kind. It is a simple statutory declaration of the lawful right of Her Majesty's Government to exercise and enjoy, in the manner to be provided, such jurisdiction and power,—and no more,—as is or may be conferred upon that Government by virtue of treaty, consent or otherwise, in countries out of Her Majesty's dominions. The Act does not attempt to assert or define the extent of that jurisdiction in any case; it simply declares that "Her Majesty's Government hath power and jurisdiction within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions," and that the power or jurisdiction which she hath,—whether it be much or little,—she may enjoy and exercise in the manner afterwards provided.

The idea that the Foreign Jurisdiction Act warrants the conclusion that Great Britain ever intended to assert the right to exercise jurisdiction over its subjects in Japan, to the same extent as if she had acquired jurisdiction by "cession or conquest of Japanese territory," is downright nonsense. The British Government never asserted such a thing and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act says nothing of the kind. The object of the Act was simply to empower Her Majesty's Government, by positive law, to duly exercise such jurisdiction and power over British subjects in countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, as then was, or at any future time might be, granted to the British Crown, by treaty, consent, or otherwise, and to legalize the jurisdiction so exercised.

The Act accordingly provides that everything done in pursuance of such power or jurisdiction in countries or places out of Her Majesty's dominions, "shall be as valid and effectual as if done according to the local law of such place or country." It also provides that the mode of carrying into operation the jurisdiction thus conferred in countries beyond Her Majesty's dominions, shall be by the "Proclamation of an Order in Council," providing for the exercise by Her Majesty's servants of such jurisdiction as Her Majesty may, by treaty or otherwise be permitted to enjoy, in any country to which the order applies. In pursuance of this Act, various Orders in Council have from time to time been proclaimed by the British Government, providing for the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by treaty on Her Majesty's Consuls and other judicial functionaries in China and Japan. These are generally styled the "China and Japan Orders in Council," their declared object being to make "provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid, and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan."† They also provide that all Her Majesty's jurisdiction in Japan, both civil and criminal shall be exercised, with certain exceptions, subject to the provisions of the Order; "and as far as circumstances will

admit, in accordance with the principles of and in conformity with the common law, the rules of equity, the statute law and other laws in force in England." And it is further enacted, that "Any act, other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England, be deemed a crime or offence, making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence, making the person doing such Act liable to punishment."‡ Finally the Orders in Council provide, among other things, that Her Majesty's Minister in Japan may from time to time, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, make such regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good Government of British subjects resident in Japan, and that such regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same as follows:—for each offence, imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without a fine not to exceed in any case the sum of \$500.§

Now, it is plainly obvious that there is nothing in all this that in anywise denies to Japan the exercise of her original, inherent power of prohibiting by general law the commission of any and all crimes or offences by British subjects within her territorial dominions, or that claims to absolve the subjects of Great Britain from their bounden duty, to respect and obey every lawful command of the Sovereign of Japan. It does not follow because the British Parliament or Her Majesty in Council has deemed it fit for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and the Government and subjects of Japan to enact certain regulations for the order and government of those subjects in Japan, that the British Government therefore intends or desires to usurp the legislative power of Japan. Nor does it follow that because Her Majesty's Minister has been empowered to legislate penalty in certain matters over British subjects in Japan, that he may therefore disregard the sovereign legislative power of the territorial Sovereign, by claiming the right to sanction the municipal laws and regulations of Japan before they can be enforced against British subjects. Moreover, we are not aware that any such claim has ever been set up by the British Government. Any one who reads the extra-territorial provisions of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain will at once perceive, that while those provisions confer upon the British Government the rights and privileges of jurisdiction over its subjects in Japan, they at the same time impose upon the British Government a corresponding obligation, viz., of providing a system of jurisprudence necessary to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the treaty. The Government of Japan having by treaty consent, "waived in favor of the British Government the exercise of a part of its inherent sovereign jurisdiction over British subjects within its territory, it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in taking advantage of that concession, to make suitable provision by law, for the exercise of the jurisdiction so conferred," to the end that her treaty engagements with Japan might be duly fulfilled.¶ It became also the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in providing for the exercise of the jurisdiction so conferred, "to secure, as far as possible, the sovereignty of Japan, against any injurious effects resulting therefrom."‡ The Government of Great Britain has

* 6 and 7, Vict. C. 94.

† Digest of the British Orders in Council for China and Japan, p. 2.

‡ British Orders in Council for China and Japan, 1865, §. 5, 6, p. 4.

§ British Orders in Council for China and Japan, Sections, 85, 86, p. 22-3.

¶ Instructions of the British Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey, China and Japan, see British Consular Manual, Ch. V. p. 145, 146, 229, 230: also British State Papers Vol. XXXI. p. 1022.

‡ Phillimore, International Law, Vol. 2 Ch. V. s. 276, P. 314, 315.

solemnly and repeatedly acknowledged these obligations, and the China and Japan Orders in Council are nothing else than the lawful constitutional method adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the due fulfilment of those obligations. Certain legislation, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, became necessary to enable British Courts to exercise in Japan the jurisdiction conferred by treaty, and the Orders in Council were intended to supply that need; but they were never intended by Her Majesty's Government to "injuriously affect the sovereignty of Japan," by denying the inherent and reserved legislative powers of the territorial Sovereign.

Such we conceive to be the spirit and sole intent of the British Orders in Council. Upon a careful comparison of these Orders with the legislation of the American Government, enacted "to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties with Japan and China," it is perfectly apparent, that so far as the legislation of the two countries is to be received as indicating the extent of extra-territorial jurisdiction claimed by them respectively in Japan, the Governments of Great Britain and America hold identically the same view. The constitutional methods of the two countries differ somewhat in the manner of exercising the jurisdiction conferred upon them, but in everything that relates to the sovereign legislative power of Japan, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain appear to have proceeded upon the same theory. The Act of Congress of June 22nd, 1860, after conferring upon the Ministers and Consuls of the United States in China and Japan certain judicial authority in civil and criminal matters, provides that:—

"Such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall "in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity "with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so "far as is necessary to execute such treaties respectively, "extended to all citizens of the United States in said countries, so far as said laws are suitable to carry said treaties into effect; but in all cases when such laws are not "adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions "necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common "law, including equity and admiralty shall be extended "in like manner over such citizens in said countries; "and if defects still remain to be supplied, neither the "common law, including equity and admiralty nor the "statutes of the United States furnish suitable and appropriate remedies, the Minister in the said countries, shall "by decrees and regulations, which shall have the force "of law, supply such defects and deficiencies."*

Enough has been shown we think, to render it manifest that the British Orders in Council and the Acts of Congress are identical in spirit and intent, and that the object of both alike was solely to make provision for the due exercise by those Governments of the jurisdiction expressly conferred upon them respectively, over their subjects and citizens in Japan, by virtue of existing treaty stipulations: and to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by those treaties. Both Governments have provided, and very properly, that the jurisdiction conferred upon their respective Courts in Japan shall be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the common law, the rules of equity and the statute laws of those countries. They both appear to have foreseen that certain acts might be committed by their subjects and citizens in Japan, for which neither the common law, nor the existing laws of those countries would furnish an appropriate remedy, and hence

* The better opinion seems to be, that notwithstanding the provisions of this act, the American Minister can exercise no legislative powers in Japan: and that the only authority which an Act of Congress can constitutionally confer upon a Minister, is the power to make such regulations and rules of legal procedure as may be necessary to enable the Consular Courts to "carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by the treaty."

each has attempted to supply such possible deficiency by conferring upon their Ministers in Japan suitable legislative power to that end. The end and aim of both Governments appear to have been, so far as their laws indicate, to provide suitable remedies for all matters of controversy, contemplated by the treaties as the object of legal adjudication, and to provide adequate remedies and suitable penalties for all unlawful acts, committed by their subjects or citizens against the subjects of Japan, or the subjects or citizens of other countries, and nothing more. We think, that rightly understood, the British Orders in Council no more than the American Acts of Congress, can be construed as implying any assertion on the part of the British Government of the right or power to legislate over its subjects in Japan, in any manner inconsistent with the general original legislative power of Japan. No one of course contends that any Act of Parliament or Order in Council can affect, control or in any way modify the provisions of a treaty with Japan. We have simply endeavored to point out, that nothing contained in these, can be construed to warrant the conclusion arrived at by some, that the British theory of extra-territoriality in Japan differs from that of the Government of the United States, in any essential particular.

THE Notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 8th instant finally removes the suspicion which still lingered in people's minds as to existence of torture in Japan. That remaining stain of ancient barbarism has now been once for all removed from the code of Japan, and it has, at last, been removed in the most formal manner. As far back as June 1876, a notification was issued by the Prime Minister changing or revising an article of the Amended Code so as to make it read "verdicts in criminal cases shall be given on the evidence (aidenok). In case of the death (of the accused) before the verdict is given, his crime is not to be further considered." This at the time, was accepted as abolishing the use of torture to extract confession from accused persons, and this Review then paid a just tribute to the enlightened policy which dictated such a course. But the wording of the notice was not clear; a doubt still existed on the subject and it could not be denied that, although the practice had generally been abolished, still the power of applying torture did exist with the executive authority. And instances were reported,—notably those of the Takabashi mutineers—in which it had been applied; circumstances which called forth our strongest remonstrances in an article in February last. We then urged that this blot on the escutcheon of Japan's laws should be absolutely and irrevocably removed, not by intimation or by vague interpretations of a decree, but in plain, direct and emphatic language. To what we then wrote on the subject nothing remains to be added beyond welcoming with the greatest satisfaction this latest and most conspicuous step in the progress of Japan, by which, in unequivocal language, she abrogates all previous laws relating to torture. It is an event on which we may congratulate the whole country—the Government as well as the people.

WE have received a copy of the Report of the Committee of the CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND, the record of a noble work of philanthropy which was carried out by willing and efficient hands and made possible by liberal donations from every part of the world. No more heart rending tale can be imagined than this description of the GREAT FAMINE which devastated five provinces of China, each as large as a European kingdom and each containing a population of from fifteen to twenty-five millions: a scourge which is estimated to have destroyed from nine

and a half to thirteen millions of human beings! The funds placed at the disposal of the Committee "far exceeded their most sanguine expectations both at home and abroad," amounting to Taels 204,560, of which Taels 124,430 came from England and the remainder from China, Australia, America, the Straits, Japan, Tasmania, Canada and New Zealand. The report contains an exhaustive account of the famine, and will doubtless prove to be the most reliable historical record of this great disaster which, following the ones of previous years, seemed to be the climax of misery to a whole continent. We propose referring at greater length to the interesting volume now published, but in the meantime we extract the following from the General Introduction, as containing advice which should not be without its effect upon other countries, and which in many particulars is especially applicable to Japan:—

"The primary cause of famine must doubtless be traced to the All-wise and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whatever may be said of the ordinary laws of nature and the occurrence of drought, blight or other agencies. At the same time these agencies or their action may be entailed or intensified, and even modified by human instrumentality. The course and operation of aerial currents may be considered as elements that have to do in the production of drought and famine, and from their being in some degree foreseen may be taken as warnings for timely preparation. But unless regarded and used accordingly, as is to be feared will not be the case in China, all previous information will be of little avail. Again, the denudation of forests and the consequent desiccation of the soil are a well-known occasion of the calamity now before us. China as well as other countries is grievously at fault in this respect, and the authorities and people might well learn lessons on the point from the painful experience through which they have lately passed. The prevention of the course they have hitherto pursued, and the scientific development of their coal mines, as a substitute for the reckless destruction of their forests, would be fraught with the happiest results in the line we are now considering. The silting up of many of their rivers and streams through sheer neglect, and thereby arresting the process of irrigation, is another pregnant cause of the evil in question. Above all, however, there are the roads and means of communication with the interior, where the famine has most severely prevailed. These demand improvement at once, that in the case of another calamity of the kind, supplies from the sea-coast and the surrounding country may more readily be obtained."

THE *China Mail* in noticing one of our late articles on Extra-territoriality in Japan has, we are sorry to see, missed the point at which we are working and which, if not already made clear, will we hope develop itself to the editor of our Hongkong contemporary as our essay proceeds. The *China Mail* says "If, as is generally maintained by the authorities on the subject, the full privileges of extra-territoriality place the subjects of foreign nations under the protection and government of their own laws, and no other, then it becomes immaterial what other laws may be passed by Japan, so long as they are not applicable to the subjects of foreign States enjoying such exceptional privileges. It is difficult, therefore, to follow our contemporary's line of argument with any good result."

But that "If" is the very word which we question, and our endeavour has been to show that foreigners do not enjoy the full privileges of extra-territoriality under any existing treaty obligations. Our argument is that the treaties only confer a portion of extra-territorial privileges and immunities upon foreigners, and we shall have to confess to a disappointment if our purpose has in any way been left obscure. The subject is one which could not be undertaken in a cursory manner, and as it necessarily extends over several articles, we trust our critics will have patience to read the whole series before confessing their inability to "follow the arguments with any good result." The result we hope to attain,—and we think it a good one,—is to show the difference between extra-territorial immunities as popularly understood, and those actually conferred by a treaty; the difference between privileges conceded in law, and those acted upon in practice.

AMONGST the industries which, thanks to the researches of science, have in late years attained gigantic proportions may be mentioned tar distillation and

the utilisation of the other residuals of the coal-gas manufacture. For a long time after the establishment of gas-works, the tar and ammoniacal liquor so plentifully produced in gas making were a positive nuisance, owing to the difficulty of getting rid of them; now they form a very important item of revenue in every economically managed works and large sums are paid by those who purchase these residuals, generally by contract extending over a period of years. By subjecting coal-tar to distillation there are, as is generally known, obtained amongst other useful products naphtha, benzole, dead oil, paraffin oil, paraffin for candle making—excelling for beauty and whiteness the best wax—and pitch, as well as the beautiful aniline dyes. The extent and importance of the industry is not, however, as well known as it deserves. We learn from a paper lately read before the chemical section of the London Society of Arts, by Mr. W. H. Perkins, F.R.S. that the value of the coal tar colours alone, produced in Europe during the year 1878 amounted to no less than *three million one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling*, Germany heading the list with two millions worth. The noteworthy and instructive thing about this whole subject is the fact that these enormous industries which have sprung into existence since 1856, are entirely the fruits of theoretical researches in organic chemistry and the experiments now being extensively carried on, may be expected before long to bear practical fruit, possibly even more valuable. Another subject towards which the eyes of chemists are turned with expectation is the artificial production of indigo upon a commercial scale. The distinguished German chemist Beyer, has succeeded in removing the principal difficulty by actually producing it in the laboratory.

THE inexcusable manner in which certain Japanese manufacturers persistently pirate the intellectual labour of Europeans and Americans bids fair to become an international question and will certainly be one of the many points requiring attention when treaty revision is being discussed. It is of course extremely creditable to the mechanical abilities of the Japanese, that they are able to imitate so perfectly every article from a rock-drill to a lamp burner, but this affords but small consolation to those inventors who have been deprived of the legitimate results of their genius. From a contributed article to the *Times*, we notice that the numerous flagrant instances of the infringement of important patents, is attracting much attention amongst inventors and manufacturers in England, to the total want of any law which would enable inventors to obtain protection in Japan. There can be no doubt, as stated, that well-directed legislation for protecting the fruits of inventive genius is calculated not only to raise the standard of thought, but to stimulate intellectual study and research in the various branches of science and industry, and must therefore, produce ultimate, if not immediate, benefit to the nation at large. The experience of all other countries bears out the truth of this assertion and the constantly growing evil, so loudly complained of, must inevitably work its own cure and bring about a change in the Japanese law affecting patent rights.

THE LOOCHOO DESPATCHES.

The *New York Herald* for August 15th, contains a letter from the pen of Mr. John Russell Young, its special correspondent with General Grant, dated Peking, June 15, 1879, giving a full account of a conversation held between Prince Kung and General Grant on the strained relations existing between China and Japan in connection with the question of Loochoo. Prince Kung, speaking on behalf of the Chinese Government, availed himself of General Grant's presence

in Peking, and of the circumstance that he intended proceeding thence to the capital of Japan, to secure his good offices in obtaining an understanding between the two countries on the question which had arisen between them. It appears that the Viceroy of Tientsin had previously addressed the General on this subject, and Prince Kung said at this interview, that the Viceroy was preparing a full statement of the case for General Grant's information. The General undertook to study and consider any information so afforded him; and further, that upon arriving at the capital of Japan, he would give the same attention to any view of the matter that might there be presented to him, and do his utmost to bring about a satisfactory understanding. He naturally explained his own unofficial position, and added that he could not undertake to come to a conclusion acceptable to China. The *grace* of the Chinese complaint diplomatically regarded, was stated to be that though China claimed sovereignty over Loochoo, Japan had taken arbitrary proceedings there without consulting China, or even informing the Chinese Government of her intentions; and that the efforts of the Chinese Government to obtain an explanation, either from the Japanese Minister in Peking or through their own Minister in Tokio from the Japanese Foreign Office had been unavailing. The Prince declared that, though his Government's policy was one of peace, it was not one of 'peace at any price'; and that unless Japan withdrew from the position she had assumed, China must declare war. Nevertheless he declared that his Government only wished to insist on its just rights, and expressed his and the Government's willingness to be guided by General Grant's decision in the matter. General Grant assured the Prince of his readiness to do all that lay in his power to secure the maintenance of peace.

The account of the interview is followed in Mr. Young's letter by a brief recapitulation of some of the salient features of the history of Loochoo and of the origin of the present trouble, with respect to which (except as to not a few inaccuracies) the public has already been made familiar.

The *New York Herald* of 1st Sept. publishes a further letter written after General Grant's arrival in Japan (dated Nikko, July 23, 1879) containing still more interesting matter, from which we extract, to day, the Despatches given at the end of this article.

On the arrival of General Grant in Tokio, the Chinese Legation presented him with a statement of China's case, probably that referred to by Prince Kung as being in course of preparation by the Viceroy of Tientsin. After scrupulously guarding himself against the commission of any act of discourtesy towards the Government whose guest he was, or against the U.S. Minister to Japan, or of any other breach of diplomatic propriety, General Grant received this statement from the Chinese Legation, which presented the case upon historical and other grounds. But by far the most interesting part of the letter refers to the conversation held between General Grant and some of the Japanese Ministers on the 22nd July at Nikko, when a complete statement of the case from the Japanese point of view was laid before him. The Cabinet Ministers who conferred with the General on this occasion were the Ministers of the Interior and War Departments respectively. Mr. Yoshida the Envoy to the United States being also present. The statement laid before the General had been prepared under the immediate direction of the Home Minister in whose hands (since the earlier interchange of correspondence already referred to), has rested the entire matter, subject of course to the ultimate decision of the Imperial Council. To the contents of this memorandum, most of which is reproduced in this letter to the *New York Herald*, we shall have occasion to refer at length at another time.

Upon the merits of the case the General not unnaturally declined, in the course of this conversation, to pronounce an opinion—remarking that there were "many points in both cases which were historical and could only be determined by research," but declared his sole interest in the matter to be his anxiety for the sake of the two nations immediately concerned as well as for that of the world at large—especially America—to 'keep the peace' if it lay in him to do so.

He gave it as his opinion, that at the present moment Japan was, in war-material, in her army and navy, stronger than China. Against Japan, he said, China is defenceless, whilst

it was impossible for China to inflict injury on Japan. Therefore, Japan could afford to be magnanimous. But there was also the future position of the two countries to be taken into consideration; and China was making solid progress, and no one could say what would be her position 20 or 30 years hence. He strongly counselled peace, and was assured once more by the Ministers present, that there was no consideration holding a higher place in the minds of Japanese statesmen than the maintenance of peace with China.

General Grant then pointed out, that the thing which caused especial sorrow to China was that she believed Japan's course of action to have been adopted for the purpose of humiliating her. They regarded Loochoo, as a stepping-stone to Formosa—especially having regard to the Japanese expedition to Formosa in 1874: and he pointed out to the Japanese Ministers that these Loochoo Islands controlled China's trade with the Pacific—a point to which his attention had been drawn by the Viceroy of Tientsin, but which was not alluded to in the communication of the Chinese to the Japanese Government. The General also proceeded to point out (what is undoubtedly familiar to the minds of statesmen both in China and Japan), the grave importance to the two countries of an amicable settlement—that if war broke out the foreign powers would seize the opportunity to step in and settle it in their own way to the weakening of both China and Japan; and "your quarrels" he said "are their opportunity. Such a question as Loochoo offers a tempting opportunity for the interference of unfriendly diplomacy." With the quotation of the pregnant words with which this sentence concludes, we will close this résumé of a communication the interest of which to those concerned in the political questions of the Far East is not easily to be paralleled.

The following are the despatches published by the *New York Herald*:—

From the Chinese Envoys Ho and Chang to Mr. Terashima, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 7th October, 1878:—

"Loochoo is a group of small islands in the Chinese seas, whose extent is but limited and whose productions are but scanty, not worth coveting nor appropriating, lying solitary in mid-ocean, and yet existing as a country of itself, which ever since the time of Hungwu, of the Ming dynasty has been subject to China, receiving investiture and paying tribute and constituting one of China's foreign dependencies. But the internal government of the country has been always left open to Loochoo itself to administer. Our Ta Tsing dynasty compassionating it, on account of its small size, has treated it with more than ordinary kindness, and the Loochoosans on their parts have served us with more than ordinary respect. Loochoo, according to established regulations, sends tribute to China once every two years, and has never failed to do so. The regulations, ceremonies and like matters pertaining to this subject are recorded in the Ta Tsing Hui Tien, and in the regulations of the Boards of Ceremonies and in books written from time to time by those who have been sent as envoys to confer investiture, such as the Chung Shan Chuan Sin Luh, as well as in the Chung Shan Shi Lioh and the Kiu Yang Chi, written by natives of Loochoo, and also in the Lia-Kiu Chi, written by Japanese, in all of which they may be found clearly narrated. Moreover, Loochoo in the time of our Hien Tung entered into treaty relations with the United States of America, France and Holland, and in all those treaties Loochoo made use of the Chinese title of the reign, the calendar and the mode of writing. There is not a country in Europe or America that is ignorant of the fact that Loochoo is a country subject to our dynasty. Suddenly it has been reported that Japan has prohibited the payment of tribute by Loochoo to China. Our government hearing this cannot believe that a great country like Japan would disregard the obligations of friendly intercourse, oppress a small country, or be capable of an act so contrary to good faith, to justice, to the feelings of mankind and of reason. Having been sent as envoys to this post, and having resided here for some months, we have had opportunity to examine into all the circumstances. We have not neglected since our two countries have entered into a treaty for the maintenance of friendly relations to make it our earnest aim to cultivate feelings of peace and amity. Your honorable country is aware that in the first article of the treaty it is stipulated that the States belonging to our respective countries shall act toward each other with courtesy, and shall not encroach upon each other's territories and that the observance of this provision is equally obligatory upon both countries. Now, if you should treat Loochoo with insult and oppression and arbitrarily presume to change old established regulations how could you face my country and how could you face the countries that have treaty relations with Loochoo? Although Loochoo is a small country, the whole people, high and low, submit to us with their whole hearts, and it would be insupportably difficult for you to coerce them. At the present time, when all nations are on terms of intercourse, and the principles of propriety are deemed of the first importance, to set at naught treaty obligations for no good reason, and to crush a small country, is a course of procedure which, if looked upon in the light of men's feelings or of international law, will undoubtedly meet the disapprobation of all countries which hear of it. Having been sent as envoys to Japan, it

has been our desire to preserve amicable relations: and in two personal interviews on the subject, our views have been earnestly and repeatedly urged upon you. But lest we have failed to make ourselves intelligible on account of the difference of our respective languages, we address you this candid written communication, earnestly hoping that Japan will act toward Loochoo in accordance with what is right, so that the form and administration of its government may go on in the old established way, and that you will not suffer any hindrance to be interposed to its sending tribute to China, and that thus our amicable relations and neighborly intercourse may go on uninterruptedly, and that we may not give all other nations occasion for ridicule. Your Excellency administers the affairs of the Foreign Department with such distinguished ability and wisdom that looking at the matter in the light of men's feelings, good faith and justice, you will doubtless be able clearly to distinguish between what is straight and what is crooked, what is beneficial and what is hurtful. We, therefore, address this communication to Your Excellency, hoping for an immediate and candid reply."

From Mr. Terashima to the Chinese Envoys, dated 21 November, 1878:—

"Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes the following communication in reply:—I am in receipt of a letter which speaks of matters relating to the Loochoo Islands, all of which I have read and made myself acquainted with. Those islands, as I have already in two personal interviews with Your Excellencies earnestly and repeatedly informed you, have truly belonged to my country for several hundred years, and are now under the jurisdiction of our Home Department. Suddenly and unexpectedly I have now to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Your Excellencies, in which you speak of the fact that Japan at the present time prohibits the payment of tribute by Loochoo to China, and say that your honorable country, hearing this, 'cannot believe that a great country like Japan would disregard the obligations of friendly intercourse, oppress a small country, or be capable of an act so contrary to good faith, to justice, to the feelings of mankind and to reason, and speak of our 'treating Loochoo with oppression and insult, and arbitrarily presuming to change old established regulations,' and also of our 'setting at naught treaty obligations, crushing a small country' and the like. As your letter contains such expressions it would seem as if your country, without stopping to inquire into my government's reasons for issuing the prohibition referred to, abruptly gives utterance to such false statements and violent language. Is this the way 'to promote neighborly intercourse and to preserve amicable relations.' If it is really the case that your government has instructed you to use such language it appears evident that your government has no wish to preserve the relations of peace and amity between our two countries. I must, therefore, trouble Your Excellencies to convey these considerations to your government for me, and with that view I transmit this reply."

From the Chinese Envoys to Mr. Terashima, dated 29 November, 1879:—

"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's scholarly note in reply to ours, discussing the case of Loochoo, which we have read and made ourselves acquainted with. We have already, in two personal interviews with your Excellency, discussed the subject, and again and again urged our views upon your consideration. But, fearing that we may not have succeeded in conveying our meaning, we therefore prepare a written statement of the case, which is by no means expressed in words hastily uttered. Even in our former letter, not wishing to speak too bluntly, we made use of indirect expressions, and our sole desire in so doing was to give great weight to the maintenance of neighborly intercourse, and it was to our surprise when Your Excellency, on the contrary, took exceptions to the language employed. Our two countries having contracted a treaty for the cultivation of friendly relations, we who have had the honor of being sent to your honorable country as envoys also desire nothing else than to render stable our relations of peace and amity. If Your Excellency, thoroughly appreciating the mutual dependence of our respective countries, which may be compared to that of the jawbone to the teeth, will give your mind solely to conserve the best interests of both countries and to the maintenance of firm and enduring peace and amity, not only will your action be in accordance with our most earnest wishes, but our government will sincerely commend and avail themselves of it. Now, in the first article of the treaty for the cultivation of amicable relations it is provided that as regards territorial possessions of either country the two governments will treat each other with proper courtesy. During several years past written communications and envoys having again and again passed between us for your government to send to Loochoo the orders referred to, without the least intimation to us, is not, it is to be apprehended, the way to give weight to neighborly intercourse or to maintain friendly relations. In all intercourse between two countries it is indispensable that they treat each other with perfect justice and sincerity and that both parties should abstain from the use of disingenuous language in the communications that pass between them. Now, as appears from what Your Excellency says that your government 'has reasons' for what it has done, we trust that Your Excellency will thoroughly consider the matter in strict accordance with the feelings of mankind and the principles of justice and favor us with a reply. This is our hope. While making this special communication we take the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the blessings of the season."

From Mr. Terashima to the Chinese Envoys, dated 30 December, 1878:—

"With reference to the case of our Loochoo province, I have already replied in my letter dated November 21, 1878. As in your

letter there is contained nothing which was not contained in your despatch of the 7th October, 1878, which has already been answered, except what is said about thoroughly considering the matter in strict accordance with the feelings of mankind and the principles of justice, which has already been done, I have nothing further to offer in reply. In sending this special answer I take the opportunity to wish Your Excellencies the blessings of the season."

From the Chinese Envoys to Mr. Terashima, dated 26 February, 1879:—

"The Chinese envoys have just received a despatch from Prince Kung and the other Ministers of our office for the management of foreign affairs as follows:—"With reference to the case of Loochoo we had already received from Your Excellencies a letter stating that you had prepared and forwarded to the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs a despatch in which you set forth a true statement of what was justice, and in a reasonable spirit investigated the difficulties in the case, &c., as is on record. We are now again in the receipt of a letter from Your Excellencies stating that you had received a reply from the Department of Foreign Affairs, a copy of which you forward for our inspection, &c. Upon the receipt of this we have to say that Loochoo has been a country belonging to China from the time of the late Ming dynasty, and has for generations kept its fidelity as a foreign dependency and unfailingly came to present tribute. From the representation of their state and condition which is now made to us by the Loochoo Commissioners they appear deeply worthy of commiseration, and it is certainly incumbent upon us to extricate them from their embarrassment. Japan having contracted with China a treaty of commercial intercourse, and for the mutual promotion of peace and amity, with a due regard to what is in accordance with the feelings of mankind, as well as with the principles of reason, would not, we should think, go so far as to actually hinder and put a stop to the bringing of tribute to us by a country which belongs to us. Our hope is still that Your Excellencies will consult with the Department of Foreign Affairs, and urge a settlement of the question in such a way that the old status may be preserved, in order to preserve unbroken the intercourse between our two countries and to promote friendly relations. We therefore again write to Your Excellencies in order that you may duly take notice and act accordingly." The receipt of this makes it incumbent upon us, the envoys, to address a despatch to Your Excellency, hoping that by all means Your Excellency will, in a friendly spirit, deliberate with us and carry forward the settlement of the question. This is our urgent prayer."

From the Chinese Envoys, dated 12 March, 1879:—

"Yesterday we had the pleasure of calling upon you, and of deriving enjoyment from your learned instructions. Referring to what we have heard as to your honorable country detailing men to go to Loochoo, I explained most minutely and circumstantially the inexpediency of such a proceeding. Your Excellency's reply was, that 'when upon consultation a clear understanding had been arrived at in the case, the men could then be recalled.' We have thought over the matter again and again, and it appears to us that as we are now just in the midst of our consultation in relation to the settlement of this subject, in obedience to a despatch received from our Office of Foreign Affairs, a copy of which was forwarded to Your Excellency, it would be far more satisfactory that the men should not be sent at all at present, rather than that they should be recalled after we have permanently arranged matters. This is what I had the honor to say to Your Excellency, thoughtfully to weigh the course to be pursued, and we pray that after examination you will adopt our views."

From Mr. Terashima to the Chinese Envoys, dated 15th March, 1879:—

"I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of your honored letter. Referring to what you say on the subject of the Loochoo Islands I was favored with a copy of a despatch from the Chinese Office of Foreign Affairs, all of which I read and made myself acquainted with. Now the tenor of the despatch contains nothing in the way of a satisfactory reply to the expression of my sentiments contained in the answer which I had the honor to send you on the 21st of November, 1878. But as I have already, at a personal interview spoken to you in detail upon this subject, it is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said; and, further, as to the appointment by my government of men to go to the Loochoo Islands, although Your Excellencies say that you speak frankly your wishes that those persons should not go at the present time, &c., yet in reference to this, inasmuch as this step has been initiated for the peace and security of that land and people, it is really necessary that it should be carried out at an early date, so that it is not in my power to comply with your wishes. Having a few days since, had a personal interview with you, you will understand the particulars, and I therefore ask you to excuse me from omitting them and to give them due consideration."

From the Chinese Envoys to Mr. Terashima, dated 20th May, 1879:—

"The Peking government were evidently becoming impatient. On May 20, 1879, the Chinese envoys, spurred on by the Yamen, again addressed the Japanese Minister. "We are now," write the envoys, in receipt of a despatch from our Office of Foreign Affairs, in which it is asked, 'What reasons can your government possibly have to justify your abolishing the government of Loochoo and erecting it into a province.' From the time that our two countries entered into a treaty for the maintenance of amicable relations up to the present nothing has occurred in our intercourse contrary to harmony and friendship, so that our government is really unable to understand the action of your government in this matter, and has ordered us, the envoys, to write to Your Excellency and make

inquiry. Upon the receipt of this it becomes our duty to address a communication to Your Excellency and we earnestly and urgently hope and pray that we may be favored with Your Excellency's reply."

From Mr. Terashima to the Chinese Envoys, in reply to the above:—

"I am now, in receipt of your communication, dated May 20, 1879, in which you speak of the abolition of our Loochoo province and the erection of the Okinawa province in its place. That step was inaugurated by the Home Department of the Japanese government for reasons connected with its own convenience. In your letter dated October 7th, 1878, I found upon reading it that it contained language that cannot be tolerated, and on the 21st of November, the same year, I sent you a letter in reply to yours, requesting you to communicate this fact to the Chinese government, as is on record. Nevertheless, upon reading your letter of the 15th of March, 1879, I had that in reference to what I requested you to communicate in my previous reply there is nothing at all satisfactory. I beg to call your attention to this subject as being. I make this special and respectful reply."

From the Chinese Envoys to Mr. Terashima, dated June 10, 1879:—

"On the 27th of May we received a communication in which you state that the Home Department of our government, for reasons connected with its own convenience, abolished our Loochoo province, and erected its place the Okinawa province," all of which we have duly read and made ourselves acquainted with. Now, Loochoo is a country which, from several hundred years ago to the present time, has received investiture from and paid tribute to China, as is well known to every country under heaven. Now your communication abruptly makes use of the expressions, 'our Loochoo province,' and 'our Home Department.' We know not in what year and what month your country invested the dependency of Loochoo. Was it before you entered into the treaty with us, or was it subsequent to that time? With reference to all that is laid down upon the map of Japan it is allowable for you to use the expression, 'our Home Department,' but Loochoo lying solitary in the midst of the ocean, has from ancient times until now existed as a country by itself. Although it has received investiture from and paid tribute to China and constituted one of our foreign possessions, it has nevertheless been allowed to control its own governmental regulations and prohibitions. If its designation and its obligations are spoken of we say that it is a country subject and belonging to China. If its government be spoken of we say Loochoo really exists as a country by itself; so that the abrupt use, in your despatch to us of the term 'Home Department' is really inexplicable. Your Excellency, in a reply to a communication from us on a former occasion, stated your government had reasons for what it had done. Be so good, then, as to state what these reasons are, as we would like to publish them to the whole world. Further, in the communication received from you, you say that in our letter of October 7, 1878, we made use of discourteous language. In that despatch we used the words 'cannot believe that a great country like Japan is capable of such acts,' and also words, 'now if,' and again 'for no good reason,' all of which assumed that Japan had not done the acts specified—which was strictly treating Japan with great consideration. As there is nothing whatever wrong in the meaning conveyed by the Chinese text, and still, Your Excellency again and again takes exception to the language used, it seems as if Your Excellency had misapprehended the meaning of the text. But in reference to the affairs of Loochoo, our country ought to have heard from you. Our former despatch was in accordance with the mind of your government, and our government having now heard that Japan has abolished the government of Loochoo and created it into a province, has ordered me to address a communication to Your Excellency, requesting you to put a stop to these proceedings. Again, on May 10, 1879, our Office of Foreign Affairs, addressed a communication to the Japanese Envoy Shishido, ordering him to forward copy of it to Your Excellency, which you, we presume, have received. The Envoy Shishido stated that he had not been instructed by his government to discuss this case, so that Pekin is, therefore not a suitable place in which to consult and carry out arrangements for a settlement. We, the envoys, therefore, fervently hope that Your Excellency will give the settlement of this case, your most thorough consideration and will favor us with a reply. This is our most earnest prayer."

The following is the despatch referred to in the foregoing one, as having been sent by Prince Kung to Mr. Shishido, the Japanese Envoy at Pekin, dated May 10, 1879.

"The Prince Kung and Ministers of the Office of Foreign Affairs address the following despatch:—Loochoo is a country which for generations has received investiture from China, and for several hundred years up to the present time has used the Chinese calendar and paid tribute to China, as is known to all nations under heaven. Except so far as the receipt of tribute due is concerned China has left to Loochoo entirely the management of its own governmental regulations and prohibitions. The several nations which have treaties with China and Japan, and which have also exchanged treaties with Loochoo have by so doing given evidence that they all recognize Loochoo as a distinct nationality. Loochoo, although acknowledging submission to China, has also acknowledged submission to Japan. China has been aware of this. She has never found fault with Loochoo for so doing—thereby herself also recognizing Loochoo as a distinct nationality. As to the payment of tribute to China by Loochoo that is an affair that China does not consider of any importance. Now, what has Loochoo done to offend Japan that you suddenly abolish its government and make it a province? This is most assuredly inconsistent with the first article of the treaty for

the maintenance of amicable relations, which says, 'as regards the territorial possessions of either country the two governments shall treat each other with proper courtesy.' Moreover, Loochoo having been recognized by China and by the other countries as a distinct nationality, for Japan, without good reason, to destroy the national existence of the people and put a stop to their sacrifices is an act of disrespect on the part of Japan toward both China and the other countries. Loochoo being a small country and acknowledging submission to both of our countries, and being more intimately related and nearer to Japan, it behooved your country to guard and protect them in every possible way. But to abolish and destroy their national existence is a proceeding which will not add to the reputation of Japan, and will be contrary to what is held to be just and right by other nations. Since Your Excellency has been appointed by your government to come hither with the view to the maintenance of amicable relations, and inasmuch as the abolition of the government of Loochoo is something which greatly concerns the peace and amity of our two countries, we, the Prince and Ministers, consider what we have said above as a statement in the interests of the lasting perpetuation of unbroken peace and amity and of all concerned. Your Excellency should, therefore, address a communication to your government, requesting that an immediate stop may be put to the measures for abolishing the government of Loochoo, and that thus the relations of peace and amity between our two countries may be rendered more intimate, and the intentions of Your Excellency in coming hither for the maintenance of amicable relations may be thereby still more clearly manifested. We submit our humble views on this subject, trusting that Your Excellency will thoughtfully weigh and examine them, and take action accordingly. We, therefore, address you this necessary despatch."

This completes the diplomatic correspondence up to the time of General Grant's arrival in Japan, as published in the *New York Herald*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 7th October, 1879.

The British position at Shintarganlan, has been unsuccessfully attacked by independent tribes from the south.

(From the Hongkong Daily Press.)

Simla, 18th September.

The survivors of the escort state that the attack on the residency was not premeditated.

Communication between the Khyber Pass and Cabul is interrupted by the frontier tribes.

The advance is delayed on account of the difficulty of transport.

The strength of the Khyber and Kurram columns is 12,000 each.

Simla, 21st September.

The Afreedis and other Khyber Pass tribes have guaranteed the safety of their portions of the road to Cabul.

General Roberts' force will shortly advance.

London, 19th September.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram which states that the troops at Herat have mutinied and massacred the civil and military authorities.

Simla, 20th September.

The report of the outbreak of a mutiny at Herat is confirmed.

London, 19th September.

Advices from the Cape, dated 2nd instant, state that Cetewayo and a few followers, being in a most prostrate condition, surrendered without resistance. He was brought in to Ulundi, and thence to Greytown. His ultimate destination is at present unknown.

Sir Garnet Wolseley announced at a gathering of the Chiefs that Zululand is now to be divided into three provinces each under a white resident.

A new ministry has been formed under the presidency of Riaz Pacha.

Cetewayo has been sent to Capetown.

An Embassy from the Ameer has arrived at Ali Kheyl with pacific assurances.

Bombay, 25th September.

A Chinese Envoy has arrived at Livadia to sign the Treaty with Russia, after which he returns to China, leaving a permanent Embassy at St. Petersburg.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no wise responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR.—Allow me to call your attention to an error, which I noticed in your last weekly paper. In an article entitled "Japanese Merchants," you severally make mention of "KAEMPFER," the justly celebrated early Japan traveller and writer, as having been a Hollander and Dutch traveller, whereas almost everybody is aware that he was a *German*, both by name and birth, also was his far-famed work on Japan written in the *German* Language, and subsequently translated into Dutch, English and French. I may add, that Doctor A. Kaempfer was born in *Lemgo* (*Westphalia*). He died there in A.D. 1713, —which details you will find to be fully corroborated, on referring to any good Encyclopedia.

Kindly insert this for the information of your readers.

I enclose my card,

and am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. F.

Yokohama, 6th October 1879.

[We are much obliged to "O. F." for pointing out the error committed, which we acknowledge to have been a serious one. Two blacks cannot make a white, but it is some consolation to see that our mistake is not entirely singular, as the *London Morning Post* (in an article just reprinted by the *London and China Express*) speaks of KAEMPFER as that "good Dutch Missionary" which certainly caps our own error. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* tells us that, for some unknown reason, Kaempfer's great work has never been published in the original German; but was translated from the MS. into English and thence into French and German.—Ed. J.W.M.]

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2599, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 11TH DAY,
DO-YO-HI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer *Tanais* arrived from Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon, bringing the London mail of 22nd August and Marseilles dates two days later. The P. M. S. S. City of Peking arrived from Hongkong on Wednesday morning, and left for San Francisco to-day at noon. The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* left for Hongkong and England last Sunday afternoon and the M.M. steamer *Volga* for Hongkong on Thursday morning. The Shanghai and coast port steamers have arrived and departed on their usual days.

Sir Harry Parkes left to-day in the *City of Peking* for England and every resident in Japan will share in the regret that his sudden departure has been caused by telegraphic news of the serious illness, at home, of Lady Parkes. Mr. Kennedy will now represent British interests in Japan, in whose experienced hands we may be sure they will be well looked after. The Hon. J. A. Bingham U. S. Minister, will be Doyen of the diplomatic corps.

By the same steamer we have also to notice the departure of the Revd. Dr. Syle, who for many years has been one of the most respected and useful members of our own and the Tokio community.

The *Vega* left to-day for Kobe and Nagasaki, and after some short delay in the Philippine islands will continue her homeward

cruise, thus circumnavigating the newly proved *Island* known as Europe and Asia! Every one will wish "God speed" to Professor Nordenskjöld, Captain Palander and the officers and crew of the *Vega*, and equal fortune in warm latitudes to the honor they have gained in arctic ones. As one of the mementoes of his visit to Japan Professor Nordenskjöld takes with him a medal presented by the Tokio Geographical Society. On one side is the inscription

"Tokio, Japan,
"Society for Geographical Science.
"16th September, 1879."

and on the other:

"The *Vega* arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd September from a voyage through the ice sea, a feat now performed for the first time, and of the greatest importance for geographical science. We congratulate ourselves upon having the honor to receive the members of the expedition at dinner to-day, and, as a souvenir, we present this medal to the chief of the expedition, Professor Nordenskjöld."

The brig *Jumna*, which left here for Nagasaki on the 8th inst., returned to port this afternoon, having been in collision with the M. B. S. S. *Takasago Maru*. It seems that on the night following the brig's departure, about half-past nine, and when off Oshima, the lights of a steamer coming head on were seen. The *Jumna* kept on her course, and so did the steamer until close up when she tried to go to starboard, but the brig struck her bows on—just abaft the main chains on the port side—carrying away her own bowsprit and head gear and shattering her stem. The injury to the steamer consists in smashed boats, bulwarks, etc. The *Takasago Maru* was returning to this port from Kobe. She remained by until morning to render any assistance required and offered to tow the brig back to port, which offer was, however, declined. We suppose the damage claim will be readily adjusted.

The TOKIO GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY are displaying great energy in their publications, and we have now to acknowledge the receipt of their third volume of this year's transactions. We trust that this energy may continue, and that their present zeal in geographical science will not diminish or, from the want of more discoveries and more papers, suffer from premature exhaustion. The meeting now recorded took place on the 28th June, when thirty nine members, including the Chairman, H. I. H. Prince Kita Shira Kawa, were present. Two papers were read, the one being a "History of the Empire of China under the Yuen Dynasty" by Mr. Kitazawa Masayuki, and the other upon the "System of the examination of candidates for civil and military offices in China and of their promotion," by Mr. Ohara. The first contains a brief biography of Kian (Gengis Khan), the ancestor of the Yuen dynasty, and an account of his conquests. The second describes in elaborate detail the changes that have been made in the systems of 'examination' from the time of the Emperor Dshong until the present day and mentions that the principal subject given is the composition of poetry. Mr. Ohara remarks, however, that although preferment should only be awarded to those who pass these examinations successfully still, in point of fact, appointments and promotions are now generally made simply by the caprice of superior officers—much to the disgust of the public. Neither of these papers can be termed geographical contributions, but we think the Tokio Society have done wisely in extending the scope of their papers to other matters as, by this means, they will certainly succeed in getting a fuller supply of transactions that if confined to the one science the title they have adopted would lead us to expect. It may possibly be found advisable to change or add to the name of their association.

We are glad to see that our Dramatic Amateurs, after their long torpor, are again to the fore with a new musical burlesque "Ivanhoe." We hear that all the army of talent attached to the corps has put forth its entire strength in the preparation of the new piece—poet, scene-painter, director and composer of the music vying with each other to produce the most perfect *extravaganza* ever seen on the Yokohama boards. Mr. Keil has been engaged as accompanist; the theatre has been redecorated and its acoustics much improved. We may therefore expect a most successful opening night on the 17th, and would recommend our friends to secure their seats well in advance.

The Yokohama native piece-goods merchants have notified the foreign firms that, for the future, they will not take delivery of such goods as Cotton Yarn, Shirtings, Cloths, Blankets, Canvases, Carpets, Paper, etc. unless the original form of package is complete and uninjured. They state that a comparative injury is done to them by the present practice of hoops, cords and other packing being removed by the godown-keepers before delivering the goods, as the bulk of the package becomes thereby increased and the cost of transportation made heavier. A grievance we can readily imagine, and one it is difficult to think should so long have been submitted to; but the concluding argument of the native merchants against the practice does not appear to be one in which we should have expected them to be so interested, although it is one for which the home manufacturers will doubtless be thankful. The circular states that the custom of removing the hoops, etc. from the bales must "moreover have a bad influence on the name of the manufactories in foreign countries where the packages are made."

The fluctuations of *kiasatsu* during the past week have again been considerable, the highest point touched having been nineteen and the lowest twenty-four and three quarters per cent discount. These variations will make the continuation of our last week's diagram as erratic as its previous course and lead us to expect many further contortions before a level and steady line can be reached. For that interesting record of *satsu* fluctuations our thanks are due to Mr. E. J. Pereira, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from whose diagram our 'curve' was reduced by the kindness of Professor Mendenhall of Tokio, the able compiler of the Meteorological Reports which appear weekly in our columns.

Friday next, the 17th instant, is a general Japanese holiday when a religious service is performed by H. M. the Emperor for the souls of his Imperial ancestors, and the first fruits of the rice crops are offered to the gods.

A Notification was issued yesterday from the Finance Minister, stating that a Branch Office of the Osaka Mint has been established in Tokio, where bullion will be received for coinage. To-day's native papers only give a portion of the rules and conditions upon which bullion will be received in Tokio, so that we defer their publication until they are complete.

The first heat for the "Champion Pair Oars" was rowed on Thursday afternoon under very favorable circumstances of weather and water; the harbour, after its late boisterous behaviour, having settled down to 'mill-pond' calmness. The two crews consisted of:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Gaspar | 1. Towse |
| 2. Whitney | 2. Litchfield |
| Churchill, Cox. | Hall, Cox. |

A good start was effected about half past five o'clock, but after the first few strokes Whitney's boat drew ahead and rowing 38 to the others 36, he maintained a lead throughout the course, which was increased to at least six lengths at the finish. Time, 7 min. 49 seconds. Distance 1 mile. The winners showed some hurry at the start but soon settled down to good, steady and regular work, winning with ease and showing themselves to be a formidable pair. No. 1 of the losing boat hardly did justice to the full length of the stroke and was generally the first to quit the water with his oar, but even could this defect have been avoided, the result would hardly have been different.

The second heat was rowed this afternoon, in rather lumpy water, and without much scope for excitement to onlookers, as the previous winners had even easier work of it than in their first victory. Messrs. Walker and Wood were beaten by about six lengths, but the distance could have, evidently, been doubled had the winners desired to do so. Time 9 min. 24 sec. The American "pair" have taken their laurels easily so far, but a hard tussle will yet be necessary before they can claim the cups in the final heat, to be rowed on Regatta day.

Bad weather has been sadly against rowing during the past week, and but little practice has been possible. The "Club Fours" are in a very mixed condition, if not in perfect disorder, owing to frequent changes; and one crew, although it has a new 'stroke' and a new 'bow' is, we hear, not yet settled. The race between Tokio and Yokohama promises to be a very good one, and if weight and muscle can carry the

day the visitors have certainly the better prospects. The following are the names and weights of the two crews:—

Tokio Crew.		Yokohama Crew.	
1. Strange, 10st. 12lbs.	1. Gaspar 11st.	1. Gaspar 11st.	1. Gaspar 11st.
2. Trevethick, 14st.	2. Fraser, 11st. 10lbs.	2. Fraser, 11st. 10lbs.	2. Fraser, 11st. 10lbs.
3. Morris, 15st. 11lbs.	3. Hamilton, 12st. 8lbs.	3. Hamilton, 12st. 8lbs.	3. Hamilton, 12st. 8lbs.
Stroke. Whitney, 11st. 6lbs.	Stroke. Litchfield, 11st. 10lbs.	Stroke. Litchfield, 11st. 10lbs.	Stroke. Litchfield, 11st. 10lbs.
Cox. Kuchler, 9st. 12lbs.	Cox. Haselwood, 9st. 12lbs.	Cox. Haselwood, 9st. 12lbs.	Cox. Haselwood, 9st. 12lbs.

We notice in the *Indépendant de Saigon*, of the 16th ultimo, that a meeting was held there for the purpose of forming a Jockey Club. A committee was appointed and a general meeting of the members was to have taken place at an early date to consider the rules and regulations of the Club which were to be drawn up by the committee in the interim. Sixty-seven persons had promised to join the club which promises to be a great success, if the programme announced is carried out. The following issue of the same journal contains a notice of a floating dock entirely constructed at the arsenal at Saigon, and a report of the meeting of the town council to consider the question of lighting the settlement with gas. We observe that M. Pelegrin who erected the gas works both here and in Tokio and Hiogo, had submitted a proposal for the consideration of the council.

We have been favored with the following official account of the number of foreign employés at present in Japanese service, which will be found of interest:—

Nationality.	In Government Employ.	In Unofficial Employ.	Total.
English	158	118	276
American	48	72	120
French	34	9	43
German	34	9	43
Dutch	13	18	31
Austrian	6	5	11
Danish	—	12	12
Italian	3	1	4
Russian	2	—	2
Portuguese	2	1	3
Swiss	1	10	11
West Indian	1	—	1
Belgian	1	—	1
Manila	4	—	4
Chinese	9	52	61
Peruvian	—	1	1
	316	308	624

The second Hirlemann concert was given on the 9th, in the Gaiety Theatre, and we are glad to record a somewhat better attendance. The singing of Madame Hirlemann was again the feature of the evening, her fine voice, pure intonation and good method, giving genuine pleasure to the entire audience. The lady has evidently studied almost exclusively in the French school, that style suiting her much better than the German and even the Italian. Thus the gem of the evening was No. 7, the Bolero by V. Massé, which Madame Hirlemann literally sang *à ravir*; the Italian air was also thoroughly good, but the "Ombra leggiera" of Meyerbeer was scarcely satisfactory and would have been more effective with the original Italian words. As to the instrumental part, we were much disappointed with the opening number marked on the programme as "Sonata in F major, Op. 10, Beethoven." We are bound to say that we never heard this grand Master so cruelly murdered before. Wrong notes, false time, with a plentiful application of the loud pedal do not make a Beethoven sonata; and we fear M. Hirlemann must resign all claim to being considered a performer of classical music. From this exhibition one would almost infer that the proud Maestro (!) is not even entitled to write himself *pupil* of even the humblest Conservatoire in Europe. On the other hand the Rondo of Chopin (one of his earliest works), came within the performer's powers and was fairly played, while in de Konstzky's *caprice héroïque* "le réveil du lion," M. Hirlemann displayed a dexterity of digit and power of biceps that would have delighted the heart of the Chevalier himself; although he might very reasonably have objected to the improvisation introduced into the middle of the piece. The evening finished with some detached fragments from Verdi's *Travatore* and the audience dispersed with the melody of the *Misere* lingering in their ears. The final concert of the present series will be given on Monday, previous to the departure of M. and Madame Hirlemann for Shanghai.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* relates an incident of the kinsatsu scare in Osaka, which tends to shew that the Japanese are as competent as any other people to take advantage of an opportunity which either fortune, or the misfortune or stupidity of others, may afford them. An astute and enterprising individual named Hamamura Zenjirō, whose usual residence is Namba Mura, in Osaka, observed that there was an extraordinary demand for newspapers containing accounts of the Fujita affair. It was quite immaterial to Hamamura whether the newspaper reports were true or false, for his purpose it was sufficient that the demand existed, and acting in the true spirit of all monopolists, he purchased the whole of the remaining copies of Osaka journals published after the 15th September, which contained any reference to the counterfeit kinsatsu. Accurately judging that the unsophisticated country-people would present a more promising field for his operations than the more acute citizens, he started for a tour through the province of Kishiu, and as long as his stock of papers lasted, announced in stentorian tones, that he was selling "the only full, true and particular account, of the great event that had just taken place in Osaka; that the well-known Fujita Denzaburō and Nakano had imported from Germany, counterfeit kinsatsu to the value of 3,000,000 yen, and had spent it in organizing a conspiracy against the Government and an attack upon the local garrison." He also announced that "the plot was discovered the day previous to that fixed for the rising, and about five regiments of police had arrived from Tokio and arrested the conspirators." Under the stimulus derived from these announcements the newspapers went off rapidly at a profit of from 10 to 15 cents per copy and the enterprising Hamamura, found himself the fortunate possessor of a clear profit of about 80 yen on the transaction. While returning to Osaka, he noticed that everyone was anxious to get rid of two yen kinsatsu and a brilliant idea occurred to him, which he at once proceeded to carry into practice. He hastened to Osaka, borrowed 40 yen, added it to his capital of 80 yen, and changed the whole into kinsatsu of small denomination. He then went to the Province of Idzumi and gave out that he was the Manager of an Osaka Bank, and with all the authority due to his assumed position in the financial world announced, that there was no doubt whatever the government would confiscate all the counterfeit two yen kinsatsu in circulation. Hamamura also stated that the proprietor of the financial institution he represented, was a most benevolent individual, positively welling over with the milk of human kindness, and had empowered him to relieve, to some extent, the misery which this action of the authorities would entail upon the innocent inhabitants, by buying up a limited number of the two yen kinsatsu. "Of course," said Hamamura, "we have no desire to obtain these kinsatsu, but I am authorised to take a few at a discount!" Upon this, great competition arose amongst the ignorant farmers to take advantage of the generous offer, and the crafty representative of the imaginary bank succeeded in turning his 100 yen into 300 in the course of two days, after which he left amid the thanks and blessings of the recipients of his favours. A few days afterward, however, the authorities became acquainted with his proceedings, and although the police have been on the look-out for him, he has, up to the present, succeeded in evading their vigilance.

During the recent election for Mayor in San Francisco, party feeling was at its highest and one of the local journals attributes the quiet and orderly condition of affairs which nevertheless prevailed "to the free use of the pistol" during the days preceding the polling. The same journal adds, that the frequent use of the "pacifier" was injurious to the name and fame of the city but "it was felt during the election that heated discussions were unwise and dangerous, because no one knows that his antagonist is not armed and avoids discussions that may at any moment end in hot powder and cold lead."

A Country Solicitor, writing to the *London Times* recently, conveyed a warning to executors which may not be out of place in Japan. "I am convinced," writes the solicitor, "that the delivery of fictitious accounts to executors, in answer to the statutory notice to creditors and claimants has become a regular trade." He then narrates a case which came under his own observation and in which he assisted in the prosecution of a person charged with such an

offence. The man pleaded "guilty" in twenty-nine cases, and the success of the practice was shewn by twenty out of twenty-one accounts having been paid without dispute, and in some instances a second account had, (after payment of the first account sent in), been delivered with a letter of explanation and apology, and in several cases paid without demur. The particular fraud referred to, (that of a brewer) came to light through the fictitious account being sent in under the estate of a man well known to have been a strict testotaller of long standing. The claim for "beer supplied" excited suspicion under these circumstances; investigation disclosed the attempted imposition and resulted in the punishment of the man who sent it in.

One of the most cogent arguments used by the advocates of the divorce act when it was introduced in the English House of Commons was the facilities it would give to the poorer classes to divest themselves of unsatisfactory helpmates. The legislature seems to have gone a step further lately and whether intentionally or otherwise, provided a simple, speedy, and effectual method of procuring a judicial *separatio à mens et thoro, à vinculo matrimonii*. Take for example the following scene in the Lambeth Police Court, which is reported in *Vanity Fair*:—"A respectably-dressed man said he had a dreadful wife, and could not live with her.

MR. CHANCE. What can I do for you?

APPLICANT. I want a judicial separation.

MR. CHANCE. I have no power to help you in that respect.

APPLICANT. I thought you had that power under the new law.

MR. CHANCE. I have power where a man is convicted of an aggravated assault on his wife to grant separation.

APPLICANT. What am I to do, then?

MR. CHANCE. You must go to the Divorce Court.

The applicant then withdrew, 'very much disappointed'; but when he comes to think the matter over, he will, no doubt, grasp the worthy magistrate's meaning, and take very good care that the assault he commits upon his spouse shall be sufficiently aggravated to ensure him, after a few weeks of prison, peace for the remainder of his life."

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, August 16th, 1879.

When parliament is sitting, people wish for the prorogation, and when the latter arrives, the situation is felt to be so dull, that the reassembling of the Chambers is ardently longed for. There is not a minister worth his salt, but is at the present moment "drinking some water," to set right a deranged liver, and re-plate his stomach against the attacks of the cookery of the future. Ministers have forgotten their cares, and are either ruralising, or cutting gambols at the sea side. Every member of the governing classes is anxious to have his run: business is postponed—even in the case of guillotine work, till a more convenient season. Before now prisoners have been hanged, that jurymen might dine. Not the slightest importance is attached to the meetings of emperors, and the bellicose intentions of Italy are less interesting than the hunting down of Cetewayo. M. Naquet has had to suspend his stumping in favor of divorce, the most conjugally unhappy couples trying as a last resource for their miseries, the efficacy of our Indian summer. Even the Papal Encyclical, that urges us to pin all our philosophy on the *Summa Theologia* of St. Thomas Aquinas, having but one "Angelic Doctor," as the Chinese have but one Confucius, falls on inattentive ears. M. de Lesseps has retired under his tent, cursing the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America, as the opposition of their descendants to his Darien scheme has prevented the shares from being "warply taken up." Even *Père Duchêne*, an intermittent journal claiming a monopoly of foul language, has, under the influence of fine weather, declared it has left off sack and will live clean; it demands the "Scientific" republic—just like Messrs. Gambetta and Littré, and perhaps the Earl of Beaconsfield were he French. A wet day has prevented the out-break of a revolution; merry sunshine proves a successful calmanth—hence extremes meet. Indeed there are many pious persons with Jules Ferry and his clause No. 7, on the brain, that can now sleep as innocently as the just; and even the Jesuits do not believe Paul Bert intends to cut off their heads, as a comic journal represents him to be doing. We have entered apparently on the lotus eating stage of the republic; Prince Jérôme is as harmless as the Comte de Chambord, and both have set out on excursions, which cannot but fortify their beliefs, that France does not want to be saved by either of them.

Whether or not France be indifferent or irreligious—and a nation that is so rich, prosperous and contented, cannot resemble the Cities of the Plains, she is vowed to the Saints, and to none

more so than to the Virgin. "Mary" is the most popular in the whole calendar; her fête, the fifteenth of August, has just been held and honored. The Bonaparte appropriated and farmed this day for dynastic ends; but Bonapartism has disappeared like last year's snow, and St. Mary was never more popular. But who has not in their family a Mary to honor or to remember, for the living and dead of this name are alike called to mind on the Saint's anniversary? The flower markets of the city were inadequate to supply the demand for pots and bouquets, so the flagways had to be requisitioned. On the day in question, "Paris is really a city of flowers," and not only the poor, but the well-to-do, lay in a provision of these gifts, which have the merit to suit all purposes, while possessing the democratic character of being uniformly pleasing. It is a veritable "Decoration Day," for the com-teries, as the tributes to "Maries in Heaven," are numerous. For Maries living in the fifth story, or in the attic like Jenny l'Ouvrière, a fuchsia or a myosotis is the favorite; it looks big and tall, and these are advantages not to be despised for a small apartment, and slenderly furnished. It is at the Madeleine flower market, and the "Floral Magazines" in the vicinity, that the upper ten make their purchases, and where the triumphal and pyramidal bouquets are to be found, combining ingenuity of design, with diversity of colors. It is here also that the boulevard is supplied as well as the *salon*, for Mary Magdelen is remembered in camellias and yellow roses; the latter if crushed and drooping, are more expensive—and at the same time significant.

A free-thinking journal has no objection to the sweet name of Mary, save that it is "a relic of Christianity." It also appears the clergy do their best to keep that appellation fashionable: the journal hopes that a son patriotism will replace it by Franoia or Francine, just as the Russians have Yelva, and the Turks, Fatima. The language of flowers is considered when making a present, but not generally so. In the case of the absent, abstinence, not rosemary, is selected for remembrance; for the engaged, orange tree in flower; the same shrub in fruit, is sacred to mothers-in-law; a wall flower is the symbol of indifference, and fern of sincerity; moss signifies maternal love, and white mulberry, sagacity; the nenuphar means coldness. Roses are so vague, that following their color, they range from the love of the turtle, to the infidelity of the nightingale.

If it be difficult for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven, he has an uncommon number of agreeable advantages on earth, and just now at the sea side, where only a heavy purse can command a bed and pay for the toilettes of madame and the girls, for during the most extravagant days of the empire, costumes if less loud, were never more expensive than now. Proof that human nature is superior to political fluctuations. There is quite a rage for every one with the means building a tabernacle on some point of the coast of Normandy, and pock-marking the façade, with Rouen plates. The plan looks odd, suggests an artistic householder, and keeps away swallows. The architecture is alone bad, being a combination of Swiss chalet, a Norman mansion, a Chinese pagoda, and a pigeon house. For general enjoyment, Trouville is the best of all the Normandy watering places; Dieppe has degenerated into a city, and Deauville is a kind of Escorial, in an arid waste, sacred to blue blood for one-twelfth of the year. The vicinity boasts of nine blades of grass, being one more than last year; the stunted trees have a tendency still to grow downwards rather than upwards. The mansions are in lath and plaster, the gingerbread being highly gilt. In addition to the salt of the earth that seek a few week loneliness, Deauville is patronised by numerous shoddy foreigners, and queer characters. The newest thing in the matter of bathing, is not so much harlequin colored dipping costumes, as tents—the latter are pitched along the beach where the owner pleases; later, struck, folded like the Arabs, and all as silently steal away.

The Exhibition in the Palais de l'Industrie continues to be very attractive: there is a scientific character about the show, that makes it not only pleasing but instructive. The "voltaic pencil" has ceased to be a toy; it makes several copies instantaneously of a sketch or a plan, and electricity seizes our attention, not only from its mysterious powers, but their singular application. There is one case devoted to sea-cables, where the whole science of laying a cable is brought home in a clinical to the meanest capacity in ten minutes. The cutting and setting of precious stones are processes that ever draw, and prove that nature unadorned is not always the best. There is a manufacturer who works up sharks' skins into all the elegant multines in parvis hitherto monopolised by tortoise shell and mother of pearl; he explains the stages through which the skin passes to become an article of industry. The cabinet noir is a novelty; this is not the infamous bureau, wherein, under the second Empire, letters for private individuals were scientifically opened—and then closed; it is a room where sunlight is excluded, but by means of luminous glass dials, the interior is as bright as day. Knobs of balustrades made in this material, would do good service to people getting up stairs at the small hours, and a plate of it round a lock, would enable the hole to be found for a latch key—often a trying task even for philosophers.

In the Communal schools of Paris, the pupils of both sexes, come at eight in the morning and leave at four; they bring their déjeuner with them, a piece of bread with butter or lard, or a morsel of meat or a little fruit, and a bottle of diluted wine. This is passable in summer, but in winter, trying. Now the Municipal Council intend founding "school canteens," by means of which any pupil of the primary school can obtain for two sous, a bowl of soup, a portion of meat, and vegetables. The bread they must bring themselves. The mayoralties will supply the tickets—30 per month, for fr. 3, and the indigent would receive them gratuitously—but no difference in color, to indicate distinction. There are many parents in the city who cannot send their children to school, from inability to provide the no-day meal, and in one arrondissement of Paris, there are 20,000 children, insufficiently fed. It is all very well to improve the heads of the rising generation—provided their stomachs have first nothing to complain of.

The late visit of leading French *littérateurs* to London has contributed much to dispel many erroneous ideas relative to England, and to suggest some matters for adoption in France. The Polytechnic Institution for example, where science is made easy, by interludes of songs and vaudevilles will be imitated in Paris; a company is in course of formation to carry out the idea. Mr. Edmond About is remarkable for his anglo-mania, in his mode of life he is not un-English; he has for instance a family of seven children and his hospitality is of the olden time; his lady is an Alsatian and since the war, he has nailed up his mansion in Alsace, vowing neither to let or sell it, till—date hoped for rather than fixed. He is now wholly occupied with politics rather than literature, and his journal the "Nineteenth Century" brings him in fr. 100,000 a year. His power as a writer lies in the clearness of his style, and the original and logical manner in which he presents a subject. He is classed as the dauphin of Voltaire; he believes in no programme of religion, and his end is independent morality.

Alphonse Daudet has just given the first chapter of his new novel in the *Temps*.—"Kings in Exile," a Parisian story; it is a sample of the author's charming style and blemishes—the latter too much pad, excess of word painting. He has two models—Dickens and Zola. But he lacks the warmth and imagination of the first, and the strength of the second. He writes French beautifully—faultlessly; he cannot invent a story; he depicts scenes and describes characters, but the thread, the plot is very slender—hence, this want of action has caused his failure as a dramatist. He entered life as a junior secretary to the Duc de Morny, his duty being, to relate to the duke all the light gossip of the papers and the clubs. He was a royalist, but is now republican, and his old friends detest him. He attacked Gambetta for years, estimated him as a nullity—they are now fast friends.

The actress Mlle. Agar illustrates, that a vigorous consumption of cod-liver oil, can make a withered, dried up, parchment old maid, blooming and fresh—equal to a Jouvence bath. In Russia, divorce can be obtained, but the delinquent party or even both, cannot re-marry.—At Amboise, an ancient officer of Charles X. aged 80, has just gone through a hard day's work: he abjured protestantism at nine o'clock, was baptised at ten, and married to a lady aged 24, at eleven.—M. de Girardin says, that the soldier who mounts guard before the door of a bishop's palace, has the order "never let the poor ring." The parliament house of the Faroe islands, consists of a shed coated with tar and painted white inside; before commencing the members partake of sandwiches of black bread and dried mutton; then sing and dance, and afterwards proceed to the exercise of legislative functions.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The eighteenth meeting was held on the 24th September, 1879, at the Machigashiro, at 10.30 a.m.

President, the Governor of Kanagawa *ken*.

The subjects to be discussed were:—

- 1.—Report by the President of a correspondence between the Chinese Consul at this port and the Keuroi.
- 2.—Report of the Cemetery Committee and proposal of a new site for another foreign cemetery.
- 3.—Proposal of the President to request the officials of the Naimusho Laboratory at this town to attend the meetings of the Board.
- 4.—Communication by Dr. Georts of a letter of Messrs. G. Galy and Larrion requesting the Board to examine the Wyckoff tubes of the American pipe company, for the purposes of aqueducts, etc.
- 5.—*Résumés* of the minutes of 15th and 16th meetings.

1. The President states that the Governor had received an answer from the Chinese Consul upon the matter of the proposed house to house visitation by members of the Board. The Chinese Consul informed the Governor "that he had addressed his countrymen at this place to have cleanliness observed, and that the proof of its efficiency was that there had been no cases of cholera amongst the Chinese. As there were Chinese sanitary laws, which the Chinese must obey, the consul could

"not agree with the proposal of having an inspection made in the Chinese premises by members of the Board."

The President informed the meeting further that the Governor had answered this letter, by "stating that as it regarded here a matter of public health, which was not provided for in the treaties with foreign countries, or in any other manner, the Board of Health had considered it of great importance to make a house to house visitation throughout the whole town; whilst the Kencho also expressed his regret and astonishment that the Chinese Consul made objections against the carrying out of sanitary measures in a part of the town."

II. The Cemetery Committee handed over the report about the present foreign cemetery at Yokohama.

The President suggested that the committee should inspect and also report upon some proposed spot for a new cemetery.

Dr. Geerts proposed to have the latter report upon the new ground added to the first report upon the old cemetery, and to publish them afterwards together as a single one.

Accordingly it was resolved to complete the present report by that on the proposed site for a new cemetery, situated at a distance of 7 *cho* from the village of Kitagata, on the left side of the end of the rifle-range.

III. The President proposed to request the officials of the Government Laboratory at this town to attend the meetings of the Board and to give them also the opportunity of stating their views in sanitary matters.

Mr. Kawano seconded this proposal and Dr. Geerts also approved the same as being useful both for the officers themselves and for the Board. In England the local sanitary inspectors for instance were obliged to attend the meetings of the District Board of Health, even though not being members of that body.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

IV. Dr. Geerts handed over to the Board a letter of Messrs. Galy and Larrien, requesting the Board to examine the wooden Wyckoff tubes of the American pipe company, which tubes were now largely made in America for aqueducts, irrigation, etc.

The letter was accompanied by a sample of the pipe, a catalogue and further explanation of the same.

Dr. Geerts stated that the Wyckoff pipe is a combination of wood, iron and asphaltum, and seemed to be much superior to the ordinary wooden pipe, as to durability and strength.

The President proposed that a committee of this Board, consisting of Mr. Tsunagi, Dr. Geerts and one officer of the Kencho should make a trial of the tubes at the Kosaku-bun-kiyoku in Tokio, where the necessary apparatus for such experiments would be found, and that the date of making the experiment should be fixed afterward.—Carried.

Dr. Geerts proposed then that the four following points ought to be investigated:—

1.—Are the pipes watertight when combined, so that they do not allow salt or brackish water from the outside to mix by diffusion with the water inside the pipe?

2.—What is the pressure the pipes can resist, without the water coming through the joints or covering?

3.—Can they be made from Japanese materials, provided the necessary circular saw-machinery should be bought?

4.—Comparison of the cost of making these pipes here in Japan, with the cost of cast-iron tubes of the same size and diameter.

Resolved that these points shall be investigated, and that a letter shall be sent to Messrs. Galy and Larrien to inform them of the same.

V. The *résumés* of the minutes of the 15th and 16th meetings, held on the 12th and 17th September were read and adopted.

REPORT UPON THE FOREIGN CEMETERY AT YOKOHAMA, BY THE CEMETERY COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. *History*.—The foreign cemetery at Yokohama was commenced in the year 1858, when two foreigners were buried there. But at that time a regular cemetery did not exist. It was not until the year 1859, when three Russian officers were buried (26th August) and after the year 1860, when two Dutch captains found their graves there (26th February), that the place was considered as a regular burial place for foreigners. From this time up to the 10th July, 1870, the Kucho of Hommura was in charge of the cemetery, no foreign superintendent existed until the 11th July, 1870.

An inaccurate cemetery book, kept by the former Kucho of Hommura, is still at the Kencho, but its records were found to be incorrect, we abstain from quoting the numbers given in the same. The present cemetery register was commenced on the 11th July, 1870. Before that date no exact register was kept.

2. *Surface of the cemetery ground; number of persons buried in the cemetery from the beginning up to date (30th September, 1879).*—The quantity of ground in the cemetery is not known by the cemetery committee or the present superintendent, but the Kencho gives it as 3,271 *taubos*.

It is not possible to state the exact number of persons buried there since the commencement of the cemetery up to date, because many persons seem to have been buried without their names being registered, or without a stone or other mark being left at the grave. The present superintendent says that he—when digging a new

grave—sometimes finds old coffins at places where no mark or the slightest indication of a grave exists.

At present (30th Sept, 1879) there are in all 1,473 *visible* graves in the cemetery; out of the number there are 783 graves registered in the cemetery book. The remainder (690) of the graves must consequently date from before the 11th July, 1870, when no exact register was kept. Only about one third of the present visible graves have stone or iron monuments erected on the same. The other graves, without any stone or monument, cannot now be identified for the greater part. Dividing the total number of *taubos*, as stated by the Kencho, by the present number of visible graves, we find that the cemetery contains now *one* visible grave for every 3½ *taubos*.

Subtracting however the roads, gangways and other necessarily lost space, and estimating the surface of these altogether at about 1,535 *taubos*, we find that only 3,682 *taubos* are left, or about 2½ *taubos* for each grave.

3. *The median number of persons yearly buried in the foreign cemetery of Yokohama, during the last eight years (January 1871.—December 1878).*—We find that the average number of persons, buried during the last eight years (3rd Jan., 1871—24th Dec., 1878) in the foreign cemetery is 92 per year, or about 8 per month.

When we suppose that the same number will be buried in future years—which is probably an under estimation, as the foreign population and shipping in Yokohama augments—it follows that the number of persons buried will, after ten years, have been augmented by 920.

Although we do not wish to call the cemetery at the moment *overfilled*, still it is now already tolerably filled, and it will easily be seen that the cemetery must necessarily become over crowded after a very few years, for we observe that the cemetery does not only serve for the foreign residents at Yokohama and Tokio, but also for the large floating population on board ships, who arrive or are lying at this port.

4. *Situation of the foreign cemetery and distances from inhabited places.*—The situation of the present cemetery, near to the village of Hommura (Moto-machi) on the one side and near to the Bluff road on the other side, is such that an extension of the same after a few years will be impossible. As the ground cannot be extended, it follows that sooner or later another cemetery must be looked for.

The following are the distances between the surrounding dwellings and the nearest graves:

No. 99, Bluff, American naval hospital	... ..	57 mètres.
Accessory building of the American hospital	... ..	8 "
No. Bluff (house on the corner)	... ..	25 "
No. Bluff (newly built house)	... ..	28 "
No. 98, Bluff	... ..	30 "
No. 97, Bluff	... ..	45 "
No. 100, Bluff	... ..	30 "
The nearest house in Moto-machi (Hommura)	... ..	15 "
The nearest house on the road to Mr. Gérard's tile manu- factory	... ..	7 "
Mr. Gérard's tile manufactory	... ..	35 "
Middle Street in Hommura	... ..	10 "
Three wells of drinking water in Hommura are situated at a distance from the graves of	... ..	10-20 "

If we accept that the distance between a properly situated cemetery and inhabited places ought to be at least one kilometre, then we find that the present foreign cemetery does not only not fulfill this condition, but that it is as near as possible to densely populated parts of the town.

This immediate proximity of dwellings to the graves is the principal obstruction to the extension of the cemetery at a future date.

5. *Sanitary condition of the village of Hommura (Moto-machi).*—This is not satisfactory. Several causes co-operate to make this part of Yokohama an unhealthy place. During the present epidemic of cholera eight persons have been attacked by the disease in the immediate vicinity of the foreign cemetery, one person belonging to the cemetery itself. Although the crowding of the houses, the unclean habits of the people living there, the defective system of drainage, form causes of unhealthiness, still it is also probable that the proximity of the cemetery and the quality of the water of several wells in Moto-machi form other prominent causes. The graves being on the slope of the hill towards Moto-machi, it is clear that the water, by its underground passage, will infiltrate and run towards this place and mix with the original well water of Moto-machi.

From the wells in Moto-machi—have been found to contain water wholly unfit to drink and were not of very good quality. The danger of water-pollution becomes indeed a very great one, if the bodies of persons who die of *infectious diseases*, like cholera, typhus etc. The common people, being ignorant of the danger, use the water of the wells for drinking purposes, but we deem it our duty to object strongly on sanitary grounds against the burial of persons who have died from infectious diseases, in such a close neighbourhood of densely inhabited places.

6. *Choice of another ground for a new cemetery.*—The cemetery committee of the Board has inspected another site, at the request of the President. This new site is situated at a distance of 7 *cho* from the village of Kitagata, on the left side of the end of the rifle-range.

We found this place to consist of a hill with fine trees and a picturesque view towards the east and south-east.

The soil is dry and suitable for the purpose.

The distance from the settlement is just far enough as not to cause the cemetery to become a danger for the living and on the other side it is not too far away from the settlement to cause inconvenience in transport. If it should in after years become necessary to enlarge the new cemetery, there will be no difficulty whatever to extend the ground at this place in any direction.

A road for carriages can easily, and without great cost be made

along the left side of the rifle range, where at present merely a path exists.

It will be difficult to find another more suitable and picturesque spot for the cemetery; the only objection which perhaps could be made by some persons is that part of the road towards the new site runs parallel with the rifle range, and that it is objectionable to have shooting going on during a funeral procession. But in answer therefore to we state that shooting at the rifle range is generally done early in the morning and that burials in Yokohama usually take place in the afternoon. Besides, arrangements can easily be made so as to prevent shooting going on during a funeral procession.

7. *Proposed arrangement for a new cemetery.*—In advising the necessity of another more distant and less dangerous foreign cemetery in Yokohama, we beg to state also our views about an arrangement of the matter, although this subject is not a strictly sanitary, but merely an administrative one.

When it is decided to choose the above spot or another one for a second cemetery, then we propose that arrangements be made upon the following principles:

1.—It shall be forbidden to buy new graves at the old cemetery. Everyone not possessing already a grave at the old cemetery at the moment that the new cemetery comes into use shall be obliged to purchase a grave at the new cemetery.

2.—Members of the same family possessing, at the moment that the new cemetery shall come into use, graves at the old cemetery, shall be permitted to use henceforth their graves at the old cemetery and shall not be obliged to provide for another grave at the new cemetery, except in cases of persons dying of infectious diseases.

3.—All persons, who die from infectious diseases must be buried in the new cemetery.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the observations we beg to conclude:

1.—That the present foreign cemetery at Yokohama is situated far too near to inhabited places.

2.—That it is by this reason a constant danger to the health of the people living in its neighbourhood, which danger becomes as very serious one if persons who have died from infectious diseases are allowed to be buried there.

3.—That the present cemetery will, after a few years, become overfilled with graves, that extension of the ground will be found absolutely necessary.

4.—That a future extension of the present ground cannot take place, as it is on all sides surrounded by houses.

5.—That it is consequently desirable to provide for a second more distant and less dangerous burial place for foreigners.

6.—That the new site, on the hill at the left of the end of the rifle range, is in every way a very suitable and picturesque spot for a cemetery.

7.—That it seems unnecessary at present to compel those who are now in possession of a grave at the old cemetery, to use the new cemetery, unless in cases of infectious diseases.

8.—That henceforth no new graves shall be permitted at the old cemetery.

9.—That future details of arrangement and administration might be worked out and fixed upon in co-operation with the Board of Consuls.

Cemetery Committee of the District Board of Health at Yokohama.

(Signed)

A. J. C. GEERTS,
E. WHEELER,
T. T. NISOMIYA,

Yokohama, October 3rd, 1879,

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

NOTIFICATION No. 42.

It is hereby notified that as, ever since the revision of article 318 of the *Kaitai Ritsurui* (Amended Code), notified by Notification No. 86, in June 1876, torture to extract confession is not to be used, all laws and regulations relating thereto (torture) have been abrogated.

(Signed)

Sanjō Saueyoshi,
Prime Minister.

October 8th, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor, was present in the Senate on the 8th instant, while the debate was proceeding on the proposed new law regulating enlistment for the army. The general public was excluded from the Chamber during the debate.

Private meetings of the Ministers and Councillors of State will, according to the *Choya Shinbun*, be held in future three times a month.

Mr. Shotai, the ex-King of Looschoo, having been made a *kizakoku* (noble), became entitled to a pension from the Government, but as a law is in force making the commutation of pensions compulsory, the Council of State informed him on the 6th instant, that he will be allowed 200,000 yen in Government loan bonds, in lieu of an annual pension.

Mr. Kinashi, the 3rd Secretary of the Home Department, has received instructions to proceed to Looschoo by the steamer which leaves for Nafa shortly. He will be accompanied by three of the Looschooan officers of the former Han, who have lately been staying in Tokio. Mr. Kinashi's duty is to assist the Governor of the Ken, in endeavouring to conciliate the Looschooans and get them to conform to the rules and regulations issued by the Japanese Government, which they have hitherto generally neglected to do. Mr. Kinashi is well acquainted with the peculiarities of the islanders as he resided amongst them for a long time.

We have been informed that Mr. Yoshi, the Junior Vice-Minister for Public Works, will shortly make a tour of inspection and visit the mines in the districts of Kiyoto, Tsuruga, &c.

Decorations have hitherto only been awarded to such of the Government officials who belong to the *chokunin* and *sōnin*, but it is rumoured, that all the officers of lower grades who have served the Government ever since the Restoration will receive suitable rewards for their long service in the month of December next.

Mr. Chida, the Chief Secretary of the Tokio *Fu*, was presented on the 3rd instant, with one hundred *yen* by the Council of State, as a slight recognition of his many years faithful and diligent discharge of his duties.

The Chief Superintendent of Police, General Kawaji, was in such bad health when he landed from the French Mail steamer, that he had to be carried to the Railway Station in a litter.

Mr. Matsudaira Tarō, the Japanese Consul at Vladivostock, left for his post in the *Nagaya Maru* on the 8th instant.

A number of officers of the General Post Office in Tokio have been ordered to inspect the Branch Offices in the provinces.

Mr. Ikeda, the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, returned to Japan in the *Genkai Maru*, on the 9th instant.

Kiyoto has been considered an imperial city even since the permanent removal of the Mikado's residence to Tokio. As it has now been decided to proceed with the erection of the Palace in Tokio, it is thought that the removal of such portions of the old Palace at Kiyoto to Tokio, for use in the new building, would dispose of the claims of Kiyoto to be considered on a par with the present capital, and Messrs. Iwakura, Ito and Sugi are about to visit the old Palace to see what parts of it can most advantageously be brought to Tokio. At the same time they will visit Nara, and inspect whatever documents there are there, having reference to the removal of the capital in the reign of Kammu, about 1,100 years ago.

It has been decided that all the ancient shrines and temples whose owners cannot afford to keep them in repair, will be maintained at the expense of the Government, and that the shrines of the Tokugawa *Shōguns* in Nikko, and at Shiba and Ueno in Tokio, will also be maintained although they are comparatively modern structures. We think the authorities have acted very judiciously in ensuring the preservation of objects of such great interest not alone to the people of Japan, but to all residents and visitors.

According to a return published by the Home Department, the total number of shooting licenses issued in Japan, during the year ending 30th June 1878, was 35,885. The fees on these licenses came to 35,080 yen, paid by 34,880 people. For the same year, 251 licenses were issued to foreigners, who paid in license fees 2,510 yen.

Nichi Nichi Shinbun stated the other day that the services of all the foreign engine drivers on the Tokio-Yokohama railway were dispensed with at the end of last month, and that the railway engineers' agreements which will terminate next December would not be renewed. We are authorised to say that the statement is entirely without foundation, and may be added to the already extensive list of inaccuracies which have lately appeared in the native papers.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains a rumour respecting the *employés* in the Imperial Japanese Post Office which is, in all probability, as untrue as the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* story about the engine drivers.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that, "the Russian Minister, the Russian Admiral, and several other officers visited the Printing Bureau on the 6th instant. After being conducted over the various branches of the establishment by Mr. Tokuno, the

Director, the visitors were entertained at tiffin. Afterwards, the paper factory at Oji was inspected."

When in Nagasaki, General and Mrs. Grant each planted a tree of the species called *Hierugi* (*olea aquifolium*), in the public garden there. They did so at the request of Mr. Uchimi, the Governor, who wished some memento of their visit.

H.I.H. Prince Henry safely returned to Tokio, on the 5th instant, in a steam launch sent by the Naval Department, and was received at the Imperial Branch Palace at Shiba.

In accordance with the decision recently arrived at by the District Board of Health, the Governor of Kanagawa ken summoned all the members of the District Assemblies to Yokohama and pointed out to them the necessity of rebuilding all the latrines, etc. in their Districts.

His Excellency the Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is also President of the Central Board of Health, resigned the latter office on the 3rd instant, and His Excellency Sano, a member of the Senate, has been appointed in his stead.

A notification has been issued by the authorities, that in consequence of the steady decrease of cholera in Tokio, the local District Board of Health will be closed.

The Finance Department recently forwarded to Governor Hennessy various articles purchased by him during his visit to Japan and valued altogether at 6,000 *yen*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

When the Japanese man-of-war *Hoshu Kan* was lying off Fusan, the Korean Government requested permission for a number of their officers to be allowed to inspect the vessel. The Japanese Envoy at once granted the desired permission and a large party of officers belonging to the Korean army visited the vessel. The Koreans were entertained on board at dinner served in European style and, after ample justice was done to the repast, the visitors inspected the vessel thoroughly, being particularly interested in the engines and equipment. The Korean officers seemed quite alive to the necessity of having men-of-war and made many enquiries as to the cost of such ships and the expense of maintaining them.

The Hydrographical Bureau of the Naval Department, intend in future to issue a pamphlet occasionally containing all recent information interesting to navigators, which may be furnished to the Department by Japanese or Foreign men-of-war.

His Excellency Kuwamura, the Minister of the Navy visited the Russian man-of-war *Crayser*, on the 4th instant, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns.

The Japanese man-of-war *Hoshu Kan*, returned to Kobe from Korea, on the 3rd instant. She will come up to Yokohama in a few days.

Native papers state, that the steamer *Takau Maru*, which left Nagasaki on the 27th ultimo, for Gensan, the newly opened port in Korea, will return to Nagasaki after a stay in Gensan of about a week.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan*, which left Shinagawa a few days since, arrived at Mororan in Yezo, on the 3rd instant. The trip was made entirely under sail.

At the Autumn Regatta on the 16th instant, matches will take place between boats from the different men-of-war in harbour. We understand that boats from the Japanese men-of-war *Kongu* and *Nishin* will also compete.

The General-officers appointed to inspect the army will leave Tokio about the 15th instant and proceed to the several districts allotted to them.

The military college at Toyama, was inspected by the General appointed for the purpose, on the 7th and 8th instant.

The cadets of the Military College proceeded to the Narashino Plains on the 5th instant, and will remain there about six weeks for target practice and field exercise.

Two sample rifles have recently been made at the Government Arsenal in Koishikawa, after the pattern designed by Major Murata. These rifles proved so satisfactory, and such an improvement upon the weapon with which the Japanese army is at present armed, that a large number of them are to be manufactured without delay.

Lieut-General Toriwo, an attaché of the Military Staff Bureau, who has been absent from the office through indisposition since the month of January last, recently sent in his resignation,

but the Government notified to him two or three days ago that the resignation will not be accepted.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful exhibitors at the Competitive Exhibition of Tea, has been postponed to the 12th instant, on which day the general public will not be admitted to the exhibition. In the evening after the distribution of the prizes a dinner will be given to about 300 guests, native and foreign, and there will be a display of fire-works. On and after the 13th instant, the exhibition will be again opened daily from 9 a.m. to 430 p.m. The Tea Exhibition will close, on the 16th instant, and that for Silk and Cocoons will be opened subsequently.

The authorities of Iwate ken, intend to hold an exhibition of rice from all parts of Japan, in the month of November next. The object of the exhibition is to improve the culture of rice by exciting a spirit of emulation amongst the farmers.

It appears that there are only some 7,000 sheep at the farm at Shimosa, and very many less at the farms in Kanagawa and Kiyoto, and it has therefore been absolutely necessary to import the wool required for the factory in Tokio, from Australia. The authorities are anxious to prevent this as much as possible and have been endeavoring to find a locality suitable for sheep, so as to establish more farms. The island of Hachijō is said to be well adapted for the purpose, and a number of sheep are to be imported from Australia and placed on the island in charge of some of the students who have completed their studies at Shimosa.

Mr. Mayeda, who recently returned from Paris, brought with him thirty silver medals and forty-six certificates of merit which had been awarded to Japanese Exhibitors at the French Exhibition. These medals and certificates will be forwarded to the cities or prefectures in which the successful competitors reside, for public presentation to them. The gold medals arrived some time ago and have already been placed in the possession of the recipients.

The Colonization Commission have decided to send a large number of exhibits of fish, seaweed, etc., from Yezo to the exhibition of fish and fishing apparatus to be held in Berlin, next year.

A native Chamber of Commerce has, at last, been established in Nagasaki. The first meeting was held on the 1st instant.

Ishie Naaji, of Kojimacho, Tokio, lately invented (?) a method of writing letters or drawing pictures on five sheets of paper at once, and applied to the authorities on the 6th instant for a patent.

The Japanese have already established a marine insurance company and we now learn from the *Chiugai Bukka Shimbu*, that a number of the leading merchants in the capital have applied to the authorities for the permission necessary to enable them to form a life assurance society. The same paper expresses great satisfaction at so useful an institution being established by natives, and prophecies for it a most successful career.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbu*, says that the freight paid on goods shipped from Yokohama to other ports in the country amounts annually to about 10,000,000 *yen*, yet no insurance has ever been effected on these goods. The Yokohama native import merchants, with a view of protecting themselves, have now made arrangements with the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, to have their goods insured by that company at the following reduced rates:—

To	Ordinary Rates. Reduced Rates.	
	Yen.	Yen.
Niigata.....	9.10	6.00
Hakodate	5.80	4.30
Ishinomaki	4.70	3.20
Yokkaichi ..	3.00	1.40
Kobe	3.13	1.80

The Treasury sent a telegram to the branch office at Osaka on the 3rd instant, asking if many applications were made to exchange two yen kinsatsu, the reply received stated, that no applications had been made and that no counterfeit notes of any denomination had lately been paid in for taxes.

The following is the official return of Imports and Exports in all the open ports in Japan, during the month of August last, as prepared by the Customs Bureau of the Finance Department:—

Total Value of Imports,	Yen 2,606,181.027
" " " Exports,	2,482,483.159
Excess of Imports over Exports,	123,697.868
Total Custom's Revenue,	214,884.42
Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion,	970,104.832
Imports do. do.	320,760.32

Excess of Exports over Imports, 649,344.512
 The following is the shipping return for this port during the month of September last:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Japanese ships	85	82
Foreign "	19	19
	104	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fire which destroyed the prison at Yamagata on the 25th ultimo, was attended with a sad loss of life, and is said to have been the most fatal in its effects which ever occurred in that town. The conflagration was first discovered about 5 o'clock in the morning and the officers at once commenced releasing the prisoners, but the fire spread so rapidly that they were unable to liberate the whole of them and when the flames were finally extinguished, it was found that about thirty of the unfortunate prisoners had perished miserably in their cells. As the prison was surrounded by a high wall, the firemen could not succeed in getting into the burning place in time to avert so serious a disaster, which it is said they could easily have done if there had been free access to the prison. There were about eighty prisoners in the gaol when the fire broke out, twenty are still in custody, thirty bodies have been recovered and the remainder are supposed to have escaped in the confusion. A strong and apparently well founded suspicion exists, that the destruction of the prison was the act of an incendiary, as it broke out in the rear of the prison where no fire was allowed.

The Acting Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* was, on the 6th instant, fined ten yen at the Tokio *Saibansho*, for publishing a libel on Mr. Nishima, the Governor of Yamagata ken, respecting the manner in which he carried out his official duties.

The fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Nobles' Club in Tokio, was celebrated by the members in the Club house, on the 7th instant. All the *Kiwazoku* in the capital and the two Prime Ministers, were invited to attend the banquet given in honour of the occasion. As the 17th instant will be the third anniversary of the opening of the Nobles' School, (*Gaku-shin-in*), a banquet will be given to celebrate the event.

A severe storm passed over Hakodate on the 30th ultimo. It was thought at one time that the shipping in harbour would sustain much damage, but they escaped uninjured, while the mischief done to houses, fences, &c. was comparatively trivial.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that, the time of the departure and arrival of the trains in Yokohama and Shimbashi, will be altered on the 1st November. After that date, the first train in the morning will leave at 8 o'clock instead of 7.15 as at present.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio, reported during the week, is as follows:—

Date.	New Patients.	Deaths.
October 3rd	9	4
" 4th	7	3
" 5th	11	1
" 6th	6	3
" 7th	9	3
" 8th	5	3
" 9th	6	1
Total	53	18

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken, from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 10 October, 1879:—

Date.	New Patients.	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.
June 18th to }	2046	1428	482	156
Oct. 3rd	13	9	19	141
" 4th	10	6	—	145
" 5th	15	8	28	124
" 6th	10	16	18	100
" 7th	5	3	2	100
" 8th	—	3	2	95
" 9th	10	9	16	80
Total	2109	1482	567	

On the 9th instant, for the first time since the appearance of cholera in Kanagawa Ken, there were no new cases of the disease throughout the ken. The Statistics of the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, give the following returns for the whole country, up to the 6th instant:—patients, 151,206; deaths, 84,855; cured, 31,817; under treatment, 34,534; percentage of mortality 56.12.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 5th October, 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$7,809.13
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,188.87

Total \$8,998.

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$7,228.28
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,020.29

\$8,248.57

Miles Open 18.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY ON THE RIVER JORDAN.

(From a French Sketch.)

If a person wants to go from Jerusalem to the borders of Jordan, it is necessary for him to procure an escort of Arabs, whose chieftain receives a certain amount of money in return for his protection. Tourists often join together in a caravan and share the expense, and under these circumstances you may by accident meet with pleasant travelling companions. Thus it happened that, while I was exploring the hills of Judea, I met with an American family, who made me a proposal to join them on the above mentioned conditions. We had already for some days been examining the Holy City together. I accepted with pleasure.

Not to trespass upon privacy, I shall call this family by the name of Bromly which is not its right name. Mr. Bromly, his wife and his daughter Helena had in their suite an Egyptian dragoman and a courier, whom they had engaged at Malta. Mr. Bromly was one of those men, whom it is the fashion nowadays to hold up as a model for the American youth. He had made plenty of money, and considered everything in life from what it is conventional to call "the practical point of view." Twenty years' intimate association with her partner in this chase after dollars had made his wife a softened reflex of the husband. By one of those compensations, for which we are sometimes indebted to a bountiful nature, the daughter differed in every respect from her father and mother. She was gifted with a beauty, that appears to belong by right to all American ladies in the spring of life, and who had had the benefit of certain privileges of education and certain social advantages, which were unknown to her parents; this is the case in all young countries that have recently entered the path of progress. It is unnecessary to tell, that this young person's grace and varied accomplishments were the subject of a perpetual admiration on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Bromly; they worshipped her as the realisation of their most beautiful dream: to become rich had been the object of this double existence; Miss Helena was its delight. No wonder then, that she was somewhat spoiled; how could it in fact have been otherwise?

Early in the morning, at the hour when the first rays of Syria's sun gild the dome of Omar's mosque, we sallied forth from Saint Stephen's gate on the eastern side of Jerusalem, mounted on horseback, and followed by mules that carried the tents and baggage, under the escort of six Arabs. As we left the town and turned the Mount of Olives, Clarkson the courier, approached and put certain questions to me with regard to the safety of the roads and the journey generally, because he knew, that I had some experience in these matters. As long as our conversation lasted, his eyes turned toward Miss Bromly with an expression of solicitude, that struck me. I rode at the head of the caravan, by the side of this young lady. The ice had been quickly broken between us. Miss Helena had the freedom of manner and language, which are characteristic of the young ladies in her country; besides, I was her countryman, and the scenery, through which we passed, furnished abundant material for conversation. After luncheon, when reclining in the shade of the limestone blocks, that strew the steep slope of the mountain, we all looked on each other as old friends; three hours passed together under tent are at least equal to three weeks of ordinary intimacy. As we descended the natural staircase formed in the rock, Clarkson was despatched in advance to secure us a good camping ground, in the vicinity of Jordan. He seemed reluctant to leave us.

On our arrival at the river, Miss Bromly, who had brought a bathing dress with her, appeared before us dressed as if she had been at a fashionable watering place, and with the most natural air jumped into the water on the spot where John the Baptist is reported to have baptized the crowds that flocked to him from Jerusalem and Galilee. There was a strong current, and Mrs. Bromly showed some uneasiness when her daughter entered it. In the meantime, the courier remained on the bank in the attitude of an indifferent idler, but his eyes expressed something more than indifference, and I thought that I could read in them a resolve to jump in in case of danger. He strove to hide his too visible interest, when I came up to him. All this was suspicious. I continued to observe him. Why should a man in his rank of life feel such a particular interest for one of his travellers? I had a foreboding of an adventure, which excited my curiosity.

While we were thus standing, looking at the fair swimmer, who was playing in the water, I happened to remark to Mrs. Bromly that her daughter seemed to be happy and in good spirits. The maternal enthusiasm immediately burst forth. In ten minutes I knew the whole history of the young lady, many things even which I should never have dared to ask about. Helena was an angel; nevertheless she had, so it would appear, one day given way to that impulse, which alas! is the common lot of people of every age and in every clime, whether they be angels or devils. She had fallen in love—a mere child's fancy, the mother hastened to add—with a little penniless artist, whom the Bromlys had met at Paris. They had had some trouble to get that fancy out of her head, but at last they had succeeded, and now she even seemed to have forgotten it altogether.

"And what was the name of that audacious painter?"

"Bromly, Charles Bromly."

"A relation of yours?"

"Not at all—a mere similarity of name—a pure coincidence."

"Well, madame, I have a theory."

"And that is?"

"That there is a sort of predestination in these coincidences. We cannot help feeling a certain interest in people who bear the same name as ourselves.—And the painter? Did he take things as easy as your daughter?"

"No, he persisted for some time in his courtship, but by travelling, we got rid of him. Travel is a great resource, a great remedy."

Mrs. Bromly told me all this in not very refined language; she had never wasted her time on studying the niceties of her native tongue. While I was listening to her, the courier's eyes were with avidity fixed on the fair swimmer's radiant features; and I must not omit to state that the mere pleasure of exercising her strength and agility made Miss Helena look glorious; she did not even appear to be aware of that modest admirer's presence. But he!—Once more I was obliged to remark, that this fellow was strangely absorbed, that his physiognomy expressed I don't know what, but something that a courier is not allowed to feel for the lady who employs him, not even in our democratic country. The blood rushed violently to his swarthy cheeks and his eyes positively caressed the handsome face that showed itself above the water. I said to myself: "It is clear as daylight that the unhappy man has gone mad—that is evident—but the object of his madness suspects nothing—of course not!" Miss Helena's parents seemed to me to be as blind as she. I considered, whether I ought not to put them on their guard; but then I thought, that after all it was no business of mine. To meddle in other people's affairs is to get into trouble.—This consideration settled the matter, and I pointed out to Mr. Bromly a wren, that sat on a thorn-bush: "See there," I said, "the nightingale of the desert, singing in the branches of a tamarind tree on the river. I should like to know, whether it was warbling that same melody, when John the Baptist was standing in the water?"

"I don't care about those melodies," replied Mr. Bromly, "but I would like to know how much Herod the Great paid Cleopatra for an acre of ground in this country. I bet, it was not much."

"Why not? this soil was once fertile. The Knights of the Sepulchre, who were its proprietors, at one time, derived princely revenues from it."

"It does not look so," said Mr. Bromly; "nevertheless, with the aid of irrigation one might do something with it."

Our conversation was interrupted by a piercing cry from Mrs. Bromly. We turned quickly round, and we saw Miss Helena being carried away by the current. Already the courier was swimming with all his might to the rescue, which did not prevent me from throwing off my coat and jumping in in my turn; but before I could reach her, he had grasped her, and brought her back to the bank. I joined them while they were still in deep water, and assisted Clarkson in placing his precious burden in safety.

Miss Bromly had neither fainted, nor did she show any sign of weakness. Most likely she would have got through without any assistance, if she had had a little more time. "It was not worth your while to get wet," she said shaking herself like a

Newfoundlander, certainly the handsomest Newfoundlander I ever saw.

Clarkson had been much more frightened than she, but he soon recovered his self possession and an attitude that was becoming his position.

"This is a first rate courier," said papa Bromly. "I am going to give him a large *baksheesh*."

"Yes," said Miss Helena; "he is a brave fellow, and we must reward him."

I looked straight into her clear eyes, while she spoke, and I could discover nothing that her parents could not have seen themselves: simply a feeling of gratitude such as is felt towards a subordinate, who has rendered us a personal service.

In the meantime the courier had gone to change his clothes. When I shortly afterwards passed before his tent, I remembered a rather important order I had to give him, and I entered his tent suddenly. A surprising revelation was in store for me.

He was at that moment putting on a dry article of clothing, and although he made haste to arrange it on his body I had sufficient leisure to observe the difference between the color of his body and that of his face; to be brief, I saw a fair man's body attached to the head and hands of an Arab.

"It is useless to disguise yourself any longer," I boldly told him, "I know all."

"What?—What do you know?" He avoided looking me in the face.

"That you are not the same color from head to foot."

"Well, that is the effect of the sun, which you know in Egypt—"

I interrupted this poor falsehood: "You calumniate the sun; it has nothing to do with this phenomenon."

The impostor became confused; he did not insist, and when I said to him in a tone, that forbade an evasive answer:

"Speak, what does this masquerade mean?" he made a full and complete confession.

I had before me—the reader has already guessed it—that young Bohemian, of whom Mrs. Bromly had given me a far from flattering portrait. After his rejection, to which he could not resign himself, he had followed the family of Helena to Malta, where he, cleverly disguised, had introduced himself as a courier, in the manner, which we read of in novels, or see in comic operas. Mr. Bromly had given him the preference before others, "because he spoke English so well." Under his black curls he hid a blonde, closely-shorn head. Nobody had suspected him, not one, not even Miss Helena.

Thereupon I told him, that she apparently did not love him, because love was said to penetrate every disguise, to unmask every trick.

"Alas!" he replied; "I fear that you are right, and that the love is all on one side."

"Nevertheless,—at Paris she received me kindly, but that was all. She never told me that she loved me."

I felt pity for the poor lad in his grief.

"Look here," I said to him; "be reasonable. What is the use of all this?"

"All that I ask for is to live near her as long as possible."

He implored me not to betray him, and at last I promised him to keep silence at present, but I let him know that I reserved to myself the right to speak, whenever I thought that duty demanded it from me.

On the following day, we made an excursion for about an hour over the burning hot plain until we reached the Arab village El-Riha, built on the site of ancient Jericho. During the promenade, the courier repeatedly approached us to point out the road. We soon reached our goal, twenty or thirty mud-huts, thatched with straw, the whole enclosed within a fence of bush and stone. Of the famous "City of Palms" only a single tree remains, like the last rose of summer. It is in fact the only palm tree to be seen in this district.

"On the spot, where we stand, there were formerly splendid avenues, bordered with palaces, sycamores, palms," explained the courier. "There was likewise a large circus for gladiatorial combats. Herod lived at Jericho, after he had been compelled to leave Jerusalem. The theologians have discovered, that the last period of his life was poisoned by remorse; but most likely it was in reality a very pleasant life, according to Greek and Roman fashion."

"What a first-rate courier ours is!" Mr. Bromly repeated. "Those sterile plains, which now surround us," continued the courier, "were formerly rich gardens belonging to a woman, who was much beloved."

"Who was that?" interrupted Helena.

"Cleopatra, Miss! Mark Anthony made her a present of those gardens. He was also one of those, whose love was never sincerely returned! She did not love him, I am sure, as he loved her."

"Clarkson, you speak on that subject with a great deal of sensibility," Helena remarked in an ironical tone.

"How the deuce do you know all these things, Clarkson?" Mr. Bromly asked.

"Oh, Sir! one picks up here and there bits from the conversation of the tourists. In my profession I have plenty of op-

portunity to hear the talk of well-informed people and to learn from them."

"What is your opinion, Clarkson, of that trumpet, which made the walls of Jericho tumble down?" asked Mr. Bromly.

"It must have been a large trumpet, and it must have required a great deal of wind to blow it with effect," ingeniously answered the pseudo-courier.

"I have an idea that Clarkson is not quite orthodox," Helena observed.

"I beg your pardon, Miss, I am orthodox on one point."

"And that is, if you please?"

"With your permission, I shall tell it at another time."

"Oh! if it is a secret, we don't ask for your confidential communications."

"It is also my intention to make them to you alone Miss!"

"Clarkson, you are taking advantage of my kindness, allow me to tell you, as you seem to ignore it, that a lady cannot feel any interest in the secrets of a——— in short, know once for all, Clarkson, that a courier is nothing but a courier, nothing else."

The poor devil, thus put in his proper place, kept humbly silent, at the same moment a crowd of men, women and children issued from among the stones and the bush, and held out their hands begging for *baksheesh*. We threw them some small Turkish coins before we rode off. Miss Bromly doubtless regretted her harshness, for when we returned, she asked the courier to ride by her side and keep an open parasol over her head. He obeyed without being asked twice, and during our return journey he was so proud and happy, that I could not forbear laughing at him.

When we had returned from El-Riha, I was walking along the river Jordan with Miss Bromly, while dinner was making ready. She amused herself with breaking off small twigs, which she threw into the current, and our conversation turned on Paris. At last I asked her if she had ever known a young painter, who by a curious coincidence bore her name, Bromly.

"Which Bromly?" she said, without moving a feature.

"Charles Bromly, an American."

"Charles Bromly?" as if she were trying to remember, "oh! yes, I know, he lived in the *Quartier Latin*, did he not?"

"I believe, yes."

"Certainly, I did know him."

"And what was your opinion of him?"

"He was amiable—and a nice young man. How dirty that water is! I wonder if it is never more limpid."

Her physiognomy wore the calm of innocence. I could not forbear from thinking, that the loving courier must have been under a strange illusion.

"No," I replied, "it is always more or less dirty! Tell me, don't you regret something you left behind in Paris?"

"Regret! I believe you! Not one thing, but half-a-dozen things at least," she replied with animation. "First, there was my tailor. It was with anguish that I parted from him. And then my milliner, another sorrow; the Opera, that makes three, I so loved the *Théâtre Français*, four, and the *Bois de Boulogne*, now! five. Let me see what was my sixth grief. I have it. Those delicious little dinners at the time when we lived at the *Champs Elysées*."

As we returned to the tent, I risked a still more indiscreet question.

"Then your heart does not call you back to Paris?"

"Why not? Did you not hear what I said? I just told you, since you appeared so desirous to know, that my heart calls me back to half-a-dozen different places. Do you smell that pillow? Doesn't it smell good?"

The dragoman came to tell us that dinner was waiting for us, and we went to sit down at table. The dragoman and the cook were waiting upon us; the courier came in under pretext of lending them a hand. He occupied himself especially with Miss Helena, changing her plate and offering her very dish with a zeal, that seemed to annoy her: "Too much zeal," she suddenly said to him.

He took no notice of the rebuff, but continued to offer her this and that, until she again sharply addressed him: "Clarkson," she said, "you are a good courier, but you are too officious. Moderate your zeal. I believe, that you are under the impression, that you yesterday saved my life in the Jordan, and it appears that I, in consequence, am to pass the rest of my days under your special protection! If you have got such an idea into your head, you had better give it up at once. You did no save me at all, because I am a good swimmer and could easily have gained the bank. And now, we have no further need of your services to-night."

Poor Clarkson bit his lips, bowed and left the tent. As soon as he had gone, Mr. and Mrs. Bromly reproached their daughter for having taken a dislike to the courier, and treating him too severely. These remarks were not wasted, for half an hour afterwards when the ladies were resting and the men were smoking before the tent, Miss Helena, seeing the courier in the distance, called him and offered him a cigar from her father's cigar case. He received it hesitatingly, still smarting under the humiliation she had inflicted upon him, but at the same time happy at this unforeseen turn. The cigar was a peace-

offering after the hostilities at the dinner. Fearing probably a new fit of ill-humor, he almost immediately went away, and his apprehension was not ill-founded, for in the course of the evening, she asked him, for I don't remember now, what service it was which again put him back in the rank of a domestic servant: this was enough to destroy the good effect of the *calumet*. When I entered my tent, I found there the unfortunate Clarkson, who was beside himself with chagrin and was waiting for me.

"It is the life of a dog, that I am leading," he said in anger

"No. ——— not even a dog is so ill-used."

"You have yourself chosen that destiny," I told him, "and whenever it pleases you to do so, you can give it up."

"At Paris, she was not so: did not ten times a day blow hot and cold without reason"

"As you are mentioning Paris," I said, "let me ask you seriously whether you are sure not to have been deceived by your own imagination, which perhaps gave to relations where love had nothing to do, a color."

He interrupted me: "Our intimacy was real I seemed not to displease her. All the appearances were such as to encourage me. I can say nothing further, but you understand, sir, that a man of honor does not exaggerate in a matter so delicate."

"Nevertheless, when I spoke of you this very day, she showed a strange indifference. At first she scarcely remembered your name."

"Oh! she is very deep! you don't know her. She must have wanted to put you off the scent."

"But you don't go so far as to believe that she suspects your disguise?"

"As for that, no!"

The same evening, the Arabs came from El-Riha to offer us a *fantasia*. The nasal voices of these swarthy people, mixed with the tones of a string-instrument of the most primitive construction, accompanied dances in a rhythm that is familiar to the ears of all travellers in the East. There was the *almeh* dance, which the majority of our readers know at least from description: undulations of the body, which remains almost on the same spot, graceful movements with the arms and with a waving scarf. The Syrian moon flooded the camp with a light that is unknown to the western world, and we were talking together with more than usual familiarity and animation. The subject of the conversation was the variety of types in the different people, and the ideas, which each of them forms of beauty.

"I think," said I to Miss Bromly, "that you have your own opinion of what constitutes male beauty? What kind of a man pleases you best?"

"I have no objection to tell you. A dark-haired man, thin and of a little more than middle height."

Now, Charles Bromly *alias* Clarkson was, as I believe I have told you already, fair, strongly built and tall.

"I should like," she added, "that he had a positive turn of mind, capable of comprehending the practical side of things. Heaven save me from those impassioned people, who devote themselves to an art, an airy idea, and afterwards speak of nothing else! Oh! my type has nothing in common with a poet, a musician or a painter, least of all with a painter. A painter's uncertain character is decidedly one of those most repugnant to my taste."

A shadow of pain passed over the features of the courier, who was listening. Mr. Bromly congratulated his daughter: she was capable of appreciating what he called "a square man." According to Mr. Bromly, a square man was an epitome of all the qualities that make a good husband. As for Mrs. Bromly, if she had presumed to express an opinion, she would probably have pointed to her husband as the square man, the model husband.

The following days, Helena was continuously scolding, humiliating and snubbing the courier, so much so that her parents at last told her, that they would no longer stand to be witnesses of such conduct, and ordered her to treat that excellent servant in a manner more worthy of him and of herself.

"But what do you want me to do?" asked the wilful child.

"Be kind to him, that is what we want."

"If that be the case, I shall obey," she said.—The courier was not far off: "Please come nearer, Clarkson," Miss Helena continued, "I wish to speak to you before my father and mother."

The astonished young man made some steps forward.

"They have ordered me to atone for my injustice, my cruelty towards you, and I think they are right."

Clarkson stammered some confused words, which she did not heed.

"My parents think," she continued, "that I detest you, but I intend to show them that they are mistaken. On the contrary, you please me very much, and to speak frankly, I love you."

"You are going too far in the opposite direction," Mr. Bromly grumbled.

"There is a middle-way in all things, Helena," added the mother; "propriety."

"You must unsay that bad joke, my daughter," said the father; "otherwise Clarkson may take advantage of it."

"Let him! That is just what I want."

"What! You don't propose to fall in love with a courier, I hope?" Mr. Bromly thundered, beside himself.

"No, father! certainly not."

"Why then do you tell this lad, that you love him?"

"Clarkson is not a courier."

"What is he then?"

"You shall see."

Turning to the pseudo Clarkson:

"Allow me," she said, "a few small liberties."

Saying this, she with her finger-ends delicately lifted up his black wig, while he was looking on in mute stupefaction. Then she turned to her parents:

"There you see," she said, "that there is something else than a courier under the mask."

"Then you knew who I was?" asked the young man delighted.

"From the first day, at Malta."

"Then my comedy acknowledges the superiority of yours, Helena!"

"Oh! I think that the courier has played his part very well, when one considers what a whimsical mistress he had."

Superfluous to tell, that the parents made angry protests; they declared that they should never allow such a man even so much as to speak to their daughter. They accused him of having perfidiously introduced himself among them with the intention of seducing Helena. Especially was papa Bromly foaming with rage, and the subject of this formidable opposition appeared for a moment to lose all hope.

"Let the storm pass."—Such was the judicious advice of the young lady.

If they had imitated worthy La Fontaine's proud oak, the storm might certainly have thrown them down; but they followed the example of the reed, and that saved them.

The father declared, that he had already chosen a rich and well-established man for Helena, who would secure her a comfortable life.

In answer she picked up a Sodom apple, that had fallen from a neighbouring tree, and said:

"That comfortable life, that you promise me, father! would be like this apple: outside brilliant, inside ashes and bitterness."

That same evening, while they were journeying through the valley of Mar-Saba, and the setting sun threw its rays on the hills of Judea, making the summits of the Moabite mountains shine gloriously, peace was made, and the parents were half reconciled with the young painter. The two lovers knew how to take advantage of this calm, and I have reason to think, that the journey on the Jordan was to them only the first stage of another long and happy journey through life.

LAW REPORT.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 6th October, 1879.

Messrs. H. P. LILLIBRIDGE and F. E. FOSTER, Assessors.

EMIL WIEGAND vs. WM. COPELAND.

(Continued from 3rd October.)

Mr. Denison said Dr. Geerts was present and he would like to call him.

Mr. Kirkwood said that as he understood that Dr. Geerts objected to being cross-examined, he must object to his evidence.

His Honour said that a great many foreigners here who read reports of trials and examinations in England and America were under the impression that cross-examinations were merely to try and get the witness to contradict himself and Dr. Geerts was under this impression, but he trusted the counsel would bear this in mind.

Dr. Geerts said he had merely come to swear to the correctness of his report and he objected to being cross-examined by counsel.

His Honour said that if counsel would tell him what they wished to ask he would put the question to Dr. Geerts. His Honour assured Dr. Geerts that no one had any wish to question him except to illicit information.

Dr. Geerts consented to this and being sworn said:—I am a professor of chemistry. At the request of Mr. Denison I analyzed the contents of a sealed bottle which he sent me, said to have been used in the Spring Valley Brewery. (Bottle produced exhibit U). This is the same bottle. I personally examined a portion of the contents. The liquid that remains in the bottle is a portion of the original contents when it was presented to me. If necessary this remaining in the bottle can be analysed.

By the Court. After examination did you commit to writing your views?

Witness:—They are embodied in my report (Paper tendered). This is my report.

Mr. Kirkwood objected on the ground that no report of an expert can be put in, only his evidence can be taken.

Witness:—This report is a simple statement that the solution is bisulphide of calcium with a little sulphate of calcium in it, also a little impurities of iron and chlorine.

Mr. Kirkwood observed that as the use of this solution was a

secret in brewing, he thought that the witness' examination ought to be conducted in private.

His Honour said he thought it was to the interest of his client that it be in public, but if necessary the reporters would no doubt not take down the evidence.

Witness:—I think that this liquid in the degree of concentration in which it is found in this bottle, is deleterious to health if taken internally. As soon as air comes in contact with this liquid, sulphurous acid gas is evolved. This gas if inhaled produces cramp of the vocal chord and afterwards if the vocal chord gets lamed and if inhaled in certain quantities it would be poisonous for the blood. Taken into the stomach it would produce irritation and form a real poison. The quantity necessary to produce a deleterious effect depends on the condition of the stomach.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood through the Court.)

Was the bottle full when you received it?

Witness:—I do not remember whether it was exactly full or not.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Had you the bottle in your own custody?

Witness:—Yes, it was kept in my own room in a special place locked up.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What is bisulphide of lime?

Witness:—If I am to give chemical lectures I may be kept here two years. Bisulphide of lime is bisulphide of lime, the same as bread is bread.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Would it have the effect of arresting the fermentation of beer?

Witness:—Yes it would in a certain concentration and in certain quantities.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Take a nine gallon keg of beer—what effect would it have on it?

Witness:—I am not a practical brewer and therefore cannot say. By the Court.—Can you not give your idea of its effect?

Witness:—The quantity to be put into a nine gallon keg of beer depends on so many circumstances, for instance strength of the beer, the stage of fermentation, temperature, &c. that I am unable to give an answer from memory. It is a disinfectant and deodorizer and anti-putrescent.

Mr. Kirkwood:—When bisulphide of lime is put into beer what is the chemical change?

Witness:—This liquid when it comes in contact with air will become sulphate of lime after a time by the absorption of oxygen.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Do you know whether this sulphide of lime is largely used in the manufacture of sugar?

Witness:—It is not used as far as I know in Holland.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The arrest of fermentation is caused by sulphurous acid gas. Does the Doctor know whether or not sulphurous acid gas is used in wine manufacture?

Witness:—It is used to drive the air out of claret casks. Sulphur is burned in the casks and after the wine is put in, it absorbs a certain amount of the sulphurous acid left in the cask and a certain vacuum is produced.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Is not bisulphide of lime used in wine to arrest fermentation?

Witness:—I do not know, but I do not believe it is.

Mr. Kirkwood:—This bisulphide of lime put into ordinary beer, would it soon combine with the oxygen in the beer and form sulphate of lime?

Witness:—Yes, but not immediately. Sulphurous acid has quite an affinity for oxygen as I have stated. The alcohol in beer is oxidized by fermentation and this causes acidulation of the beer by the formation of acetic acid. Fermentation cannot take place without the presence of oxygen and ferment. This article if put into beer will afterwards become decomposed and after some time will lose its smell and taste.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Is not this liquid useful for cleaning casks?

Witness:—By cleaning casks with it and afterwards washing with water it would be tolerably good.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Would sulphate of lime have any injurious effect?

Witness:—It would entirely depend on the stomach and the quantity. I would not myself drink it.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Have you analysed English beer and if so how much lime is there in it?

Witness:—I have analyzed it, but not for the quantity of lime. Water is hard from the presence of carbonate or sulphate of lime. I have analyzed the waters of Yokohama; those on the Bluff are very soft and in the swamp very hard.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If two ounces of this mixture were put into nine gallons of beer and allowed to remain, what effect would it produce?

Witness:—That would produce in 1,000 pints of the beer, 0.11824 of solid bi-sulphide of lime. When the change takes place there would be a slight increase in the quantity of sulphate of lime. The same quantity put into Bluff water would make it very hard.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Is it not the custom for English brewers to use hard water?

Witness:—Yes. I believe they prefer water containing some lime. Water containing lime is injurious to health and has been found in Paris to produce gout, therefore they procure other water there for drinking.

In reply to Mr. Denison.

The Spring Valley brewery is on the Bluff and the water there is soft.

Mr. Denison recalled Koidi Shoji: Mr. Kirkwood objected; objection overruled.

Mr. Denison:—Was not this stuff put in the malt in the mash tubs?

Witness:—No. It was only used for washing the tubs.

Mr. Denison:—You said that the first time you saw this medicine put in the beer, Mr. Wiegand was present, was he ever present after?

Witness:—I only saw him present once, and afterwards I was always present when Mr. Copeland put the medicine in the beer.

Cross-examined:—Have you talked with any one about what you should say here to-day?

Witness.—No.

Akai Shokichi, cautioned, said:—I was formerly in Mr. Wiegand's employ in his Brewery at No. 46 Bluff for six months and I then went to No. 68.

Mr. H. W. Denison, sworn said:—I received this bottle (exhibit U) from Mr. Wiegand, which I sealed with a seal with H. W. D. over the cork and sent it to Dr. Geerts with a request to analyze it and he returned it in its present condition, with a written report. When first sent to him this bottle contained about as much more as now remains in it.

By Mr. Kirkwood:—I have received other bottles from Mr. Wiegand and from the firm, but they are all beer.

Mr. Denison, before making his summary of the evidence, read the deeds of partnership and mortgage: he then made his review of the evidence. So much had been said about the books and accounts that he would make that his starting point. At the formation of the partnership, the plaintiff had put into the business stock to the value of \$2,421.65 for which he had only received credit for one half. He had been credited with \$1,210.82 it was true but at the same time he had been charged with the half of the capital, \$15,000 and whichever way it was viewed, one thing was certain, that his client had only received credit for \$1,210.82, and the mortgage had been given for \$13,789.18 instead of for \$12,478.36. Although the plaintiff's evidence in reference to this mortgage was not as concise as it ought to be, still it was sufficiently clear that he had signed it not knowing what it was at the time. This was a strong argument for invalidating and annulling such a document, but another equally strong one was, that at the time of its execution plaintiff had no title to the property so mortgaged. The balance sheets show an overcharge of \$200, on the interest account alone. The plaintiff admits that he signed balance sheets, but it is clearly shown that the ones he did sign, did not contain these items of interest. The clear profit made by defendant in assuming Bernson's loss, and charging interest on improvements in the way he has, is plainly \$1,300. No wonder he was anxious to assume this loss, with such a result, and no doubt that the proposition he had previously submitted to the plaintiff to open agencies at the different treaty ports, was prompted by the same motive. All these charges of interest are clearly contrary to the terms of the partnership. The loan to Clausen is also contrary to its terms. The purchase of the barley without the consent of plaintiff, enough to last six months, is the act of a shrewd man, who expecting that the partnership would be dissolved was anxious to secure himself beforehand. The private chits of defendant amounting to \$140 had been charged against the firm while the profits for the whole year barely reached \$3,000. Mortgage, chits, interest, all these worked one way, and that against the plaintiff. This case ought never to have appeared in Court at all, and if his client and himself had had their way it never would have appeared. The counsel concluded by saying that he thought he had proven sufficient to have the prayer of the petition granted.

Mr. Kirkwood said that it was not his intention to make any lengthy remarks before he had produced his evidence but he would briefly state what he hoped to clearly establish by that evidence. In reference to this deed of mortgage he would be able to prove Mr. Wiegand's connection with it and knowledge of it from the first, by Mr. Copeland, Mr. Hall and other witnesses. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Hall wrote a letter to Mr. Wiegand, for Mr. Copeland, in which the letter offered him terms of partnership, and this letter Mr. Hall took to plaintiff himself. To these terms Mr. Wiegand objected, and sent a counter proposal. The two afterwards met at Mr. Wiebe's house where these terms were discussed and afterwards they went to Mr. Hall's where a preliminary agreement was drawn up and a penalty for any infraction of it. The mortgage was as much Wiegand's as Copeland's. How Mr. Wiegand can now say that he never heard of such a mortgage surpasses comprehension. Mr. Hall took the drafts of the partnership and mortgage up to the brewery and left these there after reading them over to both of the principals in their office. At this time Mr. Dickinson was employed by plaintiff in reference to his own private business. The drafts were afterwards sent with a letter to Mr. Dickinson, and this letter was signed by both plaintiff and defendant, asking him to draw up the proper documents and act fairly between them. Mr. Hall afterwards read over these documents to both; and after they had signed the deed of partnership, Mr. Dickinson told them that they had better execute the mortgage in the presence of the Consul General. Mr. Wiegand however says he had no dealings with Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Copeland spoke to plaintiff about his mortgage to Berger and said that as he was unable to pay it off just then, he would assume it as his private debt. Mr. Copeland will swear that shortly after the partnership, he went into plaintiff's private room and saw him reading over both documents. Mr. Eytton will testify that no documents were taken out of the safe at the time that Mr. Wiegand asserts they were, but on the contrary defendant brought the two documents from his own house for him to read.

The charge of fraud is unjustifiable and should never have been made except backed by the strongest of evidence. The other charges are also frivolous.

Perhaps the books were not opened the way a regular accountant would open and Mr. Hall who kept them wished to keep them different, but they were so opened at the partner's especial request as they wanted them to show the private debts of each member of the firm as well. The item of \$1,200 appears credited to Wiegand on the books and although he is also charged with \$15,000. Mr. Copeland is also charged with \$1,200. The charge about the chits is paltry, any one knows that it is custom for a brewer especially to stand drink among his customers. These country trips will be explained as profitable ones. The charge of trading outside the firm is ridiculous, and proves to be the fend-

ing of a pleasure boat to carry the mails to Yedo when the railway bridge was down. The books have always been at Mr. Wiegand's disposal and he has never been refused access to them. Mr. Hall, the plaintiff's own bookkeeper opened them and they were afterwards kept by Mr. Wiegand's old friend Mr. Eytton, at his (W's) own request. The entry of \$37,000 as capital amounts to nothing, as both partners have an equal share. This was made at plaintiff's own request as there was some talk of selling the brewery to Japanese and he thought it better to put a larger capital down in case they should want to see the books. The Berger loans were made with plaintiff's knowledge and consent and the loan to Clausen as well.

About this "drugging" the beer, it will be proved conclusively (if Dr. Geert's has not already settled the question) that the stuff as they term it and the bottle in court has not been proved as *the* stuff—but suppose it was the stuff, every one knows that things deleterious in themselves have to be used in many things—bread for instance—and in this case was used with the plaintiff's knowledge and consent. The boiled beer was known to be better than that not so treated: the charge about fraudulent weight of barley has not been pursued and will perhaps be withdrawn. The assault will be contradicted by evidence. The whole evidence of plaintiff amounts to but little more than grumbling after all.

Tuesday, October 7th, 1879.

His Honour said that it had been suggested by some members of the Court that the issues in the case would be very much narrowed if the plaintiff would withdraw the charges of fraud contained in the petition.

Mr. Denison did not see what he could withdraw.

Mr. Kirkwood wished to know if the counsel for plaintiff had closed his case.

His Honor said that if the counsel for the plaintiff had any more evidence, he must produce it before counsel for defendant commenced his case.

Mr. Denison said that he had closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kirkwood read over the petition, when Mr. Denison consented to withdraw from paragraph 8 the words "and that said plaintiff personally," and from paragraph 9 the words "and that the said defendant in violation of said indenture has not diligently employed himself in and about the said business," and also the allegation in the same paragraph charging defendant with defrauding Japanese sellers of barley.

Herbert Bellasis, sworn, said: I have a document in my possession which purports to be a memo. of agreement signed by Copeland and Wiegand on the 6th June, 1876.

Mr. Denison objected to the production of any document by the witness because the document in question is held by witness as trustee for Mr. Dickinson.

Witness: I have also a letter, signed by Copeland and also by Wiegand, dated 13th June, 1876, addressed to Mr. Dickinson.

By the Court: How did those documents come into your possession?

Witness: I am now acting as managing partner of Mr. Dickinson's business.

By the Court: Was not Mr. Dickinson a barrister-at-law formerly practising here?

Witness: Yes.

By the Court: Do you know how these papers came into Mr. Dickinson's possession?

Witness: I believe he was acting as counsel for Copeland and Wiegand although I was not here at that time.

Mr. Denison quoted Greenleaf on Evidence vol. I secs. 237, 238, 239 in reference to the privacy of documents in possession of counsel.

His Honor said there was no question about the general principle of this rule, but this was an action between two partners and it was quite clear that the rule quoted did not apply, he would refer counsel to the same author in sec. 239 in *Rice v. Rice*. His Honor overruled the objection and admitted the documents in evidence, but took a note of the objection.

Mr. Kirkwood then called:

Wm. Copeland, who being sworn said: I am the defendant in this action. I have been a brewer for 7 years. In the beginning of 1876, I was desirous of forming a partnership with plaintiff. His brewery was then the only rival one here. After some preliminary negotiation, we met at Mr. Wiebe's house, and afterwards at Mr. Hall's. Mr. Hall brought out then a letter which he had written, which he read to both of us, sentence by sentence. I then asked Mr. Wiegand if he would agree to it and he said yes. Mr. Wiegand suggested some amendments or additions and Mr. Hall wrote them at the end of the letter. (Paper shown witness). This is the letter I refer to. These signatures are mine and Mr. Wiegand's (put in and marked exhibit 6.)

Mr. Denison objected to the admission of this document as tending to modify existing agreements between the partners. He quoted Greenleaf on Evidence sec. 275, 276, 277 and 278.

His Honor said the production of these documents were evidently for a far different purpose. Objection overruled.

Mr. Kirkwood read the document.

Witness: At that time I was in bad health. I recollect having read to me in the office a draft deed of partnership and mortgage which Mr. Hall brought and which he read both to Mr. Wiegand and myself. After this Mr. Wiegand himself took these drafts down either to Mr. Hall's or Dickinson's office. (Paper shown). The signatures to this are mine and Mr. Wiegand's. This was sent to Mr. Dickinson and was written by our clerk at the time; it is dated, 30th June, 1876 (letter read and put in exhibit 7). I went to Mr. Dickinson's office afterwards in reference to this matter and spoke to Mr. Dickinson in Mr. Wiegand's presence about the mortgage. I asked if the mortgage that Mr. Berger had on the Spring Valley Brewery would in any way interfere with the mortgage which Mr. Wiegand

was about to give me. He (Mr. Dickens) asked me the amount of the mortgage and then said it would not. I spoke to Mr. Wiegand about this mortgage and he even said that he thought I had a much heavier mortgage on the property. At this time Mr. Dickens was consulted by Mr. Wiegand about a case in the German Court, which he (Mr. Wiegand) had against Captain Gush. I heard this from Mr. Wiegand and saw letters about it. I recollect the execution of the deeds of partnership and mortgage. We received a chit from Mr. Hall to come down to Mr. Dickens' office for the purpose of signing the papers. We both went down to Mr. Dickens' office. Before signing them, Mr. Dickens requested Mr. Hall to read the deeds of partnership and mortgage over to us in his presence, which he did. We then signed the partnership deed in duplicate in the office; then Mr. Hall took these papers and the mortgage and came down with us to the U. S. Consulate. Mr. Dickens had previously said it was better to have the mortgage signed at the Consulate. We signed the mortgage in duplicate and left them in the Consulate. Mr. Hall looked after the registration. It was probably three weeks before we got them back. They were handed to us by Mr. Hall. At this time Mr. Wiegand and I were living in the same house. Shortly afterwards I saw the deeds of partnership and mortgage lying on Mr. Wiegand's table where he had been reading them. Mr. Hall started books for us and the first entries were made according to instructions from Mr. Wiegand and myself. The mortgage for \$13,789.18 was executed in Mr. Dickens' office, there was some discussion as to the amount, but this amount was agreed upon. I don't see what difference it makes what capital was put down. When I returned from the country after Mr. Eyton came, Mr. Wiegand did not complain. One time that we went into the country, we left Saturday evening and came back at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The other time we went and came back on Sunday. The expenses of these trips were more than saved by our purchases of barley. Mr. Wiegand knew all about my going into the country every time when I went for my health. The last time I went in August this year, I did not tell him I was going. Late on Saturday night I received a telegram saying my wife was ill in the country and I could not communicate with him. Mr. Wiegand has not been away much. He drinks the brewery beer. Does not pay for what he drinks, or what his friends drink when they come. His German friends drink pretty freely; when they get beer for nothing they like it. Mr. Bernson's was employed in the brewery when Wiegand joined and he was kept on. When he went to Shanghai, there was no arrangement made in reference to any losses that he might incur. He went there merely as agent for the firm. We had had several orders for beer from Shanghai, and found great difficulty in getting our casks back and he was to go over and take beer in hogheads, and bottle it there. Mr. Bernson had always been employed about breweries and was a good man for the business. The beer that we sent over turned sour and that was the reason of the loss. The beer had none of the sulphide of lime in it or had not been boiled. I afterwards agreed to take over this loss because Mr. Wiegand was dissatisfied with the loss and as he had only agreed that interest should be allowed by the firm to me for money spent on improvements, I reminded him that none had been charged and he then agreed that if I would take over Bernson's loss, the firm should allow me interest on improvements and he went up and told Mr. Eyton to charge it accordingly. The reason I wanted interest in this way was because I charged Wiegand no interest on the mortgage and I had to pay Berger's interest out of my monthly allowance. According to the mortgage I was under the impression that I was entitled to draw out all the money except what was absolutely needed for the business and place that to my credit or do anything I liked with it. By expending it on improvements I deprived myself of any benefits I might have derived from it. Mr. Wiegand's assertion that he did not authorize and agree to the loan from Berger, apart from my mortgage, is incorrect. I remember his telling me that I ought to get the money back from Clausen. The loan to Clausen was made with my own money. Mr. Wiegand knew about this loan. Clausen came to the brewery and I went and saw Wiegand in his private room and told him that Clausen, who was a very good customer of ours, wanted to borrow \$600. Wiegand said then in Clausen's presence that as all the money belonged to me, I could do as I liked with it, but he would assume no part of the risk. I do not know of Mr. Wiegand's objection to any of the improvements made, I have always consulted him about them. I do not think there have been any improvements since this trouble commenced. I did not get his consent in writing as when we first started he said it would occupy all his time to write and answer letters if that clause in the agreement was adhered to. He agreed then to waive it and afterwards his consent was given verbally. The 100 five gallon kegs were ordered with his consent. He wanted to get more to store the beer in the cellar. I have got 400 sacks of barley from San Francisco without his consent instead of 1000 as he says. They arrived here in August. It was when this trouble was brewing that this was ordered. The barley was absolutely necessary. I am prepared to take it over on my own account. For brewing, the California barley is the best. When I went into the country barley was so scarce that there was none to be had at all in Yokohama. I have never prevented Mr. Wiegand's having free access to the books at all times. I never have had charge of the books. Mr. Wiegand kept the cash book in December, 1877, for a month while I was absent in the country. When Mr. Hall kept the books the cash and day-book were always kept in the office. The balance sheets used to be given us by Mr. Eyton and we kept them often 3 weeks before we signed them in duplicate in the office together. I never received any compensation for the *Rindler's* trip to Yedo. I have never been connected with the other hunting trade. As to boiling the beer; it was in the winter and I spoke to Mr. Wiegand about it and he was perfectly willing to have it tried. We put the beer in the boiler, pumped sufficient water in and lit the fires. He was present; he would superintend the coolies; and passed me the beer into the boiler.

This process is used all over Germany. We sold this beer very readily. This is only done to bottled beer, but lots of the bottled beer, not bottled has turned sour. Mr. Wiegand never objected. I solemnly swear I have never called Mr. Wiegand any such names as he asserts. Once I came down into the Brewery, the boys were bottling the beer, and Mr. Wiegand was there and I asked for a glass of it which I smelt and tasted and asked him if it was not a "little bitter or hoppy." He turned round and said "Do you call me a s—n of a ——" and called upon the boy to witness that I had used the words. The night previous to the alleged assault Mr. Wiegand had been in town; the next morning it was time for filling the beer in the kegs: he was not there so I went over to his house about half-past eight. I asked him how he was and he said he felt very bad. I told him not to stir and asked him to tell me what he wanted done. He said he had already instructed the chief boy. I left shortly after. After tiffin the boy came and showed me a glass of beer and said that was the beer he was going to cross over for bottling. The beer was not clear. I took a glass of the beer over to Wiegand's house to show it to him and he was in bed with a towel round his head, and had his pants on. He got angry, said the beer was good enough, and if he couldn't be left alone when he was sick he would know the reason why. I then left and went back to the brewery he followed me and his wife followed him. When I went to the foot of the stairs he commenced calling me bad names in German, part of which I understood, and said he was going to turn out the bookkeeper. His wife tried to get him to go back. He followed me to the foot of the steps and wanted to go up to the office. I told him he was not wanted in the office at that time, he was wanted in the brewery. I stood in the stairway with both hands on the rail and my knee slightly advanced. He put his hands on my shoulders and tried to force his way up, but when I would not let go, he went back and said I had struck him. I swear that I never then or at any other time kicked him or struck him with my knee or anything else. The statement made by the Japanese cooper that he could see us at this time from the place where he works, is not correct, because a part of the building projects out between the cooper's shop and that place. Mr. Wiegand is a very excitable man. I have never seen one so much so. As to the article used in the beer, I had it before the partnership. Before using it I gave Mr. Wiegand a pamphlet on the use of this article. This was just before I went to the country, I think in November 1876. I have a copy of that pamphlet (copy tendered in evidence.)

Mr. Denison objected.

Objection overruled.

Pamphlet put in (exhibit 8.)

Witness:—Mr. Wiegand has both seen and helped me to put this mixture in the beer. He has sent for me to put it in. This preparation is used for beer that is stored away to make it keep. So far as I know it has about the same effect as hard water. It is used when the water is soft. Slightly hard water is the best for making beer. Beer improves by keeping. I know that this mixture is used in every brewery in England for export beer. I also use it for washing out the tubs and to sweeten the kegs and casks. Mr. Wiegand has often used it. It was only a short time ago he wanted me to get some to use for that purpose. In a hoghead I generally use 6 or 7 ounces. In England double that quantity is used. The proportion used would amount to about 1 oz. to 9 gallons.—It is not used in the small kegs. Mr. Wiegand says he collected the stuff from the bottles I had left in the cellar. In that case he would only get the sediment; I never use it after it has precipitated a sediment when in contact with air. From my experience it improves the beer and does no injury to stomach or teeth or anything else. I have always been able to sell beer treated this way better than any other. Lots of beer has been run to waste, where this was not used. It is not correct to say that I call this mixture "flavoring extract." This latter is pure extract of hops. In case you want to draw clear beer without hops, this hop extract dissolved will answer as well as new hops. Mr. Wiegand's assertion that I put a pint of the stuff, as he calls it in each hoghead is untrue. The malt house is under the same roof as my house. When malting is going on fires are kept going day and night, as Mr. Wiegand's house is some distance away I went down to see how the fire was getting along so that the place shouldn't burn down. I never gave orders for a slow fire to spoil the malt. I woke the man up who had charge of the fire and cautioned him. From what I saw of the fire at No. 68 Brewery it was caused by the fire in the kiln. I never refused plaintiff his allowance of \$150 per month. Once he came in and asked for \$200 saying he had some \$300 coming to him. I told Mr. Eyton to make up our accounts and if there was anything due him he could have it or if he wanted anything in advance he could have it; I think this was last spring. The account showed about \$80, coming to him which was paid. I have never instructed Mr. Eyton to refuse him money. When we were taking stock Mr. Wiegand who was with us left because I considered the 100 five gallon kegs as plant and not stock. When we first formed the partnership I took an inventory of my stock and Wiegand's was brought in a lump. Before this Mr. Wiegand had been often at the brewery and during the negotiation he went thoroughly through the brewery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison. The inventory was taken about the time of the formation of the partnership. The valuation (\$5,000) was put in afterwards on the same basis as Mr. Wiegand's stock was taken in at. The entry in the books was the real value as well as the estimated value.

Mr. Denison:—When and where did you get this pamphlet?

Witness:—From England, but when I cannot say. I went away in 1871 and returned in the latter part 1872, was absent about six months and this pamphlet was received during my absence. I first heard of this pamphlet from Dr. Daighon.

Mr. Denison:—When and where did you first get this preparation?

Witness:—I think in 1873, from England.

Mr. Denison:—Is this pamphlet not sent as an advertisement?
 Witness:—No. It is only sent when the material is bought.
 Mr. Denison:—You say this stuff is used in every brewery in England for export beer. Is it used in beer for home consumption?
 Witness:—It is used in beer intended for storage. It is never used by me in small quantities sold for immediate use.
 Mr. Denison:—Were you in the brewing business before you went to Norway and did you use this stuff then?
 Witness:—Yes, but I did not use this mixture.
 Mr. Denison:—Were your sales then as good as after the use of the mixture?
 Witness:—No. My sales have been better since.
 Mr. Denison:—When was the fire at No. 68?
 Witness:—The fire at No. 68 was after the formation of the partnership.
 Mr. Denison:—What amendments were made to the letter you say Mr. Hall wrote?
 Witness:—I don't know what particular amendments were made in the letter but they are added at the bottom of the letter. The drafts of the partnership were brought up to the brewery some time in June, I don't remember the day. The letter was sent afterwards because I could not come down. I don't recollect that any amendments were afterwards made in the drafts.

Wednesday, 8th October, 1879.

Cross-examination of defendant, continued.

Mr. Denison:—Is this preliminary agreement (exhibit 6) the only one or is there another?

Witness:—I do not know of any other but there may have been. Mr. Wiegand made a counter proposition that the firm should take over his stock at a lump sum of \$7,500, but this agreement was afterwards accepted by him. We afterwards went to Mr. Wiebe's house where it was arranged at what price we should take his stock over. We went to Mr. Hall's soon afterwards but I don't know who had the letter at that time. The addition at the bottom was then made in our presence by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Denison:—Did you not have a suit against Mr. Hall in the British Court, and did he not charge you a commission for negotiating the partnership?

Witness:—Yes; we commenced a suit against him, but it was brought for other matters. He put in a claim for commission, as you say, as a counter claim. I do not recollect claiming that Mr. Hall only drew up the documents and did not negotiate the partnership. I never saw a long preliminary agreement which contained all the clauses in the partnership, one that was drawn up by Mr. Hall and which he then substituted for exhibit 6.

Mr. Denison:—What time did you use this stuff in the beer?

Witness:—I cannot tell the date when I used it, I must have used it in 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876. I have used it continually for export beer.

Mr. Denison:—When did Mr. Bernson go to Shanghai?

Witness:—I think it was in 1877. The books will tell. I think that the first 4 hogheads Mr. Bernson took to Shanghai had this preparation in it and the reason I did not put it the others was that it was fresh beer for immediate use, and Mr. Wiegand said it would keep. It was in September I think. This was when Mr. Wiegand was about brewing his "October brew" which he said would keep for ever and ever, it was then too warm to put the article in it, and this beer sent afterwards to Shanghai turned bad. On reference to the books I find that a shipment of beer was sent to Bernson in July, 1877. If he left in July he must have had two or three shipments sent him. On looking through the books I find there is a shipment in May. I will not swear that beer was sent to him after October or September. By reference to the books I find that his account was closed in February 1878, and the last shipment was on November, 1877.

Mr. Denison:—Did not Mr. Eyton have a suit in Court against you?

Witness:—Yes. It was long before the partnership; for beer I bought from Heght's brewery. It was for beer to sell at once and when I racked it off I found it bad. I think I had some of it analysed at North, Thompson & Co.

Mr. Denison:—How long does it take after beer is made before you rack it off?

Witness:—It all depends on circumstances and the degree of fermentation.

Mr. Denison:—Did not North, Thompson & Co. report that the beer they analysed contained this mixture you mentioned?

Witness:—They did not. They reported it sour.

Mr. Denison:—Do you put the stuff in the beer before or after fermentation?

Witness:—After.

Mr. Denison:—In using this mixture is it necessary for a person to know how to use it to make a proper use of it?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Denison:—When did you first get this pamphlet?

Witness:—I got a copy in London; can not exactly say when. I think this copy in Court came with the stuff.

Mr. Denison:—The improvements you made and on which you charged interest were they necessary?

Witness:—They were not all necessary. The office was unnecessary. Mr. Wiegand superintended these improvements.

Mr. Denison:—Have you not drawn out of the business, all the profits of the business over and above the \$150 per month allowed to Mr. Wiegand and yourself?

Witness:—I cannot say.

Mr. Denison:—Would you be surprised to learn that you had drawn out over and above the profits?

Witness:—I would be. (Exhibit 4 shown.) This account shows that I have drawn out \$2,014.45.

Mr. Denison:—Did you inform Mr. Wiegand when you signed the promissory notes?

Witness:—It was agreed that I should give promissory notes for the money borrowed.

Mr. Denison:—Do you know where the cooper's block is, and is it visible from the foot of the stairs?

Witness:—Yes, but I do not think it is usual for this block to be in a position where it could be seen from the foot of the stairs.

Mr. Denison:—Do you not feed your live stock on grain, etc. belonging to the firm?

Witness:—I don't feed pigs, sheep, geese or cattle on grain belonging to the firm. A few sheep eat the grass on the land around the brewery.

Adjourned till Monday, 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SWORD.

Some score of thatched houses, built for the most part of massive ill-proportioned timbers, and huddled together as though they shrank in their humility from the luxuriant magnificence of wood and mountain that surrounded them, represented the village of Kogiso at the time of which we write. The place told its own story of much thrift and little prosperity, for though every space left vacant by rocks and bushes on the hill-sides was industriously cultivated, and every ray of sunshine utilized for the baking of thin bean-cakes or the drying of such strips and shreds of old clothing as had been able to survive the operations of unripping and washing, still might not all this care suffice to brighten the children's aspect of hunger and hardship, or help the women to lose their likeness to the beasts of burthen whose office they daily performed.

There was but one house in the village that seemed to venture an assertion of independence and comfort. It stood in a wide enclosure completely surrounded by a hedge of great height which had been gradually trimmed to the semblance of a thick evergreen wall, skillfully fashioned above into an outline of hills and hollows that bore no faint likeness to the mountain ranges around. Three quaintly distorted stems of red pine formed a rustic entrance, from which two sinuous lines of moss-embedded stepping stones led, one to the porch of the house, the other to a trellised gate on the right, that gave ingress to a large level space, still retaining some few evidences of its original character in the form of occasional rockeries and azalea clumps, but now converted into a manège or archery ground, where two horsemen were busily exercising as Yoshitsune and Saburo bent their steps towards Kiso Yoshinaka's dwelling.

On the third day of their journey the travellers had separated; Iné continuing her route direct to the capital under the escort of her husband's three vassals, while Yoshitsune and Saburo, turning westward, had threaded their way through the endless ravines and defiles of the many-peaked province of Shinano. Saburo's misgivings as to the issue of his master's design had not in the least abated, though they found no further expression until the moment of setting out from the little hostel in the village of Kiso where they left their horses and obtained confirmation of their idea that the house with the environment of green hedge was the one they sought. Then indeed he urged Yoshitsune at least to take the precaution of wearing a shirt of mail under his silk doublet, but to this the other replied that if there were any just occasion for such provision, neither arms nor armour could be of much avail, and Saburo, constrained to be content with this comfortless argument, followed his young master through the village, uncertain whether to admire his courage or censure his rashness.

Although the day was nearly spent, they had agreed not to defer their visit until the following morning, since it was evidently advisable to anticipate any surmises their presence at the hostel might suggest. Already indeed their appearance had stirred the idle curiosity of the villagers, for by the time they reached their destination a crowd of lounging rustics and ragged urchins had assembled to watch them, keeping however at a distance from the enclosure that testified their experience if its inmates' austerity.

"Apparently our friends are too much engaged to pay any attention to their visitors," Yoshitsune remarked, after repea-

ted calls at the porch had failed to elicit any reply. "Suppose we pass round at once and discover the cause of their preoccupation."

But before he could carry out this idea, Saburo interposed. "Surely, master," he cried, "one might fancy you sought to furnish a pretext for the treatment we have every reason to dread. It we must needs be unceremonious, let me undertake that office at least."

"Poh! Poh! Saburo," the other replied, putting his follower resolutely but not unkindly aside; "neglect of ceremony is more likely to be useful than dangerous in our case. Believe me too, if the worst comes to the worst, we shall leave behind more broken bones than we carry away."

"That may well be," Saburo muttered as he followed his master, "seeing that our own bones are not unlikely to be included amongst the former number."

The two men passed the trellised gate and advanced boldly into the enclosure without attracting any notice, for the attention of those within was entirely engrossed by a spectacle they happened to be watching at the moment.

Here and there at irregular distances and heights on the inner periphery of the manege, small targets, three or four inches in diameter, were suspended from bamboo poles by a single cord, so as not to be pierced but only displaced by the impact of an arrow. This method of attachment, if in one respect advantageous, in another greatly enhanced the difficulty of aiming, for the material of the targets being a light wood, every breath of air swayed them backwards and forwards, or turned them so that their edges were presented to the circle of the manege. In fact under the most favourable conditions of rest and position, to strike such marks at all, demanded the exercise of no mean skill, so that the exploit Yoshitsune and Saburo witnessed on entering the enclosure was well deserving of the applause it elicited.

A girl was riding at full speed round the manege. She seemed about twenty years of age, and might at first sight have been thought almost delicately formed, so exquisitely symmetrical were her proportions, but every movement of her lithe body displayed a combination of grace and force that suggested the perfection of physical mechanism. Her hair, tied back from her forehead, hung in thick masses over her shoulders or streamed behind her as she dashed along, and her face lit up with ardour and resolve, looked so beautiful and withal so gentle, that a saint might have forgotten his orisons to dream of it. Both her hands being necessarily occupied in the management of her bow, the silk ribbon that served her for reins was knotted over her horse's neck, but the animal was so perfectly trained that he obeyed her voice without a mistake, and carried her round with swift unvarying stride as she discharged arrow after arrow full into the centres of the targets.

The spectators were two; one on foot, the other on horseback: this, a man some ten years older than Yoshitsune, with a muscular well knit frame and a handsome though somewhat harsh face; that, a square built bluff looking soldier, chiefly remarkable for a keen eye and an air of quiet watchfulness. The former Yoshitsune easily guessed to be his cousin, Kiso Yoshinaka, and in the latter, Saburo recognized the same Nei who had visited him a year before, and whose judicious efforts were said to have gained so large a circle of allies for his master.

The new-comers might have found themselves embarrassed by the consciousness of their intrusion at such a moment had either of them appreciated this exhibition of skill less keenly, but experience had rendered the difficulties of the exploit so familiar to both that they forgot everything but their admiration, and when the last unerring arrow reached its mark, they made no attempt to restrain their exclamations of applause.

His attention thus attracted, Yoshinaka turned hastily, and scowling at his visitors, seemed to be on the point of framing some angry query, when Nei stepped forward and greeted Saburo with a warmth that was evidently intended as a hint to his master.

"I could not have hoped for anything so fortunate as this visit," he cried. "May I interpret it as an evidence that you have reconsidered your decision?"

"I have had neither ability nor inclination to change my mind," Saburo answered bluntly. "I am here now entirely at my master, Yoshitsune's bidding."

The effect of these words upon both Yoshinaka and Nei shewed plainly that Yoshitsune's fame had preceded him southwards. Nei indeed was too crafty and self possessed to

betray any very conspicuous astonishment, but it was not so with his master.

"Why, cousin," he exclaimed, coming close to Yoshitsune and subjecting him to a scrutiny more curious than courteous, "to what accident must I attribute this meeting? Have you lost your way in the wilds of Sagano, or growing tired of your friends' society, come to seek pastime among your foes?"

Yoshitsune, in no wise perturbed either by this rude greeting or the insolent stare that accompanied it, answered quietly:—"I should be sorry to confirm either of your conjectures, Yoshinaka. On another quest it were easy no doubt to miss one's path among these mountains, but Kiso Yoshinaka's name is an unerring guide to those that seek him."

"So then chance is neither to be approved nor applauded in the matter," said Yoshinaka. "Yet I confess that if it had occurred to me to anticipate a visit from the Earl of Harima's son, I should have looked to see him in a somewhat different guise."

"I understand your meaning, Yoshinaka, but be well assured that the fashion of my coming is not intended to influence the nature of my reception. It may be that I condemn the cause of our enmity no less than you do yourself, but it is certain that I shall never seek to shun its consequences. Choose therefore what issue you please either now or hereafter without reference to anything but your own inclinations."

Yoshitsune's words were no less capable of a defiant than a pacific interpretation, and the man to whom they were addressed need not have hesitated in his reply had he consulted his inclinations alone, but he was too brave not to be embarrassed by the consciousness of his enemy's helplessness. Yoshitsune and his follower seemed, the one so young however courageous, the other so insignificant however devoted, that Yoshinaka began to ask himself whether the fruits of such an opportunity might be gathered by any but an assassin.

That moment's hesitation afforded Nei an occasion to interpose. His sagacity, quickened perhaps by sympathy, foresaw that without wise direction the sequel of this meeting might loosen many of the bonds of fealty by which his master's cause was supported: coming between the two men, he knelt at Yoshinaka's feet, and said:—

"Sir, however profitless my services have hitherto been, I believe that in your eyes they suffice to defend me against any charge of presumption. If it be so, may I entreat you to defer your decision in this matter until you have heard the reasons that induce me to interfere?"

He spoke earnestly, yet not without diffidence, for though he might have known that a most unwonted chance were needed to depreciate his advice, he could not have foreseen how opportune his interposition really proved.

"Cousin," said Yoshinaka, addressing Yoshitsune and at the same time answering Nei, "it may be that this is the last occasion one of us will have of exercising discretion or displaying gratitude. If that be so, it will be pleasant for the other hereafter to remember that he accepted or conferred a favour at such a moment. Frankly, the reflection that I had scorned an old friend and such a friend's advice, were sufficient to blunt my blade. Will you consent to forego that advantage?"

"Not only do I consent," replied Yoshitsune, "but I will even add a hope that our swords may never be crossed till there are none left to profit by our feud."

Yoshinaka was too chivalrous either to misconstrue or undervalue this avowal, but it is hard for those that have suffered much to be generous. Accepting only the permission his cousin's answer conveyed, and ignoring its pacific import, he led the way to the house, where they were received by the girl whose prowess had excited their admiration so much, a few minutes before.

If in this gentle-eyed woman, whose graceful service invested the most trivial of household duties with a nameless charm, Yoshitsune found it difficult to recognize the strong, skillful archer, he was not less less puzzled by the contrast between Yoshinaka's circumstances and the influence report assigned him. The fittings and furniture of his house were unworthy of even a prosperous yeoman's dwelling: floors covered with the coarsest mats; mud-daubed walls; alcoves entirely without ornamentation; surbases of knotty, ill-fitting timbers, and sliding doors which atoned for their lack of handles by the gaping crevices their shrunken frames presented. Neither was the fare presently provided for their evening meal by any means a redeeming feature. It consisted of some salt fish, a dish of pickled vegetables and a vessel of rice so

ill saved that the yellow husks were still clinging to many of its grains.

Yoshinaka, who seemed either ignorant of all this or indifferent to it, partook heartily of everything, with apparently as keen a relish, as though instead of wooden bowls with coverings of scratched and chipped lacquer, the vessels had been of Chinese pottery, and the viands, carp cutlets or pasties in place of dried beans and salted radishes.

After this meal, in which despite the example of their lusty host or the entreaties of their pretty hostess, neither Yoshitsune nor Saburo took much share, the four men drew round the brazier; Nei if possible graver than his wont, Saburo trembling with anxious impatience, but the two cousins, for whom the issue of the conference was of such vital moment, perfectly calm and unmoved.

"Now Nei," said Yoshinaka, "let us judge whether you had just cause to counsel this delay, but above all be speedy, for my cousin and I will need some daylight to finish our part of the affair."

"Say rather that you will need darkness, Sir," replied Nei, "for surely a deed that will complete the ruin of the noblest house in the empire were better hidden than revealed."

"These are strange words," said Yoshinaka, frowning, "to be rash of speech is certainly not your wont, yet I think it will go hard with you to escape the imputation now."

"I have no fear, sir," the other answered quietly. "What I say comes from an authority that is above all evil."

"There is but one man alive whose opinion deserves the men of Gen's deference," retorted Yoshinaka proudly; "and even to the Emperor himself I cannot concede the right of arbitrating between me and my father's murderers."

Nei shook his head in sorrowful censure of this impetuous speech. "The authority to which I refer is less impeachable than even that of the Emperor himself," he said.

The two cousins looked at each other in mute astonishment. "We have a common creed, Nei," Yoshitsune remarked; "a creed beyond the reach of choice or convenience. The legacy bequeathed us by the dead can only be abandoned at the command of the Gods."

"Neither have I ventured to interfere on any lesser warrant," replied Nei. "The revelation of the God of Battles interpreted by your own father, the Earl of Harima, is my justification."

"Speak on then, Nei, and speak speedily," cried Yoshinaka, "if not for the sake of the waning daylight, at least in deference to our curiosity. It seems to me that my cousin's visit is about to bear some strange fruit."

"Grant me your patience a moment, master," returned Nei, after a pause during which the circle of auditors had been narrowed by a common impulse. "However brief I may be I cannot avoid some repetition of things already familiar. Three hundred years ago when the Emperor Seiwa's grandson became Earl of Kotsuke and first received the name of 'Genji,' he caused two blades to be forged by a Chinese sword-smith, after all the craftsmen of Japan had proved themselves unable to produce a weapon that completely satisfied him. They were no common masterpieces of human skill, those wondrous swords; for their forger, well nigh heartbroken by repeated failures, had passed seven days and nights at the shrine of Hachiman, fasting and praying with such fervour that the God was constrained to guide his hand in its work; and thus with divine aid he obtained steel so perfectly tempered and edges so keen that when the two weapons were tried at the execution ground, the one severed the knees as well as the neck of its victim, and the other cut through the beard of the head before it fell. If it were not that the virtue of these godlike blades has somewhat lost its lustre through disuse, I should not need to remind you of their subsequent achievements: achievements so wonderful that the old names of 'beard-divider' and 'knee-severer' were afterwards exchanged for those of 'demon-slayer' and 'spider-slaughterer.' Martial records and household traditions will ever keep the memory of these things green, but in the history of the swords are other incidents which, if less known, are certainly not less important. For even as the earliest downward impulse of the Genji power succeeded the first indignity put upon the swords, so was the redress of that indignity immediately followed by a success no less signal. Tameyoshi, the Earl of Harima's father, gave the 'knee-severer,' or as it was then called, the 'snake,' to his son-in-law, the Lord Abbot of Kumano. It was a princely gift, but Tameyoshi acted under the influence of gratitude and contrition combined, for he had ever treated the prelate as an

enemy until the day when the latter led ten thousand friars to join the Genji forces on the eve of their great combat with the Heike. Yet, though Tameyoshi did not repent his generosity he felt that without the 'snake,' he was shorn of half his strength. Summoning therefore the most renowned sword-smiths of the time, he caused a blade to be made on the model of the 'beard-divider,' and called it the 'raven' from the effigy engraved on its hilt. The imitation was perfect in every respect save one: the 'beard-divider' measured exactly thirty inches from plate to point; the 'raven,' was one-fifth of an inch longer. One day, however, Tameyoshi, taking the swords from his girdle, had placed them upright side by side in a corner of the room, when suddenly and without any apparent cause, the two fell clashing to the ground. He picked them up and examining them carefully to see whether they had sustained any injury, found to his astonishment that the two blades were now of precisely the same length. The 'raven' had lost its excess, not from any fracture of its point, but because the rivet in the hilt had yielded and the iron sunk one-fifth of an inch into its wooden socket. Plainly the mischief had been done by the 'beard-divider,' which from that time received the name of "comrade-cutter." It was a name of evil omen, and ill bestowed on a weapon the Gods had helped to forge. Shortly afterwards Tameyoshi presented the sword to his son Yoshitomo, the future Earl of Harima, little dreaming of the mischievous influence cast from that moment over the fortunes of his house. For the blade's new name presently became a type of the deeds it helped to perpetrate. In the famous battle between the two Emperors, Tameyoshi found himself in the rebel ranks opposed to his own son Yoshitomo, who fought side by side with his old enemies, the Heike. Fain would I refrain from any reference to the things that followed, but the lesson they teach is worth more than the pain of learning. After the downfall of the cause he had espoused, Tameyoshi came to visit his son, confidant in the reception he would himself have accorded. But Kiyomori, whom may the gods curse for a black traitor," cried Nei, flashing into a heat of passion that contrasted strangely with his wonted calm, "Kiyomori, having compassed the death of his own uncle, who was found among the rebels, taunted the Earl of Harima with lack of loyalty in that he spared his father's life. It was an evil influence that would assuredly have failed had not fate and the anger of the Gods fostered it. By Yoshitomo's order five of his six step-brothers and his aged father, Tameyoshi, were all mercilessly beheaded. Then followed the murder that made my master an orphan; the murder of an uncle by his nephew. Is it wonderful that the supremacy of Japan should have slipped from such bloody hands? When next the men of Gen and Hei crossed swords, a few hours' fighting demolished the results of three centuries' triumphs. A hopeless fugitive, the Earl of Harima fled to the mountains, and at the temple of Hira prayed all night before the shrine of Hachiman. By his side lay the sword that had never before shared a defeat. The face of the God of Battles was cold and the glory of the House of Gen had faded. 'Oh! Hachiman,' he cried, 'you that gave us weapons from your own armoury; you that suffered my father's father to be called by your own invincible name, and who for twenty generations have helped us to hand down untarnished reputations and ever memorable memories, is it a small thing thus lightly to desert us, and suffer men to say that even the Gods themselves are sometimes fickle? But if rather the cause of your displeasure lies in my own unworthiness, is there not within the compass of mortal strength, or suffering, some deed by which the expiation may be achieved in my own person and the consequences of my faults averted from my children? Grant me a token to teach me the worst, or enable me to see some light of hope across these mists of misfortune.' It was then," continued Nei, bespeaking his audience's attention by the solemnity of his tones, "it was then that the God vouchsafed the revelation which was not only an answer to his suppliant, but also a warning to all that are gathering to the White Standard to-day. For he said that the evil chance which had overtaken the House of Gen was not the pleasure but the judgment of Heaven. The sword was not less capable of puissant deeds than it had ever been, but its virtue was destroyed by the indignity of its new title neither might it be ably wielded by parricidal hands. 'Nevertheless,' the august voice added, 'though the expiation is as yet incomplete, the future can only be rendered hopeless by a continuance of this internecine strife. The whole strength of the House of Gen will hardly

suffice to effect its restoration, and must be utterly inefficient if diverted to purposes of self-destruction.' The Earl of Harima did not despise this divine warning. He immediately restored to the sword its old name, and knowing that he might no longer use it himself with advantage, gave it to his son, Yoritomo, then a boy of thirteen. That very day Yoritomo, worn out by the fatigues of an unrelenting flight, dropped behind his father's scanty band of knights, and lying down to sleep in a shed by the road side, was surrounded by a company of men-at-arms who sought to take him prisoner. But the boy though alone was not without aid. In his girdle was the sword, now freed from the evil influences that had enfeebled its virtue. He escaped from the midst of his enemies, leaving behind him in the dead and dying an unmistakable evidence of the God's restored favor. And shall not the curse of heaven and the execration of men attend an act that willingly forfeits that favour again? Nay, Sir, though I have little hope that one who neglects the lessons of the past and the admonitions of Hachiman, may be influenced by the loss of a worthless vassal, be assured that if the sequel of this meeting sets at naught the counsel of the God, I shall not live to see the disgrace that must assuredly follow."

This speech did not elicit any immediate reply from either of the cousins. To Yoshitsune many of the incidents recounted by Nei were altogether novel, and this unlooked for narrative of the sufferings by which his father's fate and his brother's exile had been preceded, awakened emotions that for the moment overpowered him. Yoshinaka, on the other hand, though naturally careless of precedent or reminiscence, could not fail to be struck by the parallel between this visit of his cousin, and that of Tameyoshi to the Earl of Harima. It was true that he himself only sought to achieve a just revenge and that he risked his own life in the attempt, but however the issue were attained, there were two consequences he felt to be unavoidable: the reprobation of the world and the censure of his own conscience; for a cousin's blood would have been spilled on his host's threshold, and the strength of a man, pitted against the weakness of a child. Yet even with this conviction he could not bear to assume the whole responsibility of deferring his revenge.

"I may not set your counsel aside, Nei," he said; "neither can I adopt it at my own discretion. Let the election rest with my cousin. I will seek no present appeal from his choice. What is your decision Yoshitsune? Now or hereafter? Since my father's memory forbids me to say, now or never."

If Yoshinaka still entertained some hope of encompassing his purpose by thus proposing to a fearless heart the alternative of mortal combat or the imputation of timidity, he soon discovered that he had underrated Yoshitsune's moral courage. The reply was explicit and unhesitating.

"You have been plain with me, Yoshinaka, and I will not be less candid. I came here to seek a friend or to unmask an enemy. Had I found what I sought the profit might have been mutual: failing it, nothing could be more welcome than an immediate and final appeal to the soldier's arbiter, but for me at least the mandate of Hachiman is inviolable. To this however will I pledge myself: that whereas I had intended to utilize the knowledge of your enmity by seeking to curb the growing strength report assigns you, I now declare that I will in no way thwart or oppose your designs, until the time when we may meet again without injury to our common cause. Then shall the choice given me to-night, together with every possible advantage forfeited by delay, be restored to you, however you have fared."

Yoshinaka looked steadily at his cousin after he had ceased speaking and then burst into a sudden shout of laughter. Restraining himself presently he said:—"Well, well, 'tis fortunate that each looks with his own eyes or few things would seem material. I hope and I do not hope that you will be in a position to keep your promise when that time comes of which you speak cousin, but meanwhile I fancy we cannot profit over much by each others society. Perhaps you will allow Nei to escort you to your inn, lest some accident should bring us scandal without satisfaction."

"I shall be very glad of his company," replied Yoshitsune, without taking any notice of the other's gibe. "There is much in the past to a knowledge of which he can help me, if he will, I am sure;" and without another word the two parted, each knowing well how nearly the other had reached the limit of self-control.

All the way to the village, Yoshitsune never once addressed

his cousin's esquire though he had accepted his attendance on the plea of desiring information. Arrived at the hostel however, he desired his companion to follow him in, and led the way to the principal guest room at the back of the house. There he placed Saburo at the door to prevent intrusion, and then turning abruptly to Nei, said:—

"From what you told us a short time ago, I learned for the first time that the sword given to the Genji by the Gods was in my brother Yoritomo's possession when he was taken prisoner. Do you know where that sword is now?"

Nei, ever imperturbable and of unerring discernment, understood at once what was before him. He hesitated a moment and then answered firmly:—

"I do know where the sword is, but one thing alone can induce me to impart that knowledge."

"What is that?" demanded Yoshitsune.

"The certainty that by persisting in a refusal I shall forfeit the power of ever guiding my master to seek the weapon," replied Nei.

"And for my part," retorted Yoshitsune, "one thing alone can reconcile me to my ignorance."

"May I ask what it is?" enquired Nei in his turn.

"Death at your hands," was the answer, and forthwith the two men, drawing their swords, assailed each other furiously. Nei was strong and skilful of fence, neither would he have been sorry to achieve the deed his master might not yet advisedly essay. He therefore put forth all his force and address, but whether his sight was dazzled by the moon-light or his mind perturbed by surprise, he had scarcely made a dozen passes before three heavy blows from the flat of his adversary's weapon had fallen on his head. At the third he lowered his blade, half stunned, and convinced that he was completely at Yoshitsune's mercy.

"My condition is fulfilled," he groaned. "The sword is at Atsuta in Owari, whither it was sent by your brother when he saw that all chance of escape was gone. And though you have not asked me, I will tell you something more. The 'raven,' which was carried with your father's head to Kiyomori, is now in either the temple of Tenjin or that of Kwan-non at Kiyoto."

"Ha! Ha! laughed Yoshitsune. "You would fain send me on a perilous quest, I see. But I thank you for the suggestion. Since I have been obliged to treat you thus roughly, I promise, as an atonement, that the 'raven' shall be in my girdle before sixty days if I am alive."

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Hoity-toity! what's all this fuss about?
Are we in Russia where they use the knout?
Or has some spirit from the vasty deep
Been summoned here to make the Angels weep?
Unhappy Angels, we'll defend your cause,
Though wicked spirits have applied the tawse;
Forgive the insult, clearly it appears
Their wisdom's only equal to their years.

1.
If you're acquainted with point lace,
The point of this you're sure to trace,
And seek the pointing of the lace.

2.
'Twas surely thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay,
I never loved a tree or flower,
But it was sure to fade away."

3.
Clara's father was a great composer,
For ought we know she may have been the same,
I'm told that Mendelssohn himself chose her
To add harmonic lustre to his fame.

4.
We always thought that providence was old,
But here you'll find it of a later date,
And out of it the runners, so we're told,
Landed rich cargoes in a rebel state.

5.
In Zululand as well as Afghanistan,
The oppositionists are pleased to say
This is our policy, and when they can,
They thwart the Government in every way.

6.
L is wanting to make these two complete,
The three combined are in possession sweet.
E FLURBUS UNUM.

TREBLE ACROSTIC.

My second of my first, if wise, would try to make a friend,
But towards my third the bias, somewhat strangely, seems to tend.
To typify the danger to which such a course may lead
Or reverses that may follow it, my second backwards read.

1.
This province was the scene of many a well-contested fight
Ere the dusky race submitted to the Anglo-Saxon might.

2.
On this brave friend the dying Prince relied
To clear his name by treacherous foes belied.

3.
His help you may need to decipher this light,
Unless unassisted you read it aright.

4.
Simply expressed its import cannot ever be obscure;
Repeated, of its meaning one may not be quite so sure.

5.
That Island which gave birth to him who seized on Gallia's crown,
Can boast upon its rugged shore this unimportant town.

DELTA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 4TH, BY "TOMIC."

Fourth	Final	Initial
F	in	E
O	mn	S
U	ps	T
R	st	A
T	re	T
H	os	E

Answers have been received from Fujiyama, Zulu, Mary, Oedipus, Ketchewayo, and Mumps, all of which are correct with the exception of the fifth light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 4TH, BY "CAPTAIN CROSSTREE."

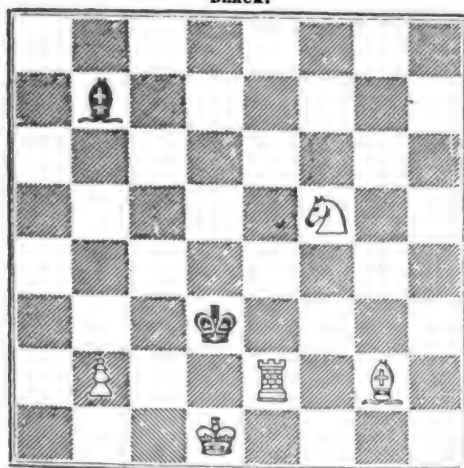
Hotch	Patch.
H	P
O	h
T	a
C	l
H	ig

Correct answers received from Blazes, Bobstay, Oedipus, Jumbuck, and H.W.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By CHARLES H. STANLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS PROBLEM, OCT. 4TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

The white bishop on Q. Kt.'s sq. should have been a black bishop. If correctly printed there would have been a further variation required in white's second move. The position as printed was defective, being open to a second solution of:—

WHITE. BLACK.
1.—B. takes Kt. 1.—Anything.
2.—Mate.

None of our solvers appear to have detected this.

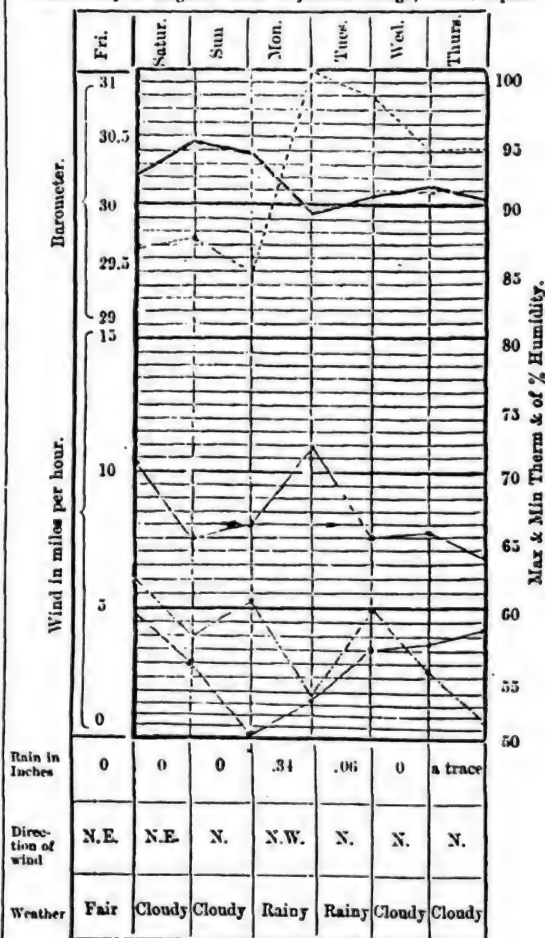
SOLUTION:

WHITE.	BLACK.
1.—Q. to K. 8th.	1.—Kt. takes Q.
2.—P. to K. 8th, becomes Kt. mate.	1.—Kt. takes P.
2.—Q. to K. B. 7th, mate.	1.—Kt. moves from Q. 6th.
2.—Q. to K. 5th, mate.	1.—B. to Q. Kt. 2nd.
2.—Q. takes B. mate.	

Correct answers received from V.d.P., "30 & 1 Bisque," W.H.S., Q., and A.O.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

Dotted line—represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of Humidity.

Max. velocity of wind, 13 miles per hour on Tuesday, 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

There was a steady rise in the barometer from Wednesday of last week, to Saturday, the second day of the record for this week, on which day it reached the highest average for the year, up to this time, that of 30.45 inches. From this point, however, a rapid decline brought it down to 30 inches, about which it has since fluctuated. The lowest minimum temperature reached since the winter months, was that of Sunday being 50°. Only one "fair" day is reported for the past week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Oct. 5, Japanese steamer *Tsuruya Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 4, British barque *Claverhouse*, Parsons, 386, from Newchwang, Beans, to Chinese.
Oct. 7, Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru*, Thompson, 854, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 7, British steamer *London Castle*, Marshall, 2,456, from Shanghai, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
Oct. 8, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
Oct. 8, French steamer *Tanais*, De la Marcellie, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Oct. 8, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 9, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 9, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 579, from Samusawa, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 10, Japanese steamer *Tayonoura Maru*, Walker, —, from Yokaiichi, General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 10, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 11, British steamer *Scindia*, Windham, 1,423, from Shanghai, General, to Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.
Oct. 11, British brig *Juana*, Bisset, 346, put back having been in collision.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. W. Moore and 86 Japanese.

Per British steamer *Loudoun Castle*, from Shanghai: Mrs. Hannen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Doctor Winn, Doctor Johnson, Messrs. Burgoyne and Broom.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Brown and 1 European in steerage. For San Francisco, Mr. R. Budden, 2 Europeans and 186 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, from Kobe:—76 Japanese.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—Gen. Kawaji, Mrs. Woodward and two children, Major Palmer, Messrs. B. Gorey, Godai, Oyama, Ottolini, Komatome and Yokoyama.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Cunningham and child, Mrs. Kadatz, Miss Raymond, Messrs. Geo. Smith, J. Mauch, E. G. Low, E. Ellis, C. F. Reimers, Gillingham, Livingston, D. B. Taylor, Reynolds, Dresser, Lea, Morse, Ikeda, Kawaka, Aoki, Fujiyama, Matsui, Yasui, Abe, Watanabe, Seki, Uwakawa, Yamane, Itayashi, Tosawa, Abatsu, Doi and Kume in cabin; and 5 Europeans, 218 Japanese and 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese str. *Togonoura Maru* from Yokkaichi:—86 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, from Kobe:—66 Japanese and 1 Chinese.

OUTWARDS.

Oct. 5, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Oct. 5, British barque *Nimrod*, Baxter, 635, for Nagasaki, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 5, Japanese steamer *Togonoura Maru*, Carter, —, for Yokkaichi, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 7, U. S. frigate *Richmond*, Capt. Benham, 2,700, 14 guns, for Kobe.

Oct. 8, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,261, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 9, British brig *Juana*, Bisett, 346, for Nagasaki in Ballast, despatched by E. Abbot.

Oct. 9, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 9, Japanese steamer *Takachio Maru*, Nye, 1,400, for Hakodate, etc., Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 10, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Thomson, 834, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 10, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 11, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 315, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.

Oct. 11, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 11, Swedish Arctic (exploration) steamer *Vega*, Palander 600, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for Hongkong:—Mrs. J. M. Stone, Mrs. Merity and child, J. M. Campbell, Mrs. De Boinville, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Masfen, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. J. B. Porter, G. P. Spooner, H. Steele, H. McGregor, H. Moss, Miss Caroline Schultz, Miss Kittie Wilson, Miss Anna Willson and Miss Ella Wilson.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Capt. and Mrs. Biabee, Rev. D. H. Porter and wife, Rev. E. Evington, Prof. N. Nordenstedt, Dr. B. L. Atterbury, Lieut. C. A. Adams, U.S.N., Lieut. R. H. McLean, U.S.N., Miss Ada A. Haven, Miss S. B. Clapp, Miss A. W. Davis, Rankin, Mr. C. F. Reid and wife, Mrs. Davis and child, Paymaster G. E. Thornton and wife, Miss Nagahama, Messrs. Matsudaira, (H. J. M. Consul, Brussels), G. S. Charleston, G. Domoney, H. Harding, J. L. Hammond, P. Orme, Kotame, Haikana, Tsuchigawa, One, Matsumoto, Sekiguchi, Yamana, Matsuo, Hiraka, Onodara, G. Klumochter, R. B. Cuthbertson and E. Bernard.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Patron, Zifford and 2 Chinese.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*:—For Liverpool:—H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., H. B. M.'s Minister to Japan, C. E. Ad. Leyner, German Consul, Niigata, Messrs. Branley, Crookston, and Gillingham in cabin. For San Francisco and Overland:—Mrs. Coghan and child, Miss Yonka, Mrs. Chevalier. Mrs. Purcell and four children, Mrs. Boyd, Messrs. R. G. Low, Edgar Ellis, M. Kalb, H. W. Livingston, W. P. Snow and wife, Budden, Kunemann, Rev. E. W. Syle, J. A. McClellan, wife, and 3 children in cabin; and 6 Europeans and 180 Chinamen in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—From London, 1,215 packages; from Marseilles, 837 packages; from Hongkong, 1,003 packages sugar, and 26 packages general; for Hiogo, 302 packages; total, 3,403.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France 243 Bales.

„ Italy 47 „

Total 290 Bales.

Cocoons 86 Bales.

Waste 137 „

Silkworm Eggs 30 Cases.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure Yen 13,711.00

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$219,000.00

Per P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	246	4,930	3,614	8,790
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	—
Hiogo.....	—	2,422	5,718	8,140
Yokohama.....	3,150	4,486	1,493	9,143
Hongkong.....	19	223	383	627
Total.....	3,415	12,073	11,212	26,700

SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	16	561	—	577
Hongkong.....	5	69	24	98
Yokohama.....	1	249	3	253
Total.....	22	879	27	928

REPORTS.

The British barque *Claverhouse* reports: Leaving Newchwang September 6th, and had tempestuous weather throughout a passage of 28 days.

The Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* reports: Left Kobe 10 a.m. 5th instant, had strong southerly winds and high sea with rain throughout; passed S. S. *Aligata Maru* off Osima, 5 p.m., of the 5th; arrived 7.30 p.m., 7th instant.

The British steamer *Loudoun Castle* reports: Left Shanghai on the 3rd instant; had strong easterly gales to Satanomineaki, and violent gales and high sea thence to port; slowed down inside Rock Island on account of thick weather, and arrived at noon on the 7th October.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports: Left Hongkong Oct. 1st 3 p.m., had fine weather all the way.

The Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* reports: Left Kobe on the 6th inst. Had fine weather throughout. Arrived at 6 p.m. 8th instant.

The French steamer *Tanais* reports: Left Hongkong 1st Oct. at 5 p.m. To Formosa experienced moderate and fine weather; thence to Ooshima strong N.E. winds; thence to port variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at 5 p.m. 8th instant. Passage, 7 days.

The Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* reports: Left Shanghai on the 1st October at 11.10 p.m. and arrived at Nagasaki on the 4th October at 5.30 a.m. strong N.E. gale with heavy sea, ship labouring heavily and shipping large quantities of water; left Nagasaki at 5.18 p.m. same day and arrived at Shimonoeki at 7.42 a.m. moderate N.E. winds and fine weather; left Shimonoeki at 9.12 a.m., arrived at Kobe Oct. 6th, first part moderate N.E. winds with thick rainy weather; later part variable wind and fine weather; left Kobe Oct. 8th 0 a.m. and arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. 9th Oct. Moderate N.E. breeze with fine weather throughout.

The Japanese steamer *Togonoura Maru* reports: Left Yokkaichi 8th inst. at 9.30 p.m. When 18 miles E. S. E. of Omasaki fell in with an abandoned junk, laden with timber and water-logged, took her in tow and arrived in Yokohama 7.30 a.m., 10th.

EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
„ „ „ „	—
„ Bank Bills on demand	3/8 1/2
„ Private 4 months' sight	3/9 1/2
„ „ „ „	3/9 1/2
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.66
„ Bank 6 months' sight	—
„ Private 6 m. sight	4.81
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 prem.
„ Private 10 days' sight	72 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72 1/2
„ Private 10 days' sight	72 1/2
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89 1/2
„ 30 days' sight Private	90 1/2
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90 1/2
„ 30 d. sight Private	91

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 10th October, 1879.)

	Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver 1 Yen pieces (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon.	Clos.					
1879.								
Monday.....Oct. 6	493	499	494	372	326	406	118	126
Tuesday..... „ 7	493	494	491	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday..... „ 8	490	489	486	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday..... „ 9	484	481	476	—	—	—	—	—
Friday..... „ 10	477 1/2	480	484	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday..... „ 11	481 1/2	480	480	—	—	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 14th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 29th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct. 25th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. S. S.	Oct. 16th

1 Left Hongkong, October 4th, at 4 p.m., *Sunda*.
2 Left San Francisco, October 4th, *City of Tokio*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 16th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 23rd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct. 15th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	
HAOKDATE	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Oct. 11th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 1st
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct. 18th

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 24	Sir Jamasetjee Family	London	Japan
July 4	Sarah Scott	"	"
" 21	Scindia (s.s.)	"	"
Aug. 4	Glenartney (s.s.)	"	"
" 14	Glencagles (s.s.)	"	"
" 17	Glencarn (s.s.)	"	"
" 22	Lord of the Isles (s.s.)	"	"
" 9	Urania	Falmouth	Yokohama
Mar. 8	Lota	Cardiff	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
May 6	Undaunted	"	Yokohama
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
May 13	Prince Frederick	New York	"
June 7	Great Surgeon	"	Y'ma via H'g.
" 13	Sooloo	"	Japan
" 14	Mary J. Leslie	"	"
" 16	Grande	"	"
" 23	R. R. Thomas	"	"
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagerstown	"	"
July 20	Cardiganhire	Shields	Yokohama
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	At	For
Sept. 3	Mervia	New York	Japan
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Columbia	"	"
" 3	Larusca	"	"
Aug. 22	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	London	"
" 22	Argyll (s.s.)	"	"
" 22	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 22	Fleure Castle (s.s.)	"	"

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

INSURANCE.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1878, £258,772,986.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,

Yokohama and Kobe

Yokohama, July 4, 1879.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company, BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878.

THE

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

A CASH DISCOUNT of Twenty per Cent. (20%) will be granted on all Premia collected from this date.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, August 20, 1879.

Im.

The Staffordshire

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT (20%) will be granted on all Premia collected from this date.

G. T. M. PURVIS,
Acting Agent.

Yokohama, August 20th, 1879.

Im

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—A good business has been done in *Cotton Yarn* during the past week, nearly all for arrival at end of the year. Prices have given way slightly, but close steady as annexed. In other articles little has been done, although a better feeling is now apparent, which may be further developed should the present movement in silk lead to greater steadiness in *kansatsu*.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.25
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.50 to 33.75
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$28.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.25 to 36.50
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 37.75
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$36.00 to 37.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$3.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.87½
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italian & Salsena Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 2.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 23 in.	\$7.25 to 8.75
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.77½ to 0.80
Taffetaless:— " 12 " 43 in.	\$1.75 to 2.05

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-12 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.00 to 5.10
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 10.25
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.24½ to 0.31½
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 32 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 20 in.	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajima 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.65
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—The *Anna*, reported in our last as loading for here, put into Amoy on the 24th ultimo, in distress and was discharging her cargo there. Our market is firmer than ever and stocks are only some 18,500 piculs.

Sugar:—Tahoe in bag ... per picul...	\$5.85 to \$5.95
" " in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.50
Taiwanfuo in bag ... "	\$5.85
do. in basket ... "	\$5.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.25

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah, per picul	\$2.36.50 to \$3.00
Daitong ... "	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.50 to \$3.10
Kerosene Oil ... "	\$1.87½ to \$1.80
Newchwang Peas ... "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—The large stocks are beginning to make themselves felt, and prices in Tokio are very weak. Any attempt to force sales would be followed by a heavy fall in rates here.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A very large business has been done during the past week. Prices of Hanks have advanced and close exceedingly firm at the quotations given below.

Filatures have been in good demand, but Kakedas remain totally neglected.

Settlements:—900 bales Hanks, 15 bales Kakedas, and 270 bales Filatures.—Total 1,185 bales. Arrivals 575 bales. Stocks 4,700 bales.

	In London at 3/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.		In London at 2/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom. ...			Kakeda,—Extra ...		
" Best ...	\$580 to 620 19 8	to 20 11 fra. 54½ to 58	" Best ...	\$690 to 700 23 20 to 23 6	fra. 63½ to 64½
" Good ...	\$580 to 620 19 8	to 20 11 fra. 54½ to 58	" Good ...	\$670 to 690 21 7 to 22 2	fra. 60 to 63
" Good Medium ...	\$560 to 570 18 9	to 19 4 fra. 52 to 54	" Medium ...	\$610 to 650 20 8 to 21 11	fra. 55 to 58½
" Medium ...	\$520 to 540 17 9	to 18 5 fra. 49½ to 51	" Common ...		
" Common, Inferior ...	\$300 to 510 17 2	to 17 6 fra. 47½ to 48½	Filatures,—Extra ...		
Oshius,—Good ...			" Best ...	\$660 to 720 22 3 to 24 2	fra. 61 to 67
" Medium ...			" Good ...	\$620 to 640 20 11 to 21 7	fra. 57½ to 59

TEA.—Activity in the Tea market still continues, and prices show an advance of about \$1 to \$2 per picul on all classes, supplies come in very irregularly, the Japanese evidently keeping stocks in Yokohama at low level. The market closes firm at following quotations.

Common ...	\$20 & under	Fine ...	\$33 to 35
Good Common ...	\$24 to 25	Finest ...	\$36 to 39
Medium ...	\$27 to 29	Choice ...	\$40 to 45
Good Medium ...	\$30 to 32		

SHIPPING.

The *S.S. Loudoun Castle* is under despatch for New York via Kobe and Shanghai.

The *Lord of the Isles* and *Junma* have been taken up for coals and the former has left for Nagasaki; and freights on the coast have a decidedly firmer tendency.

The *Bon Accord* leaves for Kobe on Tuesday. The *A. Reimers* and *Nateshda* are under despatch for Chosoo. The destination of the *Alex. McNeil* is yet uncertain, but she is reported as going South. Other ships in port are discharging.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,017	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 9	M. B. Co.
Loudoun Castle	Marshall	British steamer	1,604	London via Shanghai	" 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	Sept. 29	P. & O. Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Scindia	Windham	British steamer	1,423	Shanghai	Oct. 11	Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.
Tanis	De la Marcella	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	" 8	M. M. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	Sept. 27	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sproul	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	" 16	Chinese
Auguste Reimers	Thompson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	Oct. 2	E. B. Watson
Bon Accord	Wilson	British barque	400	London	Sept. 29	L. Kniffier & Co.
Claverhouse	Parsons	British barque	386	Newchwang	Oct. 4	Chinese
Importer	Shelburne	American ship	1,270	New York	" 1	Frazar & Co.
Jonathan Bourne	Doane	American barque	1,472	Cardiff	Sept. 29	M. M. Co.
Junna	Bissett	British brig	346	Put back	Oct. 11	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmore	American brig/tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	Walsh Hall & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Nateaheda	Brodersen	Danish schooner	185	Takao	Oct. 1	Chinese
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	Aug. 18	C. & J. Trading Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Pegasus	6	1,124	900	Sloop	Hakodate	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood
AMERICAN.—Ranger	4	450	—	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
GERMAN.—Prinz Adalbert	15	3,500	—	Corvette	Hakodate	Capt. McLean
RUSSIAN.—Czaymer	8	1,334	—	Corvette	Vdivostock	Capt. Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 16th
Hongkong	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 18th
New York	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Oct. 15th
New York	Loudoun Castle	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. —
San Francisco	Levi Stevens	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Oct. 15th
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O.	About Nov. 1st
Shanghai, &c.	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 15th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the *standard* of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loundene, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouse, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bonny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANY information required regarding the conditions for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July) can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of 5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,
Acting Director-General.

Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE will be an AMATEUR PERFORMANCE at the

GAIETY THEATRE,

ON

Friday Evening, Oct. 17th,

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRESENTED
THE BURLESQUE OF

"IVANHOE."

POWERFUL CAST AND CHORUS, NEW SONGS, SCENERY,
DROPS, &c.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 P.M.

Admission \$2.00.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where a plan of the house can be seen.
Yokohama, October 8th, 1879.

PIGOU, WILKS & LAURENCE, (LIMITED.)



LONDON, DARTFORD AND BATTLE.

ONLY Makers of the "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder. Sporting, Rifle, Military, and Mining Powders of every description.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878,

A SILVER MEDAL

Was Awarded Pigou, Wilks & Laurence by the Jury in Class 40.

International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876,

A Medal and Certificate were Awarded this firm for "Excellence of Manufacture."

AGENTS FOR JAPAN:

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, May 28, 1879.

cf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874

cf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner }Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.**CHIT BOOKS**, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.**HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS**, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE

“**Dexter,**”Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Kanasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Eastern extreme of Matsu Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima...S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.

INOUE KAORU.

Minister of Public Works.

Tokei, April 11th, 1879.

IN THE

“JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,”

OF

THE 12TH INSTANT,

Appeared the opening Chapters of the

“TIMES OF THE TAIRA,”

BY CAPT. F. BRINKLEY, R.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE “TIMES OF TAIKO.”

Yokohama, July 14, 1879,

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A., Main Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED a very choice assortment of

GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, CHARM PENCILS,
POCKET PENCILS, PENCIL LEADS, &c., &c.
NEW BOOKS, NEW MUSIC.“Erie” and “Metropolitan” CIGAR LIGHTERS.
MEERSCHAUM LINED CORN COB PIPES,
only 20 cents.

HAVANA CIGARS,

Thirteen varieties, all in prime condition.

MANILA CIGARS—Arroceros.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

WHITE METAL KEY RINGS,

with any name stamped to order, supplied at once.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77-A, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 5th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,

(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and
from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.50 \text{ yen per day, or} \\ 40.00 \text{ „ „ month.} \end{array} \right.$
3rd class.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.00 \text{ yen per day, or} \\ 28.00 \text{ „ „ month.} \end{array} \right.$

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,

KIGA,

(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'

AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Wm. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.**ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS**

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Dis-
infecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

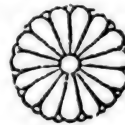
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION
No. 35.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

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(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. III. No. 42.]

Yokohama, October 18, 1870.

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THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

II.

IT is not our intention to recite in detail the historical and semi-historical scraps of information relating to remote ages which have been brought to light by one side or the other in the discussion of the present question; still less the attempt to settle the disputed point of actual priority in their relations with Loochoo between the rival claimants. As to this, there is no doubt but that both countries have from very early times held some kind of intercourse with the islands. Reference is made to the existence of intercourse on the side of China as early as 589 A.D. after which time, however, there is apparently a blank of nearly 800 years. While, on the Japanese side, the old chronicles abound with mention of intercourse with places, which later historians have identified with the present Loochoo, in times equally or even more remote; and (to pass these by) in the 8th century of our era several instances are to be found looking like acts of sovereignty exercised by the Emperors of Japan over what are undoubtedly the same islands. Indeed, a circumstantial account is given of the appointment of a Commissioner in 735 A.D. by the government of the southernmost of the main islands of Japan (now known as Kiushiu) to go to Loochoo for purposes distinctly administrative: whilst, an entry is found, in an official record, of the exercise a century later of jurisdiction over the islands by the same Government and the receipt by it on behalf of the Imperial Government of tribute from them. It is also claimed, on the authority of many old works, that the hereditary chieftains of the islands are descended to this day from a scion of the

Imperial House—a political refugee who is said to have founded a family there in the middle of the 12th century.¹ But these are matters of antiquarian rather than of practical interest, nevertheless they have been treated as of some importance in the diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which it has been necessary on the Japanese side to adduce evidence of this nature, to refute an assertion made on the part of China, that Japanese authority in Loochoo was exercised for the first time at the close of the 16th century. Before passing, however, to that period of history which is really epochal and has practical political significance at the present day, attention must be briefly directed to some circumstances of the general history of the islands, such as their geographical position and the race, language, &c., of their inhabitants, which are also not without a bearing upon the main question.

Loochoo forms the extreme group of a chain of islands extending, at irregular intervals, in continuation of the south-westerly point of Japan proper—by which is meant, the main islands. This point is as nearly as possible on the 31st parallel of north latitude, and the islands forming Loochoo extend from the 29th down to the 24th parallel, running also in a westerly direction to about 8 degrees of longitude from the same point of the main islands. There are 37 islands in all, of various sizes, the united area of which is but insignificant. The population, which at the present time numbers 160,000, is ethnically almost identical with that of the main islands: and their manners and customs as well as their religion (which is Shintô, a religion indigenous and confined to Japan) are exclusively Japanese. The personal characteristics of the people are, in a conspicuous degree, those which have always so struck travellers as belonging to the Japanese—a gentleness and suavity of manner and bearing: but if the early histories are to be believed such was not always the case.²

They have for several centuries been accustomed to reckon time according to the Chinese calendar: but their

1. The story is that, in A. D. 1156, Minamoto Tametomo, a descendant of the Imperial family of Japan, flying from the pursuit of his foes, at length reached the Loochoo group, where he married the sister of the chief; and the offspring of this marriage, Shunten-O, became chief in the year 1187. His grandson, Gihon, abdicated, and returned into the mountains: but the line was restored more than 200 years later (the chronicles say "260 years after the foundation of the dynasty by Shunten-O") in the person of Shoyen—the undisputed founder, or restorer, of the present line—who according to some authorities of respectable antiquity was descended from Gihon. This descent is denied by the Chinese; and, though in denying it they have taken bad ground—overlooking their own official annals and referring to works of no authority—yet the evidence in support of the lineage is certainly not of the strongest. For the purpose of practical politics to-day the point is more remote and less important (as involving no legal principle) than an inquiry into the claim of our own Edward III. to the Crown of France.

2. It was left on record by a Japanese Buddhist priest, named Chisho, who was storm-driven to the islands on his way to China in 853 A. D., that the inhabitants were cannibals: and the same charge, and others, of piratical and savage conduct, are made against them in the Chinese history of the Sui dynasty (A. D. 589-617.) The completeness of the change may perhaps be attributed to the prohibition of the possession of arms (which in turn may itself be accounted for by the recognition of their former characteristics) laid upon them by their Japanese Masters at the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century.

language, both written and spoken, is (allowing for differences of dialect, by which is meant not only differences of pronunciation, but the retention of words in one dialect that have become obsolete in others) identical with ordinary Japanese, of which it is said, on good philological authority, to be not a corruption but a genuine variety. The written language differs, as in Japan proper, from the spoken dialect; and the syllabary consists of the same 48 characters as the ordinary Japanese. In literary composition the Loochoosans, like the Japanese, usually adopt a combination of Chinese characters with those of the Japanese syllabary; in which case the construction as well as the pronunciation of the Chinese part is such as to be, equally with the Japanese part, unintelligible to a person acquainted with Chinese only: but there are, with both, occasions when pure Chinese is written.³

The period at which the relations of Loochoo with its powerful neighbours first assume practical importance, as facts of political history, commences with the last quarter of the 14th century, when China began to exercise a real influence in the islands. The actual event of importance which occurred at this date (1372 A.D.) was the detachment of thirty-six Chinese families from the province of Fukkien to reside in Loochoo: the avowed and real object of this mission was to facilitate and encourage trade and navigation between China and Loochoo. The effect and influence upon the future course of events of this Chinese immigration will appear subsequently to have been great. These families brought with them to Loochoo the Chinese civilization; and, as their young men, together with others belonging to some of the native nobles of Loochoo, were educated in the colleges of China, being conveyed and left there by the frequent embassies proceeding to Peking, it is to them that the continuance of Chinese learning and of the use of the Chinese calendar is to be attributed. They formed the nucleus of the literary class; and their members frequently filled some of the highest official posts, and their influence was naturally exerted in fostering political relations between China and Loochoo.⁴

At the same time too this movement on the part of China to draw Loochoo into more intimate relations with itself was further assisted by the acceptance from its rulers of complimentary gifts, which afterwards grew to be a customary office and was regarded by China, as it was probably also to some extent intended, by Loochoo, as the payment of tribute from a vassal.

That Japan also had a substantial footing on the islands

3. The allusion is made on the Chinese side to the fact that the Treaties between Loochoo and some of the foreigners, in 1854-5, (to which further reference will be made in another convention) were framed in pure Chinese. Now, apart from the explanation of this to be found in the presence of the Chinese speaking officials in the government of Loochoo (to be shortly noticed), there is another explanation which deprives the circumstance of any value for the purpose for which it is put forward. Acquaintance with Chinese is the mark of a scholar in the Far East; and in fact, from its position as the literary language, in which it compares with Latin in the middle ages of Europe, it has also been, like French in the West, the language of diplomacy. When the Dutch first came to Japan, Chinese was the medium of communication: so also in negotiations with Russia about the question of the northern boundary in 1807 and again in 1852. Moreover, when Commodore Perry came to negotiate his treaty with Loochoo, at the time alluded to, the draft which he proposed was itself written in Chinese.

4. Seven of these families are still remaining, a distinct class. They have always resided, together with certain Loochoosans of the *munran* class, who may be called their 'disciples,' in a separate village called Kame-mura, on the main island of the group. All intercourse with China was carried on through their instrumentality: and all the members of this body, including the Loochoosan element, used two distinct names: thus besides the names by which they were known at home and to Japanese, the Loochoosan members had also what they called their 'Chinese name,' used exclusively for purposes of intercourse with China. So also with the government officers and officials generally: their actual and usual names were identical with those of their Japanese prototypes; but for purposes of Chinese intercourse they had also Chinese names affixed to them.

at or about the same period is shown by the circumstance that not much more than half a century later we find them being practically dealt with by her as an actual territorial possession—being conferred in the year 1441 by the Shōgun, Ashikaga Yoshinori, upon Shimadzu Tadakuni, the reigning prince of Satsuma, and the islands at this time became, and there is sufficient historical evidence to prove that they were thenceforward treated, as a dependency of the powerful house of Satsuma.

But though the nail was thus driven home in the middle of the 15th century, it was not till the close of the 16th that it was finally clinched. During the intervening period the allegiance of the chieftains of Loochoo to their feudal lords, the Shimadzu princes had, owing no doubt to the influence of the Fukkien families, been wavering and only half recognized. When Toyotomi Hidēyoshi (more commonly known by his title of 'Taiko') was contemplating his famous invasion of Corea, which he carried out in A.D. 1592, Loochoo was called upon to furnish, in fulfilment of feudal obligations, a contingent of stores and provisions for the expeditionary force. The imperfect fulfilment of this duty (for the summons, tho' not actually disobeyed, was only partially responded to) was the cause which led shortly afterwards to the complete subjection of the islands to the active and immediate control of the representatives of the Emperors of Japan. For, by the order of Iyēyasu, the first Shōgun of the Tokugawa line, Shimadzu Iyehisa, prince of Satsuma, despatched a force to reduce the islands to obedience and the result of this expedition was the complete subjugation of the people, and the submission of the chieftain, Shonei; who, together with the members of his Council, was conveyed to Yedo as a prisoner of state. The hitherto precarious over-lordship of Satsuma now gave place to a new order of things in the *bona fide* exercise of dominion: the whole administration was reformed and brought under the immediate control of Satsumese officials; the lands were re-surveyed, and the scale of taxation adjusted accordingly; and, after this time, the revenue from Loochoo was formally included, and recognized by the Shōgun, as a part of the general revenue of the province of Satsuma.⁵ The public institutions of the country too were assimilated to a greater degree than formerly to those of Japan proper; and a general ordinance looking in the same direction was afterwards issued, forestalling the natural tendency of things to lapse into the old grooves. New laws were enacted; amongst which was one, already referred to, prohibiting the possession of arms, by any but the official classes. A special ordinance also was drawn up, which the chieftain and his council (who from Yedo were subsequently conveyed to Kagoshima, the castle-town of Satsuma, and there detained for a space of three years), were called upon to subscribe to and observe: and it was only upon binding themselves by a solemn oath to observe this ordinance that they were allowed to return to their homes.⁶ The feudal dependence of Loochoo upon

5. The total yield of the revenue-land of the Shimadzu princes after this time, was, according to the official list, 720,000 *koku*; and in this amount was included 123,000 *koku*, the yield of Loochoo under the new survey. This amount of 123,000 included the yield of the island of Ōshima, off the coast of Satsuma, which at this period formed politically one of the same group as Loochoo proper, though subsequently placed by Satsuma under a different administration. Out of this total of 123,000, a portion representing 88,000 *koku* was assigned to the Chieftain, Shonei, from which to draw his revenue; the remainder paying revenue direct to Satsuma: and the Shimadzu princes, besides the balance so payable, received also from the Chieftain, out of the income derivable from the 88,000 *koku* specially assigned to his share, an annual aid of 8,000 *koku*, representing probably about one-fifth of the Chieftain's actual income from the above source.

6. The text of the ordinance and oath is given on page 1,385. It is on record that Shana-Oyakata, one of the three members of the Council, who belonged to the Fukkien families, and who had, shortly before, given private information to the Chinese Government of Hideyoshi's preparations for the invasion of Corea, refused

Satsuma was formally acknowledged in these oaths as being of ancient date: and, although this declaration, coming as it did from persons under duress, should not be allowed much weight as an admission regarding the past, yet the evidence points to its truth; and the validity of these oaths in their bearing upon the future is unaffected at this day by the circumstances in which they were exacted. But, however loose the bond of dependence hitherto, the complete subjection of these islands and their actual reduction into the territorial possession of Japan at the time we are now speaking of is undisputed: and from that day to this they have (as we shall see) been treated and governed as an integral part of the empire.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

WHATEVER views individuals may entertain respecting the English theory of criminal extra-territoriality in Japan, there can, we think, be no serious question as to the actual position of the British Government itself regarding that subject, judging by its legislative acts and official declarations. We have seen that neither the China and Japan Orders in Council nor the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts upon which they are based, warranted the conclusion that Great Britain assumes the right of exclusive extra-territorial power and jurisdiction over its subjects in Japan; and nothing therein contained, when rightly understood, can be construed to imply an assumption by the British Crown of any power or jurisdiction in Japan, derogatory to or inconsistent with the full and free exercise by the Sovereign of Japan of his original inherent power to define and prohibit by general law all crimes and offences by whomsoever committed, within the territorial limits of his empire.

The British Government in transmitting to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, China, Japan and other countries in which extra-territorial jurisdiction is conferred by treaty, the Orders in Council authorizing them to exercise their respective jurisdictions, has indicated the nature and limit of those jurisdictions and the manner in which they are to be exercised with such clearness and accuracy as to leave no room for doubt regarding the British theory, as to the ground upon which all claims of private extra-territoriality are founded. The instructions of Her Majesty's Government to her Consuls in the Levant, China and Japan, have been in each case almost identical, and are in substance as follows:—

"The right of Consular officers to exercise any jurisdiction (in Japan,) in matters which in other countries come exclusively under the control of the local magistracy, depends originally on the extent to which that right has been conceded by the (Tycoon of Japan) to the British Crown and therefore the right is strictly limited to the terms in which the concession is made."¹

There can be no mistake about the meaning of these plain words. They distinctly imply that the British Government lays no claim to any power or jurisdiction whatever in Japan, except such as has been conferred upon the British Crown by the express terms of the treaty; and that whatever power or jurisdiction the British Government may exercise over its subjects within the dominions of Japan, is strictly limited by the terms of the treaty, which alone originally conferred that jurisdiction. The treaty, and that alone, must be looked to for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and limit of the power and jurisdiction of Great Britain over her subjects in the dominions of Japan. And no power or jurisdiction is to

to sign the prescribed oath, and was in consequence beheaded as a traitor at Kagoshima.

¹ Instructions of the British Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Consuls, Turkey, China, Japan and other countries, British Consular Manual, Ch. IV. p. 145, 146, 229, 230; Phillimore's International Law, Vol. II. Ch. V. p. 314; Fynn, p. 174-8.

be assumed as granted, unless the terms of the treaty plainly and expressly concede such jurisdiction.²

We have before seen that the Orders in Council confer upon Her Majesty's Minister a certain legislative power over British subjects in Japan. We have endeavored to point out that such power was not intended to conflict with, to deny, or to usurp the general legislative power of Japan; that it was on the contrary *in aid of the treaty merely*, and that its sole object and intent was, to duly empower Her Majesty's Consuls, in the exercise of the judicial authority conferred upon them thereby, to take cognizance of, try, and punish all unlawful acts committed by British subjects in Japan, against Japanese subjects or the subjects or citizens of other countries.

It appears, however, that Her Majesty's Minister in Japan does not so understand the spirit and intent of Her Majesty's Orders in Council.

The American Minister in his despatch No. 151, to the Secretary of State, regarding the "Shooting Regulations" of Japan states, that Her Majesty's Minister had intimated to him, "that the Government of Japan could not enact laws for the Government of British subjects without the approval of the British Representative: in other words, the laws passed by Japan, were not to be observed, nor regarded as obligatory, by British subjects, save when promulgated or approved by the British Representative in the form by him adopted."³ Precisely the same view has subsequently been put forward by Her Majesty's Minister regarding the Quarantine Regulations of Japan. In his official communications to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, touching the subject of quarantine, His Excellency distinctly affirmed, that no regulations or laws which Japan might enact, could be enforced against British ships or subjects, unless such regulations or laws first received his "sanction,"⁴ and that, "If the Government of Japan wished to render its Quarantine Regulations obligatory on British ships and subjects, it should invoke the assistance of Her Majesty's Government for that purpose," and further, "That his duty required of him to be satisfied of the propriety," of the Quarantine Regulations of Japan; "before he could consent to their being enforced in the case of British subjects."⁵

There can be no mistake as to the meaning of those declarations. They are an emphatic and complete denial of the right of the Japanese Government to define or prohibit by law any offence whatever, committed by British subjects in Japan; and if the assumption declared is well founded, it follows of necessity that British subjects here are entitled to the same privileges and immunities, as they would enjoy if Japan were indeed a "ceded or conquered territory."

In giving official utterance to these declarations, the British Minister thought fit,—as was only natural and proper,—to place on record the reasons upon which he based his assumption. He endeavoured also,—as was equally natural and proper,—to support his views by certain well understood rules of public law. Let us then consider with all due fairness and candour, the arguments by which the British Minister endeavours to justify his assumption, and if possible discover whether they are indeed grounded in right reason or supported by any acknowledged principle of public inter-

² British State papers, Vol. XXXI, P. 984, 1021—2: Vol. XLVIII, § 1294.

³ Dipl. Cor. U. S. 1875, p. 773.

⁴ Substantially the same view was expressed by the German Minister in Tokio, in his correspondence with the Foreign Office of Japan in regard to the *Hesperia*, published in the *Japan Daily Herald*, Mail Summary, of August 12th, 1879.

⁵ Despatches of the British Minister at Tokio, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, regarding the enforcement of the Japanese Quarantine Regulations, Oct. 1878; and letter of instructions of Her Majesty's Minister to Delegate Wilkinson read before the "Quarantine Commission of Japan," MSS. 1878.

national law. The main ground upon which he bases his assumption, he states as follows :—

"According to the treaty British subjects are to be tried and punished by a British tribunal according to the laws of Great Britain; and according to the laws of Great Britain, a British Court will take no cognizance of the penal laws of any other country."

This, it must be remembered, is given as the reason why, in the opinion of the British Minister, the quarantine laws of Japan, cannot be regarded as obligatory upon British ships or subjects, and consequently cannot be enforced against them by British tribunals. Now, it is very true, as stated by him, that as a general rule, the courts of one nation are not bound to take cognizance of the penal laws of another nation. But this rule of public law is based upon another rule equally obligatory, and in fact forms a part of it, viz: That crimes are altogether local, and are cognizable and punishable exclusively, by the courts of the nation within whose territory they are committed; and hence the courts of one nation are not bound to and usually do not take cognizance of crimes or offences committed within the territory of and against the penal laws of any other nation. But in Japan this order of things is entirely reversed. The courts of Great Britain are authorized by treaty stipulation to try and punish crimes committed by British subjects within the territory of Japan. *The conditions being reversed, the rule depending upon those conditions, is reversed also.*⁷ The British tribunals take the place of Japanese tribunals, and in doing so, it becomes their duty to try, and punish British subjects for the precise offences, which in the absence of any treaty provision, the courts of Japan would have been entitled to try, and punish. The only difference being that British tribunals are authorized by the terms of the Treaty to try, and punish British subjects for the commission of crimes and offences in Japan according to the laws of Great Britain: that is, to try them according to the forms and methods of proceeding, and to inflict upon them the measure of punishment prescribed by British laws.

"It is a general principle," says Lord Stowell, "that each treaty is a part of the private law of every nation which enters into that treaty, and is as binding as any of their municipal laws."⁸ Now, when the British Minister asserts that "according to the laws of Great Britain, a British court will take no cognizance of the penal laws of any other nation" he entirely overlooks the essential fact that Great Britain has entered into treaties with other countries, and that those treaties are just as binding upon British courts, as any law of England. He appears to be unmindful of the fact that the courts of his country are bound to, and that they do take cognizance of the penal laws of other nations, every time they surrender a fugitive from justice, upon a writ of extradition. It would be wholly impossible, as every one must perceive, for the Government of Great Britain to fulfil the obligations imposed upon her, by virtue of the provisions of her extradition treaties with other nations, unless British courts took cognizance of the penal laws of those nations, to the extent contemplated by the treaties with those nations.⁹ And for the same reasons, it would be impossible for Great Britain to fulfil her treaty obligations to Japan, unless her courts took

cognizance of the penal laws of the Empire to the extent contemplated by the treaty.

Thus we see, that the treaty, by express provision, contravenes and renders inapplicable the very rule of law upon which the British Minister seeks to rest his assumption; upon the well understood maxim of Lord Coke :—"Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratione mutatur et lex."¹⁰

Let us examine the next and final ground upon which the Minister endeavours to rest his assumption. "It was," says he, "the clear intention of the treaty, that British subjects should not be deemed guilty of any offence for any act which might be deemed an offence by the laws of Japan, unless it were also an offence by the laws of Great Britain."

Hence he concludes that Japan can enact no law or regulation that can be binding upon British subjects unless such law has first received his sanction.

A recent English writer on diplomacy asserts that as a general rule, "no living man is ever able to explain the meaning of an Ambassador's despatch, except a Minister interrogated in the House of Commons: and then it is not always easy to determine which is most obscure,—the despatch, or the explanation." We must do Her Majesty's Representative in Japan the justice to acquit him of any obscurity in his conclusions at least. The most prominent and convenient feature of his argument just quoted is, that it takes for granted everything in dispute; and hence the conclusion at which he arrives is fairly clear. The only argument, however, which it contains consists in His Excellency's *ipse dixit*. He asserts that so and so was the "clear intention of the treaty," and therefore he draws the conclusion stated by him. But how does he establish the premise upon which all his conclusions rest? Upon what facts, or by what mode of reasoning, does he feel justified in assuming that the treaty clearly intends what he says it does? These questions he has left in such dense diplomatic obscurity, that we imagine even Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs might find it difficult to explain them to the satisfaction of the House of Commons if he were called upon to do so.

With all due respect for so high an authority, we must say we can find nothing in the treaty to warrant the conclusion that it was ever intended thereby that British subjects should not be deemed guilty of any offence for acts committed by them in violation of the laws of Japan unless such acts were also offences by the laws of Great Britain. The treaty certainly does not say so, and we are wholly at a loss to understand by what mode of reasoning Her Majesty's Minister is led to infer that it ever intended anything of the kind. On the contrary we think that it was clearly the intention of the treaty, that British subjects should be deemed guilty and should be punished for all offences committed by them in violation of Japanese laws, as long at least as those laws do not conflict with any treaty right. If the reader will turn to Article IV. of the convention concluded between Great Britain and Japan at Nagasaki, on the 14th October 1854, he will find the following :—"British ships in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high officers or commanders of ships shall break any such laws, it will lead to the ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them, they are to be delivered over to the commanders of their ships for punishment."

Sir Edward Herstlet, commenting on this article says that according to its provisions, "British ships and subjects in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan," and he adds that, "all this is as it should be."¹¹ Now it does ap-

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pear to us that Sir Edward's conclusion is just such a one as most persons would arrive at from reading that article of the treaty. And we scarcely think any one will deny that the Quarantine should be about the last law that British ships or subjects ought to be permitted to disregard. It is not so "clear" then, as Her Majesty's Minister appears to suppose, that it was the intention of the treaty that British subjects should not be deemed guilty of any offence for violating Japanese laws, unless those laws first receive his sanction. If it were merely intended by this assertion that no act committed by a British subject in violation of Japanese law, could be punished by a British court, unless the laws of Great Britain first authorized and empowered the court so to do, we would entirely assent to the proposition. No one contends that British courts in Japan, in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon them originally by treaty can punish any offence committed in Japan, unless authorized to do so by British law. But that fact has nothing whatever to do with the intention of the treaty. It only shows that in accepting jurisdiction over her subjects in Japan, it becomes the duty of the British Government to duly empower her courts in Japan, to try, and punish offences committed by British subjects against Japanese laws, as the treaty provides. As before stated, we think that Government has amply done this. It would be a strange doctrine indeed if the British Government, after making a solemn treaty promise that its ships and subjects in Japanese ports should conform to the laws of Japan, and after promising likewise to punish them for all offences committed by them in the country, should turn round and refuse to fulfil those obligations unless Her Majesty's Minister has first deemed it expedient or desirable to sanction the laws of Japan, which have been violated.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

V.

THERE has been in the last quarter of a century an immense impetus given to the subject of Primary Instruction. Since the time of Lancaster and Bell, the progress has been going forward. Their system of teaching in classes was a great advance in economizing the labour of the instructor, and giving vigour and emulation to the pupil. It was soon perceived that forty or fifty boys could be taught simultaneously with almost as much ease as five or ten. The system received great development in America, where schools for primary teaching have attained the highest perfection. So too in England, in the British schools and the National schools, remarkable progress was made; the monitorial system produced some beneficial results, for by it a school of 100 or 200 boys could be managed by one schoolmaster. The more recent modification of that plan, which gives aid to the master by apprentice pupil-teachers, whose efforts are rewarded by a small payment in their noviciate, and the special instruction of the master, out of school hours, affords a means of training teachers for the same class of schools, and forms a preparatory course for the Normal Training College in which they are perfected and from which they receive their certificates of competency. In order, however, to obtain intelligent pupil-teachers of a good class, it is found necessary to offer some substantial inducements, as so many more lucrative employments offer themselves to intelligent boys.

The system of Government Inspectors, who travel round a district allotted to them, and report concerning the progress of the pupils, their conduct and intelligence, also on the efficiency of the teaching and general management of the school, is bearing much good fruit. These men are selected not from petty officers or decayed

schoolmasters, but are men of high culture and university standing. They look not merely upon the outside of things, but compare the progress of schools in their districts from year to year—for they remain ten or more years in the same localities—and having a keen eye to the efficiency displayed by the masters, and the intelligence with which they teach, are able to form useful generalizations on the whole subject, which are of the greatest value to the Board of Education by whom they are deputed.

So much for the historical part of the subject. The practical side of popular education presents some difficulties, about which there are many opinions. Those who look to a mere perfunctory performance of duties, so many subjects learnt, so many lessons recited—so many books gone through—consider these difficulties trifling if the proper machinery be set to work. Those who aim at instilling a love of learning, a taste for study, at sowing the seeds of a great intellectual power,—and laying the foundation of a sound education—know that the difficulties are very considerable, though not greater than can be overcome by a judicious system of drawing out the mind as well as exercising the memory, of insisting on accuracy and depth instead of superficiality, of demanding rapidity of action in the pupil's mind, instead of a mere cunning and droning over his lessons. At every step the intelligence must be drawn forth. As an Alpine traveller who makes sure his foothold ere he proceeds, so the pupil must have his mind firmly take hold of each fact, and there must be a connexion of facts in order that he may successfully reach his desired goal.

If education indeed were a work that could be begun and ended in the short period of our school days and college days; if the cramming of facts and dates and names and rules constituted the whole of education, the mechanical process might be sufficient, and the scholar might go forth into the world well armed for the conflict, he might enter into its busy life with confidence in the success of his labours. Unfortunately for such opinions the practical work of the world requires something more. Education must go on through life, and in proportion as its beginning is well established, in that proportion will it proceed with security. How many mere scholars are eclipsed in after life and in the conduct of affairs by the man who has learnt to think in his childhood and has received with his early training the germs of a true education. He is marked as the man of common sense, who is not to be deceived by the appearances of things, who knows when a rule must be relaxed, and who can adopt himself and his duties to the ever varying circumstances of his life.

Education of this kind should be begun in the common school, it should be continued in the higher school, and it should be perfected in the university. It is of universal application, and is therefore nowhere out of place. It contains the elements of intellectual as well as moral progress; it is based on the natural powers and therefore has in itself the rudiments of life and growth. Having its development begun, it naturally progresses and produces the fruits of sober and sound judgment. The object of a university according to the great Schelling, is to be productive. "*Lerne um productiv zu werden.*" Facts are to be learnt but with the further object of producing results and attaining power, to reproduce, to utilize, to invent, and in every way to improve all the natural faculties. With regard to the practical ends and aims of the university they are threefold, they contemplate the improvement of the community in manners—ethics,—in the arts of civilized life;—in political freedom—in government. Hence there are three departments in university

national law. The main ground upon which he bases his assumption, he states as follows:—

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The system of Government Inspectors, who travel round a district allotted to them, and report concerning the progress of the pupils, their conduct and intelligence, also on the efficiency of the teaching and general management of the school, is bearing much good fruit. These men are selected not from petty officers or decayed

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teaching. I. Philosophy,—those sciences which relate to the cultivation of the mind,—mental science. II. The sciences natural and physical with their applications. III. Jurisprudence,—law of every kind. Preparatory to these special studies certain instruments are to be acquired:—1. The study of language as the instrument for communicating and preserving thought. 2. Logic, as the instrument by which correct thoughts are to be attained and proper inferences drawn. 3. The mathematical sciences by which precision is to be attained in regard to all subject-matter which has quantity—number—form, and which may be considered with reference to order, proportion, symmetry, etc. These form the bases upon which only sound views can be arrived at. The cultivation of foreign languages improves our own—gives us greater power of expression and new powers of comparison. To simplify and polish our own style and to make it a more fit medium for thought is an object of the highest importance. But to acquire a clear and just method of thought is of no less importance, and to be exact in every statement as regards quantity and measure is absolutely necessary in seeking to arrive at the truth.

Japanese leading men and statesmen are beginning to feel the importance of thoroughness in the education of the country, and therefore it is unnecessary to call their attention to all the statements enunciated in these articles on education, but some of those points touched upon which are new will, without doubt, be well considered and may, we trust, not be lost upon the intelligence and wisdom of the administrators of this country.

MR. Roach, the well known American shipbuilder, has evidently, as peculiar notions of political economy as of material and the rivetting of iron ships. As the constructor of the *City of Tokio* and *City of Peking* he gained a celebrity which he, apparently, is desirous of eclipsing by a reconstruction of the principles of economy. He has lately written a letter to the *New York Times*, replying to some remarks in that journal on the carrying trade, for the purpose of disputing the doctrine that, in order to sell to other nations it will be necessary to buy from them, in which he says:—

"The true plan for us is to sell the foreigners our surplus produce, sent over in our own ships, and take nothing in exchange for it but 'bonds and gold,' and then let the ships come back in ballast and let us spend the gold on our own manufacturers. That this is sound doctrine he shows by the fact that when we were importing largely from foreigners our bonds were only worth 50 cents on the dollar, but now, when we export much and import little, our bonds and notes are worth 100 cents on the dollar. If the ships come back in ballast, he says, and bring gold and bonds, it will fill our Treasury and make cheap money throughout the country."

The *New York Nation* observes upon this that:—"Mr. Roach evidently believes that we could go on for ever absorbing the gold of the world in return for our surplus products and running home built ships with freight one way and ballast the other, the loss on the return voyage being made up by subsidies out of the Public Treasury. Trading vessels are, in his eyes a kind of public yachts which need not be made to pay, and a foreigner is a simple-minded man who buys your products for ever as fast as you bring them to him, and delivers his 'gold,' which he apparently gets out of his private mine without selling anything to anybody, and is never 'short.' We remember some time ago hearing of a clever man of business who became insane. 'What was the nature of his delusion?' it was asked. 'Well, the first thing we noticed was that he set his mind upon making water run uphill.'"

MR. DE LESSEPS' scheme for the Panama canal has, for the present, fallen through for want of subscribers and the deposit money has been returned to those who volunteered to take shares in it. It yet remains to be seen whether the personal influence of the great French promoter will overcome the difficulties that have principally been raised in America, and whether he will be able to induce people there to see that an International Panama Canal is no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. We may be sure that only ordinary difficulties will not be those to deter the "Conqueror of Suez" from carrying out his scheme. The latest development of the canal question is the reported acceptance by General Grant of the presidency of a responsible company with a proper concession for the construction of a canal through Nicaragua, and we may therefore assume that instead of offering himself for another tenure of office as President of the United States, General Grant is willing that his name should be connected with the greatest engineering enterprise of the age. It is unfortunate for the success of either of the two schemes for connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic that they should both be brought before the public. The Panama route was almost unanimously chosen at the recent congress in Paris as the only one by which a level canal was practicable and it is to be regretted that the interest of the public in such a grand undertaking should now be divided between two rival schemes, but the enterprise is so vast that many modifications may yet be made before we actually hear of either being successfully launched.

WE publish this week an important notification from the Government on the subject of National Education, which in a great measure modifies the system hitherto in practice; but pressure of other matter obliges us to postpone our own review of this new Educational law. And we would also direct attention to the Memorial of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of treaty revision, the first part of which will be found in another column.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

WE lately published a comparative list of the navies of China and Japan,* which, as regards the latter country we have no reason to alter; but we are now able to furnish an amended list of the Chinese navy, which will be found more precise and more accurate than the one we then extracted from the columns of our Hingo contemporary. Our list does not include the four gunboats which are probably now in the China seas after their voyage from England, and which have already been described in our own and other journals. These formidable little craft are each armed with a 35 ton gun and with two 12-pounders; but, with their exception, it can hardly be said that the Chinese navy is either powerful, heavily armed or well manned. The corrected list is as follows and consists of the vessels under the orders of the Commissioner of the Foochow arsenal:—

	No. of Crew.	Guns.	Armament.
<i>Built at the Foochow Arsenal:—</i>			
1—YANG WOO, wooden corvette, built 1872, tons 1393, h.p. 450	200	9	1-7½ ton Whitworth and 8-3½ ton do.
2—WEI YUEN, composite corvette, built 1877, tons 1258, h.p. 225	125	7	1-7 inch Armstrong, 6-40 p.dr. do.
3—CHAO WU, composite corvette, built 1878, tons 1258, h.p. 225	125	7	ditto. ditto.
4—MEI YUEN, wooden gunboat, built 1869, tons 515, h.p. 130	70	3	1-7 inch Armstrong, 2-36 p.dr. do.
5—FUH SING, wooden gunboat, built 1870, tons 515, h.p. 130	70	3	ditto. ditto.

* *Japan Weekly Mail* of 23rd August.

Purchased abroad:—

6—FUM SHENG, iron gun-boat, built 1875, tons 215, h.p. 50...	35	1	18 ton Vasseur, M.L.
7—CHEN SHENG, iron gun-boat, built 1875, tons 215, h.p. 50...	35	1	ditto. ditto.
8—HAI TUNG YUEN, iron gun-boat, age unknown, tons 330...	—	—	Not ascertained.
9—CHANG SHENG, iron gun-boat, age unknown, tons 300...	—	—	Small brass guns.
10—CHING HAI, 300 tons...	—	4	ditto. ditto.
<i>Woolen Transports, built at Foochow:—</i>			
11—WANG NIEN TSING, built 1869, tons 1,450, h.p. 150...	100	6	Breech-loading 36, 24 and 18 pounders.
12—FON HO, built 1870, tons 1,238, h.p. 150...	100	5	Small pieces.
13—FU YUEN, built 1872, tons 1,238, h.p. 150...	100	7	1-7 inch. Armstrong: 4-48 p'drs. B.L. and 2 small brass guns.
14—THI AX, built 1873, tons 1,238, h.p. 150...	100	7	1-64 p'dr., 4-48 p'drs., and 2-36 p'drs.
15—YUNG PAO, built 1872, tons 1,391, h.p. 150...	100	—	Not armed.
16—HAI CHING, built 1873, tons 1,391, h.p. 150...	100	—	ditto.
17—CHEN HANG, built 1874, tons 1,391, h.p. 150...	100	—	Not armed.
18—YUAN KAI, built 1875, tons 1,238, h.p. 150...	100	5	1-64 p'dr. and 4-40 p'drs., B.L.
19—TENG YING CHAO, built 1876, tons 1,238, h.p. 150...	100	5	ditto ditto
20—TAI AN, built 1876, tons 1,250, h.p. 150...	100	5	ditto ditto
<i>Despatch Boats, built at Foochow:—</i>			
21—CHEN LAI, built 1871, tons 572, h.p. 140...	70	8	2-60 p'drs., 4-40 p'drs., and 2-18 p'drs., B.L.
22—TSUNG YUON, built 1872, tons 572, h.p. 140...	70	6	60 and 40 p'dr. Vassars.
23—CHEN LEE, built 1872, tons 572, h.p. 140...	70	6	ditto ditto
24—YI TAIN, built 1876, tons 235, h.p. 50...	35	4	Small field pieces.

Approximate totals,.....1,905 103

In addition to the foregoing, the AX LAN and TAN YAN, gunboats built at Foochow, were lost on the coast of Formosa in 1874. We are not in possession of any corrections to the list already published of the vessels built in Shanghai, nor of the revenue cruisers stationed on the coast. There are also at Tientsin the four English built gunboats ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA and DELTA, each carrying one 38 ton gun.

LOOCHOO QUESTION;—AN APPENDIX.

The following are official translations of historical documents as set out in the Memorandum, laid before General Grant by the Japanese Ministers, in July last.

(1).—THE ORDINANCE OF SHIMADZU IYEHISA.

[PRINCE OF SATSUMA.]

- Art. 1.—No merchandise shall be imported from China without leave first obtained of the Prince of Satsuma.
- Art. 2.—No emoluments shall be given to any member of any of family, however illustrious, on account of distinguished origin alone, but only to those capable of public service.
- Art. 3.—No emoluments of office shall be given to a mistress of the Chieftain.
- Art. 4.—No kind of private servitude is allowed.
- Art. 5.—The number of shrines or temples to be erected shall not be excessive.
- Art. 6.—No merchants shall be allowed to engage in external trade to or from Riu Kiu without a written permission from Satsuma.
- Art. 7.—No inhabitant of Riu Kiu shall be sent to the mainland as a slave.
- Art. 8.—All taxes or other imposts of a similar kind shall be levied only in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the authority from the mainland.
- Art. 9.—It is prohibited [to the Chieftain] to entrust the conduct of public affairs in the islands to any persons other than San-shi-kuan (Council).
- Art. 10.—No persons shall be compelled to buy or sell against his will.
- Art. 11.—Quarrels and personal encounters are prohibited.
- Art. 12.—Reports shall be made to the authorities in Kagoshima, the castle-town of Satsuma, in case of any official making any claim exceeding the amount of taxes and duties properly to be levied according to law upon merchants and farmers or others.

Art. 13.—No merchant ship is allowed to go to any foreign country from Riu Kiu.

Art. 14.—No measure of capacity other than the Government standard measure known as the *Kinban* is allowed to be used.

Art. 15.—Gambling and all other vicious habits of a like nature are prohibited.

Strictly observe each one of the foregoing articles. Those who violate the same shall be liable to severe punishment.

(2).—THE OATH OF SHONEI.

I.—“The islands of Riu Kiu have from ancient times been a feudal dependency of Satsuma; and we have for ages observed the custom of sending thither, at the stated times, junks bearing products of these islands, and we have always sent messengers to carry our congratulations to a new Prince on his accession.

Such had been our custom: but in the time of His Highness Toyotomi Hideyoshi, we, inhabitants of this far-off southern land had failed fully to comply with the requisitions made upon us for supplies and service: therein we were remiss in our duty, and were very guilty: thus did we bring trouble to our shore. You, our lord, sent an army against us to chastise us: I was dismayed. I was carried from my home and became a prisoner in your mighty land: I, like to an unwanted bird shut up in a cage, had lost all hope of returning to my home.

But our merciful Prince has shown his loving kindness; and taking pity on master and servants whose country seemed all lost to them, gave them his leave to return to their homes; not only so, but also allowed them themselves to govern some of their country's islands.

This is a boon indeed; we know not how to show our thankfulness. So will we for ever be the humble servants of Satsuma, and obedient to all commands and never will we be traitors to our Lord.

II.—A writing of this oath I myself will keep and will hand it down to my posterity that they may observe and keep it.

III.—Each and every article of the ordinances already made and of those which shall hereafter be made by Satsuma for our observance shall be faithfully obeyed by us; and herein if we fail may Heaven visit our sin upon our heads.”

THE OATH OF THE COUNCIL.

I.—“The islands of Riu Kiu have from ancient times been a feudal dependency of Satsuma: therefore we would have obeyed and carried out an order of any kind whatever given to us upon any matter. Yet now but little time ago, neglecting our duty fell into the sin of disloyalty. We, master alike and men, were carried away captive and were in despair of returning even with our lives. How great then was our joy when you Great Lord, had compassion upon us and not only allowed us to return but also granted us unlooked-for emoluments. We know not how to show our thankfulness. Ever hereafter will we remain the loyal subjects of Satsuma.

II.—If, peradventure, any man of Riu Kiu, forgetful of this great-hearted deed, ever in times to come, plan a revolt against you: yea, if it were our Chieftain himself who should be drawn to join revolt, yet we nevertheless obedient to the commands of our Great Lord will never be false to our Oath by abetting a rebel, be he lord or churl.

III.—A writing of this oath we each and all of us will keep that our sons may know for ever and observe what we here have vowed and therein may never fail.”

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 12th October.

General Roberts repulsed the enemy with heavy loss near Cabul. The British loss was eighty-seven.

LONDON, 15th October 1879.

General Roberts with Yakoub Khan and British Force have entered Cabul.

[From the Hongkong Daily Press.]

London, 23rd September.

At the interview between Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck it was shown that the interests of their countries are identical.

Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington have come to an understanding with regard to Egypt and Greece.

24th September.

The London Press warmly approve of the Austro-German understanding, which it is supposed will guarantee the maintenance of peace, and the security of Europe from Russian aggression.

Simla, 24th September.

The British convoys have been attacked beyond Ali Kheyl.

Authentic intelligence has been received that the Rus-

sian troops have been defeated by Turkomans at Guzukhtep and have fallen back with a loss of 700 killed.

London, 25th September.

The Elections to the German Parliament have resulted unfavourably for the Government.

The semi-official *Agence Russe*, in contradicting the statement that Russian intrigue has caused the outbreak in Afghanistan, points out that recent events in Central Asia prove the necessity of an *entente cordiale* between the two great European powers of the East.

London, 26th September.

Prince Bismarck in an interview with the French Ambassador said that the alliance between Germany and Austria ought not to cause any uneasiness in France, that in his opinion the relations between Germany and France were daily becoming closer, and that Germany wishes henceforth to live in peace.

The Russian Press declares that Merv is without the scope of their expedition.

London, 30th September.

The son of the Ameer has arrived under escort at the British camp at Kushi.

The Gilzais and Mongols have attacked General Roberts on the Kushi Road.

Cholera has broken out amongst the troops at the Khyber Pass.

Travellers from Cabul report that complete anarchy prevails in the city.

London, 1st October.

Mr. Palgrave is appointed Resident (Consul-General?) at Siam.

The Revenue Returns for the September quarter amount to £16,500,000.

The Trustees of the City of Glasgow Bank have declared a dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound payable on the 17th November.

Bombay, 1st October.

General Roberts was to make an advance upon Cabul yesterday.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 18TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. & O. steamer *Savila* arrived from Hongkong on Sunday evening last, with the London mail of 29th August. The homeward despatches were forwarded by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, on Thursday morning, at daylight. The Shanghai and way-port steamers have arrived and departed on schedule time.

The M. M. steamer *Volga*, with the European mails of 7th September, left Hongkong for this port, to-day, at 6 a.m.

In consequence of the time which will be occupied by the repairs to the *Takasago Maru*, rendered necessary by the collision with the *Jumna*, the *Sumida Maru* took her place on the Hongkong line, and left to-day for that port via Kobe. The *Niigata Maru*, the pioneer vessel of the new line, reached Hongkong in five days four hours from Kobe, being twenty hours in advance of schedule time.

The German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, left port this morning and the Russian corvettes *Craysser* and *Djigit* are expected to leave to-morrow.

The otter hunting fleet have now nearly all returned from their long trip to the northern seas. The catch this year has been very small, the average being less than 50 to each vessel, and unless the prices realized for the skins is a good deal in excess of last year, we should hardly think the adventurers would continue their perilous quest for these wary beasts, next year. The hunters report the seals very shy and difficult to approach, although the weather has been favourable. We regret to hear that the *Matinée* of San Francisco lost one of her boats' crews during a heavy blow.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning at about 1.55. The motion appeared to be from south-east to north-west. It is now sometime since we experienced an earthquake, and as usual the first after a long period of exemption is pretty violent.

Here is one extract from a Paris Letter which we must copy for the benefit of the ladies:—

"A novelty in the cotton department is a series of Japanese Indiennes of nondescript patterns, copied for the most part from the screens imported from the Far East. Some are covered with small designs of grasses, reeds or flowers, others have large grotesque blossoms thrown here and there, the intervals filled up with bamboo or wavy lines. The principal tints are dull greens and reds with porcelain blue. The covering of the sunshade is made to match, and the fan, also, is in cotton, mounted, like the parasol, in split bamboo.

The establishment in Tokio of an office for the receipt of bullion intended for coinage in the Japanese mint (full particulars of which will be found amongst our "Notifications") will prove a decided convenience to the public, and the scale of seigniorage now adopted will effect a saving of half per cent. on the rates previously charged for the coinage of silver at Osaka. As the Government doubtless hope that foreign Bankers will avail themselves of the Mint, we presume that an authorized English version of the new Regulations will be issued.

The total number of cholera cases in Japan from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 13th instant amounts, according to the return furnished by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, to 153,451. Out of this number 86,625 persons have died and 33,504 recovered. The death rate being 56.45 per cent.

We had the pleasure of attending M. and Mme Hirsleemann's farewell Concert on Monday evening and regretted to notice the very small attendance. Madame Hirsleemann again carried off the laurels; her fine singing captivating the entire audience in the Grand Air from Verdi's *Ernani*, and above all in the Romance by Offenbach and in the air from *Carmen*. Her singing also in the excerpts from *Galathée* was worthy of all praise; and in these fragments she was ably assisted by a *ci-devant* professional vocalist, who now appears (with no small degree of success) under a new name as an amateur. We should not forget to mention Mr. Alberti, who gave us a Grand Scena in character at the end of the first act. This gentleman possesses a baritone voice of good round tone, with a dramatic power and fire not often seen in private life. His delineation of terror and horror when he discovered whom he had stabbed, was finely portrayed, and we hope to see and hear this talented amateur again ere long. A little more cultivation of the vocal organ, and a more frequent appearance in public to overcome nervousness would make of Mr. Alberti a worthy ornament to our local stage. Mr. Hirsleemann opened the Concert with Prudent's Fantasia on *Lucia di Lammermoor*; a piece thoroughly *en rapport* with the performer's style, and which was exceedingly well played. Over No. 3 we would prefer to draw the veil; the performance was undoubtedly very fine, but—it was not Mendelssohn. At length in No. 5 we heard the desired "Marche Hongroise," founded on a theme taken from the historic national airs of Hungary; and with some extenuations, interpolations and embellishments, worked up into a very pleasing show piece by the performer himself. This was of course played *con amore* and the audience greeted the author with a well deserved round of applause. Now that we have heard two of their concerts, we may perhaps be permitted to pass in review the capabilities of the two artistes. The lady is a vocalist of great merit; her style is magnificent. In the French style of music she is simply excellent, and

although she falls short of our ideal in the great *bravura* airs of the German and Italian schools, yet she is an artist in every sense of the word. We do not expect the Di Murakas, Nilssons, and Pattis to travel round the world for our amusement (it would not pay them, their services are too valuable in the centres of civilization) but we shall rest supremely happy if we never hear worse singing than that of Madame Hirlemann. M. Hirlemann is a young pianist of exceptional manual dexterity (a little more *scrist action* with less *biceps* would improve his style) and executes the modern *pièces de concert* with great power and brilliancy. But, he lacks the training which makes a musician, his renderings are without soul and feeling. If instead of leaving his provincial home in early life for a residence in the Far East, he had entered one of the great music-schools of Europe, where his ideas would have been trained and educated, we might one day have heard his name among the pianists of world-wide fame. He would then have learned that self-imposed titles are worth less than nothing, that the true artist sinks his individuality in that of the composer whose ideas and thoughts he seeks to interpret, and that the greatest masters of our beloved art are the most humble and unassuming of men. We wish both M. and Mdme. Hirlemann every success; an honorable and profitable career is before them if they take good care to keep within the limits of their powers. We may, perhaps, mention that the usual complimentary ticket for Monday's performance was not sent to us; and we learn that it was purposely withheld by the enraged "Maestro" as a just and fitting punishment for our iniquitous conduct in having dared to speak the truth. Possibly this was intended to convey the hint that no *critique* was desired from us on this occasion. If so we must inform M. Hirlemann that we do not write our journal for *his* interests but for those of the public. Our motto is *Fais ce que dois: advienne que pourra* and a bribe of two dollars will scarcely cause us to swerve from that maxim. While we do not refrain from giving honor where honor is due, or fail to encourage the ingenious efforts of earnest and painstaking artists, we shall never stultify ourselves by failing to expose all that is bombastic or that savours of imposition.

The steam yacht *Albion*, Captain Beesley, owned by Mr. Aylesbury, arrived on Tuesday, from Kobe. We published a full description (extracted from the *Hongkong Daily Press*) of this smart little vessel, on the 20th August last.

An interesting ceremony took place on the 11th inst., in the Town Hall, on the occasion of distributing the prizes to the successful exhibitors in the Tea Section of the Competitive Exhibition. The presentations were made in the same apartment that was used for the exhibition, the central exhibits having been cleared away for the occasion and a raised dais occupying the place of the articles used for tea-making. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Ito, the Home Minister; W. Matsukata, the senior Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Agricultural Bureau and Mr. Kawase, the Director of the Board of Trade, arrived from Tokio and entered the room; the successful exhibitors, officials and visitors having already assembled. Addressing the company, Mr. Matsukata said, that the exhibition had been established with the object of improving the growth and manufacture of tea, which was one of the leading industries of the empire, by exciting a spirit of emulation amongst those engaged in the business, that they had been successful in attracting a large number of exhibits and that the judges appointed to consider their respective merits had completed their task and they were assembled there to-day to hear the results arrived at. He hoped that everyone would be satisfied with the decisions of the judges and trusted that the tea industry would derive great and lasting advantage from the exhibition. Mr. Ito then spoke somewhat to the same effect, and added that the successful exhibitors should feel encouraged to persevere and make greater progress, while those who were not so fortunate should strive to improve, so that on some future occasion, they also would achieve success. Mr. Kawase then called over the names of the prize-takers who advanced to the dais and received their prizes from the hands of Mr. Ito. There were 6 first class prizes of 100 yen each; 22 second class of 30 yen; 35 third class of 10 yen; and 126 fourth class of 5 yen. Each of the successful exhibitors also received a certificate. During the dis-

tribution of the prizes, Mr. Okuma, the Minister for Finance arrived and the Japanese Marine band played several airs in a manner that reflects great credit upon their instructor. After the prizes were handed over, Mr. Nakagawa Mobei addressed the Ministers in a long speech during the course of which he thanked the Ministers for their attendance, referred to the great importance to Japan of the tea-industry and stated that his fellow exhibitors as well as himself, were determined to shew their appreciation of the consideration of the government, by striving in every possible manner to improve their special industry, and thus add to the resources of the empire. This concluded the ceremony and the company, amongst whom we noticed Mr. Nomura the Governor of Kanagawa ken, and the Superintendent of Customs, then adjourned to one of the upstairs apartments where tiffin was served and partaken of by about 150 guests. One of the prize-takers was an old gentleman of over 80 years of age who appeared highly elated at his success. Day fireworks were exhibited in the forenoon, and at night there was a grand display from the gardens; one piece having the word "Tea" in English and Japanese characters. We omitted to mention that a special prize was awarded to an exhibit of the species of tea called "Uji." The exhibition was closed on the 16th instant, and the silk exhibition will now be opened almost directly.

The native papers report, that the British Post Office will be closed on and after the 1st December next, and that its business will be transferred to the Imperial Japanese Post Office. We trust this news is correct, as for some time past there has been no necessity—but indeed some inconvenience—from the existence of the two separate post offices. The English Postal Department will realize a considerable saving by this change, whenever it takes place, and the public will suffer no diminution in their postal conveniences.

A Notification was issued on the 14th. to the effect that Japan had joined the International Telegraph Convention, as agreed to at St. Petersburg, in January of the present year. The native papers also commence the publication of the treaty then signed, and since ratified, which will probably occupy their columns for some days to come, but which is not likely to specially interest our readers.

A fire occurred on Thursday night, at about a quarter past six o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Pillon at No. 162 Swamp. Luckily there was little or no wind and the exertions of the firemen were successful in confining the fire to the small buildings where it originated. The fire commenced in the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Viest and spread to a building used as a workshop, and then to another occupied as a dwelling. These were speedily consumed and the whole affair was over by half-past seven. Mr. Pillon, who was wholly uninsured, estimates the damage at about \$2,000. As usual, there was no water to be had of any consequence and it is only to the fact of there being no wind, that the community owes its escape from an extensive and destructive conflagration. The pony "Petrel," which was in Viest's hands under treatment, was with difficulty taken out of its stable, and escaped without harm, other than a pretty severe singeing.

A most atrocious and cold blooded murder was committed at the Chinese-Legation, Tokio, on Sunday night last. It appears that a Chinese servant belonging to the Legation had been guilty of stealing money from the Minister, and that information of his robbery had been given by another boy and amah, also employed by the Legation. The culprit, to wreak vengeance upon his informers, armed himself with a large knife and, late on Sunday night, entered the room when the objects of his wrath were sleeping. Before any resistance could be offered he plunged the knife into the heart of the boy, and so deadly was his aim that his victim died instantly. The murderer then fell upon the amah in like manner, but as the knife blade had been broken and a part of it still left in the boy's body, he was unable to do so much execution. He succeeded, however, in inflicting a fearful wound from which it is doubtful whether the woman will recover.

A native paper states that the murderer succeeded, on Monday night in committing suicide.

THE AMATEUR BURLESQUE.

Our Amateur Dramatic Corps opened the season last night by a most successful representation of the Burlesque of *Ivanhoe*. This extravaganza was written by Henry J. Byron and first produced on Boxing-night 1862, the piece being brought out simultaneously in London and Liverpool. In addition to the well-worn puns of the author, an entirely new version of some of the songs was supplied by Mr. McClatchie, aided by a dark poet whose modesty prevents him coming to the light; and as these additions treated of passing events they pleased immensely. It is needless to say that the theatre was full to overflowing, for (like the good people who are said to go to church on Ash Wednesday to "curse their neighbours") do we not all delight to hear our fellow citizens rallied, and their little weaknesses exposed in the gay and sparkling rhymes of a new burlesque? And then, if in an unsuspected moment we get a pinch too (for do we not all solace ourselves with the flattering unctious that all men are mortal save ourselves?) how do we redder to the very roots of our hair and either burst into a hearty guffaw or look sublimely fierce and savage. To illustrate our meaning we need only call to mind the flattering portrait of "the three graces" the splendid recollections of the "old respected resident," the awful sublimity of "the great taipan" and the "leviathan" truthfulness of the huge "tea circular," with the exquisite parody on a "speech to the ladies;" and we are sure a smile will "steal o'er the viange" of our readers as they recollect the delight which they experienced as these allusions came successively before them.

As to the actors it would seem invidious to judge too closely or criticise too keenly where amateurs only are concerned. We cannot, however, refrain from giving a few words of well-merited praise. First and foremost we must mention Wamba (Mr. McClatchie). "High o'er the rest the mighty Homer shone" &c. His rendering of the part was perfection throughout, from the loving caresses of the huge pie, through the thimble-rigging scene and the earbiting of a restive horse at the tournament, down to the time where he dons the cowl to rescue *Rocena* nothing was overstrained or exaggerated, but the true gentleman shone through all. This is perhaps the highest praise that can possibly be given, for only those who have tried, know how hard it is to play the fool without degenerating into one. How shall we sing the praises of the fair *Rocena*, got up in all the blaze of glory attending the *môle Parisienne* of the eleventh century? Mr. Howland makes up admirably for the part, his acting is good and with a little more training of the voice and attention to elocution would be irrefragable. *Rebecca* (Mr. Bernard) was a great success, her byplay with a drop of something short, and the defiant speech in defence of her "pa" where she threatens to "forget her sex and wallop" the great de Tracy were grand conceptions. Mr. Eyton was simply inimitable as the old Jew, *Isaac of York*; we have seen him so often and know so well his powers that it would be painting the lily to say more. He is a conscientious player and everything confided to his care is done as it should be done. Mr. Herbert made a first-class irascible old parent, and we are bound to say that the fiendish row which succeeded his good-night speech was enough to distract the mildest and best-tempered of governors. Mr. Townley's manly form as *Sir Briande Bois Guilbert* carried all before it in the great tournament, and every word which fell to his part was given in that sonorous tone and accompanied by those appropriate gestures which we love so well. His toasting of *Rebecca* in the last act was fairly superb and brought down the house in thunders of applause. Mr. Cope as the Japanese policeman was true to the life and we are convinced, that had he appeared on the more extended stage of Main Street, the jinrikisha coolies would have *kotowed* before him in wonder and dismay. His composition, with *Oswald's* (Mr. Douglas) aid, of the great tea circular was thoroughly *en rapport* with the spirit of the piece. Mr. Leckie as *Ivanhoe* acted with care and judgment and sang with more power and *plena voce* than we had given him credit for. The minor parts were satisfactorily done but *Prince John* and his toady want a great deal more experience before they can compare to advantage with the rest of the corps.

What shall we say of the artistic scenery, the gorgeous costumes, the real live (!) horses, the gay escutcheons and bright panoply of the men in armour at the tournament? All this must be seen to be believed and we can only advise any of

our readers who were not present last night to let nothing hinder them from seeing for themselves the repetition on Tuesday next.

The music was compiled and arranged by Mr. Townley and fitted admirably to the words, the bright, nervous music of Sullivan standing out in strong contrast to some excerpts of what we suppose must be called the American school. The accompaniments were in the able hands of Mr. Keil who proved himself an artist in things small as well as great. The band of the *Prin: Adalbert* played the Overture and *entr'actes* with great aplomb, although at times the sound was overpowering, a brass band of even 14 men being almost too much for an indoor entertainment.

In conclusion we must heartily congratulate the Stage manager Mr. Bayne and all concerned for the very effective beginning now made. We hope our Amateurs will not grow weary in well-doing, the settlement is only too ready to support them whenever they open their doors, and if they will only put their shoulders to the wheel we shall never hear again of the debts or difficulties of the Amateur Dramatic Corps.—*verbum sap.*

From such an *embarras du choix* of good things we must limit ourselves to reproducing the following tit-bits:—

"THE THREE GRACES."

Lir.—"I hope I don't intrude."

I.

Sir Brian.—Oh! how 'bally' do I feel each day
When, clothed in flannel jacket,
O'er the Bluff I take my joyful way,
Bearing my tennis racket!
As I 'loaf' across the lawn so gay,
The ladies blush with pleasure,
Because, you know,
I'm such a *brav*,
A dandy without measure!
Oh, dear! don't you wish that you were me!
I'm a member of the 'Graces Three'!
My house is on the Bluff,
In style ne'er seen before,
Because, you know, I'm not a muff,
But dandy to the core!
Most men would give their heads to prove
Such heavy swells as we—
For matron's smiles and maiden's love
Surround us 'Graces Three'!

II.

Howena.—Oh! I know you, then, Sir Knight so grand;
For oft have met my eye, Sir,
Those 'Graces Three,' that dandy band
Who well their rackets ply, Sir!
But, since you've linger'd on a foreign strand,
I'd have you plainly know, Sir,
That I'm a swell,
For I'm the *belle*
As much as you're the *brav*, Sir!
So your devotion's due to me;
I'm the Queen of Beauty, gay and free!
The youths admit my thrall,
My throne is in their hearts,
I queen it over each and all.
They bow 'neath Cupid's dart;
And so, Sir Knight, I'd have you know
Your fealty's due to me,
To me—the *belle*, from you—the *brav*
Amongst the "Graces Three!"

III.

Wamba.—I'm a fool, and that I daren't deny;
In fact, I can't but know it,
For my friends so oft declare that I
Eternally do show it!
E'en the little boys, when me they spy,
At down the Bund, I tool,
Shout and deride
On every side,
"Oh! what an awful fool!"
Oh, dear! how I wish some brains I'd got!
Oh, my! how I then would come it hot!
No swell, alas! am I,
I boast, no 'side' at all,
No shiny boots, no collars high,
No 'chimney-pot,' so tall;
In fact, I've scarcely got the 'style'
A "ladies, man" to be—
No matron's glance, no maiden's smile
For such a fool as me!

ISAAC'S SONG.

Air,—from "H. M. S. 'PINAFORE'."

Oh! when I was young I served a term
As a junior clerk in a leading firm;
Where I tried to do my duty like a good young man,
And was mortally in terror of my big *Taipan*,
And I thought, if I well my duty did do,
In a couple of years they'd raise my screw!
But the time passed by, and, to my dismay,
I was kept at it hard on the very same pay:
'What a fraud!' I exclaimed, 'then I'll change my plan,
'And never care a button for my big *Taipan*!
'What a fraud!' in wrath to myself I said;
'Oh, hang it! then I'll 'go upon the bust instead!'

At the Y. U. O. I was daily seen,
And my chits were a goodly pile I ween!
And though I drew my pay but in paper yen,
Still I never missed my cocktail at half-past ten!
I finished each mail with an S. and B.,
And concluded every evening with a great big spree!

Then the races came on, and I got bit,
For I lost my 'bottom dollar' on the favor-it;
Then I gambled hard at 'poker,' but I'd have you know
I was always so unlucky that I never got a show!
For I never held a 'three,' but some other chap held 'four,'
So the pleasant game of 'poker' interested me no more!

Then at *hiamsten*, too, I took a dive,
But I bought at 32 and I sold at 95;
For a temporary loan to my 'boos' I ran,
But he didn't seem to see it, not my big *Taipan*!
He told me to 'git'—so away I goes,
And I turns an honest penny by a selling of old clothes!

O'er my humble gains I rejoice with glee,
For I've got a little balance at the O. B. C.,—
Which I strives to increase when I catches a flat,
Or can 'do' a merchant-skipper with a tall black hat!
And I hopes, to relieve my doleful damps,
That my ticket for the Lottery may turn up trumps!

If my trade should thrive,—why, who can tell
But I yet may become a leading swell;
For it's trade makes the money, and it's money makes the man
In the circle of Society in far Japan!
Then my big *Taipan*, that surly spark,
Will have to knuckle under to his former clerk!

THE BLACK KNIGHT AND WAMBA.

Black Knight. But how about my circular? Ah me!
How is this Black Knight troubled by Black Tea!
That *Ten*'s a thing that's proved to me a curse,—
E'en babes when "teething" could not feel much worse!

SONG.

Air,—"Gendarmes' Duet."

I.

Oswald. What is it ails this Knight so sabbie?
Come, prythee tell your woes to me!
B. K. Well, it's that I'm quite unable
To write my circular on 'Tea'!
O. Oh! then I'll help you if you'll take me in—to your confidence
so far;
So lets begin!
B. K. Yes, we'll begin!
O. So let's begin!
B. K. Yes, we'll begin our great Tea circ—ar!
Both. So lets begin our great Tea circular.
Our famous circular!

II.

B. K. Dear Sirs,—Another period
Wamba. Of unparalleled activitee
B. K. (Thanks, dearest Wamba, for that word)
Must now reported be!
W. For the shipments of the last three weeks
B. K. Are enormous certain-lee,
W. And "we'll make tin"!
B. K. "We'll make some tin"!
W. "We'll make some tin"!
B. K. "We'll make some tin"!
Is the cry of each Chaaaze!
Both. "We'll make some tin"!
"We'll make some tin"
Is the song of the gay Chaaaze!

III.

B. K. Of course the pri—ces show advances,
W. And the only wonder is,
B. K. That, in view of all the chances,
W. They haven't further "ris,"
When *leriathana* are wading in,
B. K. And for quantity pay free,
And spend their tin,
W. And spend the tin,
B. K. And spend the tin.
W. And spend the tin
Without a thought of "qualitee"
Both. And spend the tin, and spend the tin,
But never think of "qualitee."

IV.

B. K. But, spite of ev'ry dire temptation,
W. It's quite delicious when one sees
B. K. The most polite consideration
W. Of the kindly Japanese!
B. K. They would call an overcharge a sin,
W. Ne'er would do us in the eye!
Three dollars win—
B. K. Three dollars win,
W. Three dollars win
B. K. Three dollars win
Is quite enough, they cry!
Both. Three dollars win
Three dollars win
Upon each *pien*'s not too high!

V.

B. K. But, seriously speaking, ne'er, I ween,
W. Within the memory of man,
B. K. Has such reck'less buying yet been seen
W. Or heard of in Japan!
B. K. Such webs do oft' the wild tea-tasters spin at China ports,
but in the end,
W. They get run in!
B. K. They get run in!
W. They get run in.
B. K. They get run in!
And ruin self and friend!
Both. They get run in,
They get run in!
For their course they can't defend!

YOKOHAMA JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.
ENTRIES.

First Day.

Race No. 1.—Checkmate, Sugar Plum, Gled.
Race No. 2.—
Race No. 3.—Saunterer, Black Velvet, Oyama, Skedaddle,
Race No. 4.—
Race No. 5.—Checkmate, Black Velvet, Skedaddle.
Race No. 6.—
Race No. 7.—Brother to Nancy Lee, Oyama, Grey Friar, Jim
Hills, Exile (late King all Frances.)
Race No. 8.—Saunterer, Cumshaw, (late Bonney Dundee)
Black Velvet, Skedaddle.

Second Day.

Race No. 1.—Saunterer, Cumshaw, Black Velvet, Oyama,
Skedaddle.
Race No. 2.—
Race No. 3.—Checkmate, Black Velvet, Skedaddle.
Race No. 4.—Saunterer, Oyama, Skedaddle.
Race No. 5.—Satirist (late Ichi Roku), Admiral Rous,
Warwick.
Race No. 6.—
Race No. 7.—Brother to Nancy Lee, Oyama, Jim Hills,
Exile.
Race No. 8.—

Third Day.

Race No. 1.—
Race No. 2.—Satirist, Admiral Rous, Warwick.
Race No. 3.—
Race No. 4.—
Race No. 5.—
Race No. 6.—Saunterer, Black Velvet, Skedaddle, Gled.
Race No. 7.—
Race No. 8.—

Towse's boat won by about a length, whilst the second and third boats came in so close together that it would be as fair to give them a dead heat as to state which took second honours. This race was a very close one throughout and ended in a capital finish.

Our short twilight was now over and the company soon separated, after a very enjoyable afternoon,—the report of a fire in the settlement hastening the movements of those belonging to the suction, hose or nozzle departments of the fire brigades.

SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, October 8th, 1879.

What placards on the walls and advertisements in papers announced as a Grand Temperance Demonstration took place on the 27th September. The various Temperance Societies of Shanghai arranged to have afternoon's sports on the Base Ball Club's grounds on the Race Course, to be followed by a cold collation on the ground, and music, recitations, &c., at the Temperance Hall later on in the evening. The price of admission to the whole round of enjoyment being \$1.50 for each person. All would probably have gone well had not some enthusiastic members of the League arranged that the Teetotalers should go in procession through the streets to the Race Course, in order to display to the public the strength of the Temperance Army. This led to a split in the camp, and many members abstained from something else than strong liquor, as they refused to demonstrate publicly with their brethren, fearing—and with good reason too—that a public exhibition would not be a complete success. There was, indeed, nothing "Grand" about it but the opportunity for amusement it afforded to the degenerate lookers on. The procession being duly formed at the Temperance Hall, took its way, not direct up the Maloo to the Race Course, but down the Nanking Road and along the Bund as far as the Canton Road, and thence to its destination. As the route had been announced previously and minute directions given as to the order to be followed by the numerous carriages containing ladies which, it was thought would swell the procession, outsiders expected to see something only slightly inferior to the turn out that welcomed General Grant to Shanghai. But greatly was this expectation disappointed. It is true that Mr. C. P. Blethen, the "Marshal of the day" as he was styled, led the way on a white pony, an animal which to those not over-keen in horsemanship was too apparently a very quiet going stable hack, so that the lookers-on were rather inclined to view the appearance of horse and rider in a ridiculous light, and failed altogether to appreciate anything imposing in the pair, as it was only on the day after the fair that we discovered, on reading the morning paper, that the nag was doing duty as a "charger," proudly bearing the Marshal holding "his wand of office in his hand," a blue and white staff with streamers at the top of red, white and blue, the colours of the Order. Following the Marshal came the Town Band, in sufficient force to delude the public that a decent show might be hidden behind them, but when they had passed, a sorry body of total abstainers were discovered walking two and two, most of them decorated with scarves, badges and rosettes, and having amongst them a few gaudy banners blazoned with emblems of the various lodges or societies. The next day we read in the paper above alluded to that one of these flags was the "very tasteful gonfalon of the Star of Hope Juvenile Temple," but as none but the few initiated were at the time aware of the fact, the general public failed to appreciate even this startling appearance. Nearly all those who actually formed the Temperance procession looked woe-begone, and as if they were ashamed of their appearance in the streets, but the band played up and the Marshal and his assistant dashed backwards and forwards along the line (as much as the ponies would let them dash) and the procession managed to pull through, but to say the least of it, however admirable the principles of the devotees of the order may be, their public appearance was not impressive. The line of march was closed by four or five hired carriages in which were a few of the fair sex and several young "Hopes." On arrival at the Race Course the sports began, but though they afforded great fun to those who participated in them, from a sporting point of view they were of no account. A good programme had certainly been drawn up, but no effective arrangements had been made to carry out the different events, and the result was general confusion. The Judge, however, was most impartial, and on the suggestion of an outsider would cheerfully give a race as a dead heat and have it run over again. Let me suggest this course to your Athletic Club if they find a difficulty in arranging a programme to fill up the day. It is a course that only annoys the few competitors, but this is far compensated for by the intense satisfaction it gives the more numerous on-lookers. If the Yokohama Club despises this suggestion it ought at least to be welcomed by the Tokio Club, as no one can assert that the latter are not fond of novelties in athletics. The prizes awarded to the successful competitors, when such were at last decided by the Judge, were not of any

great intrinsic value, though their denomination may have led the lucky recipients to expect a great deal: thus "a complete dinner set" turned out to be an ordinary Chinese bowl and a pair of chopsticks. But still it was an odd idea to award *our* cigar case to the necessarily joint winners of the three-legged race, and how to divide it was at first a puzzle. Dead heats being the order of the day they treated this as one more, and ran it off for 100 yards. But there was no failure about the cold collation that followed the games, to which ample justice was done, and as the shades of evening began to fall the procession reformed and returned to the Temperance Hall, where the rest of the evening was passed listening to songs, addresses, etc.

The entries for the forthcoming Races closed on Saturday last, and the result may be considered very satisfactory, though not up to that of last Autumn, as the total amount realized is a trifle short of £4,000. The "Consolation" of course stands at the head of the list with 59 ponies entered, the Maiden Stakes coming next with 47. For the St. Ledger only 37 ponies are entered, which is below that of last year by two, and then comes in point of numbers the Mongol Cup with 36 entries, followed by the Shanghai Club Cup with 33, the Northern Cup with 31, and the Hack Stakes with 30 ponies, while of the remaining fifteen races only six of them have less than 20 ponies entered, the lowest being the Welter Cup with 12 ponies. The last week was a busy one, and 'pows' took place as often as possible with a view to decide the merits of the various griffins purchased. On the entry day, Saturday last, the usual small race meeting took place, the course being opened again at 11 o'clock. Several interesting 'pows' took place, that being the very last chance for owners to decide on the merits of their animals, and to make up their minds finally for which races to enter them.

Numerous have been the rejections, and hopes have been sorely blighted, but prospective paper hunters rejoice as they note how many good animals, whose turn of speed is not sufficiently good for this fast course, are being sent to auction, where as a rule, they may be purchased for £20 each. During the selection there was a good deal of animation on the course, with plenty of good-natured chaff floating about the sharp morning air, enlivened still more now and then by the vagaries of a bucking griffin. No little amusement was occasioned one morning when it was discovered that one of our ardent sports, who is fleshing his maiden sword on the Shanghai turf, had by mistake mounted a griffin preparatory to taking him round the course, which belonged to some other owner. The gentleman in question did not discover his mistake until it was pointed out to him by a friend, who remarked that the said pony had freely indulged in bucking on the previous day. The rapidity with which the unconscious appropriator clomb down from that animal was a caution. Of course it is much too early for the favourite to be yet declared, but by some the St. Ledger is given again to the Ewo stable, not to *Jolly Friar*, last year's winner, but to *Driving Cloud*, while a good many favour the "Wild" stable. Some of the names selected by Mr. Ten Broeck are sufficiently absurd in all conscience, as witness *Wild Gift*, *Wild Glen*, *Wild Boer* and *Wild Eddy*, but these are all capped by one of his ponies being now named *Wild Idol*. Whoever heard of an idol being either tame or wild?

The English and Scotch crews are in steady training for the Regatta, but are not yet far enough advanced to admit of any decided preference. Without this usual contest our annual boat race would lack much of its interest, and it is satisfactory to know that the crews are made up notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary, and that in all human probability nothing will interfere with the event coming off. The Chefoo Races were held on the 23rd and 24th September, but would have been nothing at all without the Shanghai ponies that were entered. There were six races on each day, of which all on the first day were won by Mr. John Peel's ponies, and on the second day all but the Hack Stakes and the Consolation, by the Blue and Silver again, the Champion Sweepstakes bringing out only three ponies from that stable. *Toujours penitrix* with a vengeance!

An interesting cricket match, Old v. New residents was played on Saturday last, but of course it was not possible to play with a full team, one of the juveniles being unable to resist the attractions of shooting up country. The New Residents, looked like winning at one time, as their opponents had sent their "last" man to the wicket and still they were several runs short. But the two last men, one of them, Mr. Burns, being an old Japan resident, saved the game, and by steady and good play ran the score up to 137, or 7 more than the younger players had made.

The Woosung Bar has been a great trouble to the steamers desiring to visit this port lately, as hardly any decent sized vessel could get over without detention, and some had to content themselves with discharging and loading miles away from the Settlement. Not only have the English and French Mail steamers and nearly a dozen other ocean going steamers been seriously inconvenienced by the obstruction, but even the Hankow and Ningpo steamers have been detained, and the *Genkai Maru* on her last trip from Japan had to discharge much of her cargo at Woosung before she could ascend the river. To make

matters worse, there is no provision in the Custom House regulations for meeting such an emergency, and the result is aggravation to shippers and consignees and delay and expense to ship-owners. Whether anything can be done to alter this state of affairs is an open question, as professional men differ greatly on this point, but it seems certain that the silting up of the bar is not so much due to the obstructiveness of the native authorities as the majority of foreigners are too ready to assert. There are natural difficulties in the way of deepening the bar of such a river as this so that vessels of deep draught can pass at neap tides, which only those well versed in such matters can appreciate.

Some little time ago the English Municipal Council determined they would levy wharfage dues on all opium stored in the bulks, no matter whether landed by residents on the English or on the French settlement. This was, however, found impracticable, as they had no jurisdiction over those living on the French side, where wharfage dues are unknown, as the revenue is there derived from a higher tax on land and house property than on the English side. Two of the principal opium firms living in the English settlement long ago pointed out the injury done to their trade by having to pay heavy dues from which the numerous dealers in that drug, resident on the French side, were exempted, and with the view of bringing the Council to abolish the dues altogether lately removed from the English to the French settlement. By this change the English Council will lose Tls. 20,000 per annum, so that a serious blow has been struck at the system of levying wharfage dues, and in all probability their abolishment will be voted at the next Council meeting, and the deficiency of revenue caused by the withdrawal of this rate, be made up by increased taxation of property, particularly of houses tenanted by Chinese. We all wish that carriages let for hire by natives were more heavily taxed, as foreigners are now crowded off the roads leading from the settlements to the country, the native vehicles being at least twenty times as numerous as those owned by foreigners.

A translation of the Japanese official statement of the Loo-choo Question has been published in the *N. China Daily News* and attention forcibly drawn to it by an excellent leader in that paper under the same date over the signature of Clie, which points out how completely the ground is cut from under the Chinese by their own action in the Formosan difficulty, where they paid Japan a certain sum of money for damages done to Japanese subjects—Loo-chooans as they well knew—by the Formosan savages. As you will probably refer to this question at greater length than I am able to do within the compass of a gossiping letter, I leave it to your more able hands, but certainly the case cannot be stated more clearly than appears in the *N. China Daily News* of the 6th instant.

The U. S. S. *Monocacy* and *Palus* have returned here from Chfoo, leaving the U. S. S. *Ashuelot* and H. M. S. *Moderate* in that port, both these vessels being expected here shortly. H. M. S. *Maggie* is busy surveying the mouth of the Yang-tze, and the *Lily* is lying here in port.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The nineteenth meeting was held on the 1st October, 1879, at the Machigai-cho, at 10.30 a.m.

President, the Governor of Kanagawa *ken*.

The following subjects were put on the order of the day.

1. Results of the investigation at the Kencho of the cost of the new system of closets adopted by the Board, and proposal to add to the two kinds of closets adopted a third one for the poorer classes.
2. Proposed local government rules for erecting drains and closets in new houses.
3. Communication of Dr. Wheeler about complaints of the residents as to the irregularity of removing garbage and kitchen-refuse from the premises, and request to remedy the matter by controlling the contractors.
4. Proposal by the President, that a committee of the Board might inspect that part of Yokohama known as the new swamp (eastward of the public garden) and that a report be drawn up as to the question whether this part of the town must be called a healthy one or not.
5. Report by the Cemetery Committee on the proposed new site for another burial place for foreigners.
6. Communication of a letter received from Messrs. Galy and Larrien containing some further details, and answers upon different questions, in regard to the properties and cost of Wyckoff pipes for aqueducts.
7. Results of the investigation at the Kencho of the cost of the proposed reservoirs and filterbeds at Kashimada.
8. *Revue* of the minutes of the seventeenth meeting, held on the 19th September, 1879.—
9. The President informed the meeting that the Kencho, when investigating the matter of the closets further, as adopted at the 9th and 10th meetings, had found two serious difficulties; the first one being that the owners of the poorer nagaya's would be unable to

construct the closets at a high cost, and the second one regarding the date within which the alteration must have been made.

The plans 1 and 2 adopted by the Board at the 10th meeting would cost, if properly constructed, from 15 to 20 yen. A third plan of the local sanitary office, being a slight modification of the pot system adopted by the Board would only cost 4.98 yen per closet, the difference being that the glazed pot, instead of being put wholly in a hole filled with cement, shall be covered with a layer of cement of 3 *sun* thickness.

As to the date, the President remarked that it would be recommended to have all closets changed within six months, but as there were as yet no laws by which people could be punished, if they did not make the new closets within that time, it seemed difficult to give to the recommendation the form of an order.

Drs. Gutschow, Geerts, Wheeler, and Diyajima were of opinion that the third plan would be sufficient for those houses which are too poor to construct one of the two other kinds, and consequently they approved the addition of the third plan as made by Mr. Tsumagi of the local sanitary office.

Drs. Gutschow and Geerts deemed it, however, better to enforce the construction of the new closets by local sanitary police-regulations, and to fix a certain fine upon those people who should be found unwilling to build a new closet within the fixed time. If however the laws of the country did not permit of such a step being taken, then the only way open for them would be to advise or recommend the construction of the new closets to the people.

After some further discussion upon the details of construction, it was resolved 1st. that the third plan of Mr. Tsumagi shall also be adopted for the poorer classes and 2nd. that the order for building the new closets within six months shall be given in the form of a general recommendation time.

II. The President stated that the government had the intention to issue now at once an order to effect 1st that for new houses it shall be obligatory to build drains and closets according to the plan adopted by the local sanitary office; 2nd that rebuilding of houses must be notified to the Local Sanitary Bureau; 3rd that in cases of non-conformity to the rules the houses will be closed until the closets and drains are made according to rule, 4th that in case of resistance to the rules the local government shall make the closets at the owners' expense; that those who violate the regulation shall be punished according to law. As to the closets the choice was left between the pot or the pail system but either of them must be built according to one of the three plans adopted. As to the drains, the new order fixed 1st. that all house-drains must connect with the main-drain or sewer; 2nd that the drains be made of glazed earthenware pipes with cemented joints and iron grates to choke them; 3rd the cesspits must be made of hard stone or brick, cemented, and with edges fitted and joined with cement; 4th that in some cases where wooden drains are necessary, the wood shall have a thickness of one *sun* and shall be covered with coal-tar, and the President asks the opinion of the members on these regulations which he intended to issue as soon as possible in order to do what is possible against a possible return of cholera in next summer.

Dr. Geerts observed that the speedy issue of the order for the new closets would be very desirable, as this subject had been well discussed and had been thoroughly investigated by the Board before a decision had been taken. There was no doubt that the three plans now to be ordered were best which could be made for this country. But as to the drains he was of an opposite opinion, because this subject had not yet been sufficiently investigated and discussed by the Board. He wished that first a systematic plan of sewerage should be adopted for this town, that a system of sewers, cesspits, and main-drains be mapped out accurately beforehand, that the inclination of the main-drains and sewers be well fixed, etc. If we now should already order housedrains to be made according to a certain capricious rule, it might very possibly happen that the new drains made would not suit the plan to be adopted afterwards, and thus it would perhaps occur that the new house-drains had to be relaid again, when in future new main-drains or sewers are to be made.

Mr. Kawan expressed the same opinion and thought it also preferable to issue now only the order for the closets and to leave the question of the drains to a future decision.

The President observed that the subject of drainage had already been discussed in the Municipal Council of this town, that a minute survey had been made already last year, and that a systematic plan for drainage and sewerage of the town had been made and adopted by the local municipal assembly, that the expenses were however not yet sufficiently estimated and that it would take further time before this project could be commenced with, in carrying it into practice, that he would be glad to bring the plans of the system before the Board at a future meeting.

Dr. Gutschow, Mr. Tsumagi and others preferred to issue the order both for the closets and the drains now at once, first because

it might still last a tolerably large amount of time before the new system could be commenced with, and secondly because it would always be possible to change the position of the house-drains in the future, if this should be found necessary, and the meeting then adopted to issue the order, both for the drains and closets of new houses, directly.

III. Dr. Wheeler asked if the local sanitary office could remedy the complaints made by many residents in the Settlement, that the contractors were very irregular in removing the kitchen garbage and other refuse matter from the premises? The foreign residents even pay for it, and have the right to desire that the removal is properly and regularly attended to. On rainy days the scavengers never appear. The President answered that he would order the contractor to attend at the Kencho and give to him and to the local sanitary officers the necessary orders to the effect of a regular removal of garbage, excreta and refuse matter.

IV. The President requested the Board that a committee might be nominated to inspect that part of the town known as the "new swamp" and that this committee may report the results of its inspection and answer to the question whether this ground is fit for habitation or not.

It was decided that Messrs. Shumagi, Ninomiya, Miyajima, Geerts, Gütschow and Wheeler shall form the committee and inspect the place on Saturday the 6th October.

V. The cemetery committee reported their inspection of the new site for a second cemetery near the village of Kitagata. The place selected had been found to answer the purpose in every detail, and to form therefore a very desirable ground for a new cemetery.

It was decided to add this report to the other one on the old foreign cemetery, and to publish both together as a single one.

VI. Dr. Geerts communicated to the Board that he had received a second letter of Messrs. Galy and Larrien, containing some further details and answers upon the properties and cost of the Wyckoff pipe for aqueducts, when made from Japanese materials.

It was decided to accept this letter for information and to hand it over to the committee charged with the experiment to be made at Kasaku Bun Kiyaku, Tokio, with the said tubes.

VII. The President informed the meeting that an estimation of cost of the proposed reservoirs and filterbeds at Kashimada had been made at the Kencho, and that the amount had been found 88,000 yen if they were to be made very substantially of brick, and 30,000 yen if constructed in the cheapest manner. As the money required for this purpose could not easily be found for the moment, and as the water—the innocuous clay-particles excepted—had not been found of bad quality, but on the contrary to possess excellent properties, so it might for the moment be sufficient to advise the people to filter it each for himself.

Besides, other expenditure towards the aqueduct in regard to the pipes within the town, had soon to be made and would for the moment seem to be more urgent than the filtering at Kashimada although this would also be a very desirable matter.

It was decided that the water-supply committee shall confer further with the Kencho engineer about the possibility of a cheaper means of purifying the water of the aqueduct.

VIII. The *résumé* of the minutes of the 17th meeting, held on the 19th Sept. was read and adopted for publication.

Meeting adjourned at 1 30 p.m.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION No. 40.

It is hereby notified that the educational regulations notified by Notification No. 224, in August 1872, have been repealed and those contained in the accompanying pamphlet substituted.

(Signed) SANJÔ SAN'EYOSHII,
Prime Minister.

September 29th, 1879.

EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS.

Art. 1.—All affairs connected with education throughout the country will be under the sole control of the Minister for Education. All public and private schools, and all public libraries &c. will therefore be under the supervision of the Minister.

Art. 2.—Schools will be divided into primary and high schools, colleges, normal schools, technical schools, and others of different kinds.

Art. 3.—Primary schools are for giving general education to children, and the subjects for study will be the elementary

parts of reading, writing, mathematics, geography, history, moral science, &c. According to the state of the district, drawing, music, gymnastics, &c., or the outlines of natural philosophy and history &c. will be added. Sewing classes will be established for girls.

Art. 4.—High schools are for giving general education to advanced students.

Art. 5.—Colleges are for the study of special branches such as law, science, medicine, literature, &c.

Art. 6.—Normal schools are for the instruction of teachers.

Art. 7.—Technical schools are for the study of special branches of science or industry.

Art. 8.—Every person will be allowed to establish any of the schools above mentioned.

Art. 9.—In all the provinces, a primary school will be established by the Government in every town or village, or for several towns or villages where the population is small.

Note.—But in case there should be a good private primary school in any town or village, the Government need not establish one.

Art. 10.—Officers will be appointed to take charge of educational affairs in towns and villages.

Note.—The number of the officers and their salaries will be decided according to the convenience of the towns or villages.

Art. 11.—Such officers will be selected by the people of the town or village to which they are appointed.

Art. 12.—The officers will be under the supervision of the Governors of *Fu* or *Ken* and will control all matters connected with the education of children, and the establishment and maintenance of schools.

Art. 13.—From their 6th to 14th years shall be considered the "educational age" of children.

Art. 14.—All children should receive general education for a period of at least sixteen months during the "educational age."

Art. 15.—The parents, guardians &c. of children will be responsible for seeing that children during their educational age receive the required instruction.

Note.—Those who are unavoidably prevented from letting their children receive the required instruction must report the reasons to the educational officers.

Art. 16.—In the primary schools established by the Government, eight years are fixed as the period of study, and although this period may be shortened according to the circumstances of the locality, it must not be shortened to less than four years, and during those four years children must receive education annually, for a period of at least four months.

Art. 17.—Even though children do not enter the school, if they have the means of receiving general education otherwise, they shall be considered as having complied with the requirements of the regulations.

Art. 18.—In those provinces where the people are unable to provide the funds required for establishing schools, arrangements may be made for visiting teachers, so that the children may receive instruction.

Art. 19.—The schools will be divided into two kinds,—public and private. The schools established by means of the local tax, or by the public funds of a town or village will be called public schools and those established at the cost of private individuals will be called private schools.

Art. 20.—The establishment or abolition of all public schools must be with the approval of the Governor of *Fu* or *Ken*.

Art. 21.—The establishment or abolition of all private schools may be done by simply reporting the fact to the Governor of *Fu* or *Ken*.

Art. 22.—The rules for education in public schools must receive the approval of the Minister for Education.

Art. 23.—The rules for education in private schools must be reported to the Governor of *Fu* or *Ken*.

Art. 24.—The cost of maintaining public schools which have been approved of by the *Fu* and *Ken* Assemblies, will be defrayed out of the local tax, and the cost of maintaining public schools established with the consent of the people of a town or village, will be defrayed out of the public funds of such town or village.

Art. 25.—If it is necessary to grant a subsidy out of the local tax, to the schools established and maintained out of the public funds of a town or village, such subsidy must be granted with the approval of the *Fu* or *Ken* Assemblies.

Art. 26.—No tax will be levied upon the ground occupied by public schools.

Art. 27.—Gifts by the people for educational purposes must not be used for any other object than that indicated by the donors.

Art. 28.—The Minister for Education will grant to every *Fu* and *Ken*, an annual sum as a subsidy to the public primary schools.

Art. 29.—The Governors of *Fu* and *Ken* will distribute the subsidy thus granted by the Minister for Education to every public primary school.

Art. 30.—To those public primary schools which were opened for less than four months in the previous year, a subsidy will not be granted.

Art. 31.—Even to private primary schools, a subsidy will be granted, if the Governors of *Fu* or *Ken* consider them to be useful to the people of the town or village.

Art. 32.—Such subsidy will also be granted to the towns or villages where the system of having visiting teachers is established, provided that the classes are open for over four months in a year.

Art. 33.—Public normal schools may be established in every *Fu* or *Ken* according to circumstances.

Art. 34.—The public normal schools will grant after examination, certificates of the completion of their studies to the students of the schools.

Art. 35.—The public normal schools will also grant such certificates, on application, to those who have not studied in those schools, after examination and if they are found suitable in other respects for the post of teachers.

Art. 36.—The Minister for Education may grant a subsidy to any *Fu* or *Ken* in order to perfect the establishment and working of public normal schools.

Art. 37.—All teachers, male or female must be above the age of 18 years.

Art. 38.—The teachers of all public primary schools must, as a rule, hold certificates of competency from the normal schools.

Note.—Persons who do not hold certificates may be appointed if they are found to be competent.

Art. 39.—The Minister for Education will despatch officers occasionally to *Fu* and *Ken* to inspect the actual state of educational affairs there.

Art. 40.—Both public and private schools must not object to be inspected by the officers despatched by the Minister for Education.

Art. 41.—The Governors of *Fu* and *Ken* will forward a report annually to the Minister for Education containing the actual state of educational affairs under their respective control.

Art. 42.—In all schools, the rooms for teaching males and females will, as a rule, be separate.

Note.—In the case of primary schools, the male and female scholars need not always be separate.

Art. 43.—All schools may or may not, according to circumstances, charge fees for teaching.

Art. 44.—Children who have not had the small-pox or who have not been vaccinated will not be admitted into the schools.

Art. 45.—No person suffering from epidemic disease will be allowed to have access to the schools.

Art. 46.—In all schools, no corporal punishment (such as striking or binding with rope) will be allowed.

Art. 47.—On the occasion of the examination of students their parents, guardians &c. will be allowed to be present.

NOTIFICATION No. 101-A.

It is hereby notified that gold and silver bullion brought by the public (native and foreign) to be coined will, for the sake of convenience, be received at the Branch office of the Mint, established in the compound of the Finance Department, in accordance with the following Regulations.

Note.—The date of commencing to receive the bullion, will be notified hereafter.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister for Finance.

October 10th, 1879.

REGULATIONS FOR RECEIVING BULLION FOR COINAGE.

Art. 1.—Gold and silver bullion brought to the Branch office of the Mint, will at once be received and assayed by the chief officer of the office, in the presence of the owner, and coin (gold coins for gold bullion and the trade silver one yen for silver bullion), will be given in exchange, deducting the fees mentioned in Article 4 out of the actual value of the bullion. (All fees, with exception of those for coining will be received in currency) within the period mentioned in Article 6.

Note.—The waste of the metal in the process of assaying must be borne by the owner.

Art. 2.—Bullion will only be received in the following quantities:—gold, 50 ounces and upwards; silver 500 ounces and upwards, gold or silver impure bullion, old coins, and gold and silver mixed, of 200 yen in value and upwards.

Art. 3.—Bullion will be received daily from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, with the exception of the following days:—Sundays, Annual and Casual Holidays, from 1st to 3rd January, from 16th June to 15th August and from 25th to 31st December.

Art. 4.—According to the description of bullion, the following fees will be received at the Branch office:—

For (gold which does not require refining and analysis and which does require to undergo those processes.

Fees for testing by melting:—

For a parcel of less than 500 ounces.....	Yen 1
For over 500 ounces but under 1,000 ounces ..	2
For every 500 ounces or fraction of 500 ounces over 1,000 ounces.....	1

Fees for testing by analysis:—

For a parcel of less than 500 ounces.....	" 2
For over 500 ounces but under 1,000 ounces ..	4
For every 500 ounces or fraction of 500 ounces over 1,000 ounces.....	2

Fees for coining:—One per cent.

Expenses for transit and insurance fees

[65 Yen per 10,000 Yen.

[If the coin is to be taken delivery of in Osaka, only half of the last mentioned amount will be charged.]

Note.—In the case of impure gold bullion, Yen 1.377 of the fees for refining and analysis will be charged per 10 ounces of gold refined by thus analysing, besides the expenses above mentioned, but in such case, no fees for testing by melting will be charged.

For silver bullion which does not require refining and analysis and which does require to undergo those processes.

Fees for testing by melting:—

For a parcel of less than 1,000 ounces.....	Yen 1
For over 1,000 ounces but under 2,000 ounces ..	2
For every 1,000 ounces or fraction of 1,000 ounces over 2,000 ounces ..	1

Fees for testing by analysis:—

For a parcel less than 1,000 ounces.....	" 1
For over 1,000 ounces but under 2,000 ounces ..	2
For every 1,000 ounces or fraction of 1,000 ounces over 2,000 ounces.....	1

Fees for coining:—One per cent.

Expenses for transit and insurance fees

[65 Yen per 10,000 Yen.

[If the coin is to be taken delivery of in Osaka, only half of the last mentioned amount will be charged.]

Note.—In the case of impure silver bullion, Yen 0.213 of the fees for refining and analysis will be charged per 10 ounces of the silver refined by thus analysing, besides the expenses above mentioned, but in such case no fees for testing by melting will be charged.

For old gold, or silver coins and gold and silver mixed bullion, which requires refining and analysis. Fees for testing by analysis:—

For a parcel of less than 1,000 ounces in weight	Yen 2
For over 1,000 ounces and under 2,000 ounces...	4
For every 1,000 ounces or fraction of 1,000 ounces over 2,000 ounces.....	2

Note.—In case the owner shall desire the bullion to be returned to him after being tested by melting and analysis, or in case the bullion is returned to him on account of its being unfit for refining and analysis; the following fees for testing by melting will, besides those for testing by analysis, be charged:—

For a parcel of less than 1,000 ounces.....	Yen 1
For over 1,000 ounces and under 2,000 ounces...	2
For every 1,000 ounces or fraction of 1,000 ounces over 2,000 ounces.....	1

Fees for refining and analysis.

For bullion which contains less than 100 parts of gold per 1,000:—

Yen 3.23 per 10 ounces of gold thus refined.
0.213 " 10 " " silver " "

For bullion which contains over 100 parts but less than 200 parts of gold per 1,000:—

Yen 1.904 per 10 ounces of gold thus refined.
0.128 " 10 " " silver " "

For bullion which contains over 200 parts of gold per 1,000:—

Yen 1.377 per 10 ounces of gold thus refined.
0.085 " 10 " " silver " "

Note.—The above rates are fixed, supposing that the bullion always contains less than 100 parts of miscellaneous metal per 1,000. If therefore the bullion contains over 100 parts of miscellaneous metal per 1,000 the following additional fees will be charged, and if the bullion contains over 200 parts of miscellaneous metal per 1,000, the said additional fees will be doubled. Bullion which contains over 250 parts of miscellaneous metal per 1,000, will not be received:—

Yen 0.349 per 10 ounces of pure gold contained in the bullion.

0.022 " 10 " " silver " "

Fees for coining:—One per cent of the pure gold or silver contained in the bullion.

Expenses for transit and insurance fees.—Yen 65 per yen 10,000.

[If the coin is to be taken delivery of in Osaka only half of the last mentioned amount will be charged.]

For gold or silver bullion, the fineness of which is apparently known and which does not require testing by melting:—

(*Note.*—Foreign gold or silver coin will be received only by the Mint in Osaka, but if already tested by melting, it will be received at the branch office.)

The fees for testing by analysis will be the same as those for testing gold or silver bullion by analysis (as previously given).

Fees for coining:—One per cent (gold or silver).
Expenses for transit and insurance fees:—Yen 65 per yen 10,000.

(If the coin is to be taken delivery of in Osaka, only half of the last mentioned amount will be charged.)

Art. 5.—In case the amount of bullion brought by the public shall be in excess of the capacity of the Mint, acceptance of the bullion may be refused.

Art. 6.—The coin will be delivered after the expiration of the following periods after the bullion has been tested by analysis and its fineness ascertained. When old coin is received, the delivery will be made as early as possible after the completion of the testing.

In case.	Value.	After the date of the completion of testing (excluding holidays.)
The gold or silver bullion is fit for coining		25th day
The bullion is of impure gold or silver, or of gold or silver mixed.....	Over yen 200	28th "
do.	" " 500	30th "
do.	" " 1,000	32nd "
do.	" " 5,000	35th "
do.	" " 10,000	40th "

Note.—To those who wish to obtain coin before the above dates, coin will be delivered after deducting yen 1 per yen 10,000, for each one of the days previous to the expiry of the above periods.

Art. 7.—All metals, other than gold and silver, which may be contained in the bullion brought by the public, will not be returned.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The new palace about to be erected in Tokio for the Mikado will, when finished, be a magnificent pile of buildings. The native papers state, that the erection of the palace will take seven years and that the interior will be in Japanese style while the outside will present the same appearance as similar buildings in Europe.

Reports from Kiyoto state, that as the Imperial palace there is to be occupied shortly, the local authorities have ordered two thousand new mats and given instructions to have the gardens and grounds put in order without delay.

Mr. Chida, the acting-governor of Tokio Fu, has issued a Notification that a meeting of the Fu Assembly, will be held in the consulting Hall of the Encho, on the 24th October, to discuss the management of the joint property of the fifteen Ken of Tokio.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* mentions, that two Chinese officials of high rank have lately arrived at the Chinese Legation in Tokio, bearing important despatches containing instructions from their Government for the Chinese Minister.

The Government have handed over to Mr. Shotai, the ex-King of Loochoo, in lieu of a pension, Government bonds of the value of 200,000 yen. The bonds are of the issue which bear interest at ten per cent.

The native papers state that the National Debt Bureau, of the Finance Department is engaged in preparing the pension bonds for the *shizoku* of the Okinawa Ken.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states, that Prince Henry, accompanied by three other officers of the German frigate *Prinz Adalbert*, had a day's duck shooting on the 15th instant, over the property of Mr. Kuroda, the Minister for Colonization.

We regret to have to announce the death of General Kawaji, which occurred on Monday night. During the day he was so ill, that telegrams were despatched to several persons in the afternoon, stating that he was in a very precarious condition, and in consequence the Assistant-Superintendents of Police, and other officials connected with General Kawaji's Department, assembled at the Central office.

In consideration of the late General Kawaji's long and faithful services, His Majesty the Emperor has presented his relatives with 2,000 yen, to defray the expenses of his funeral.

Mr. Ito, the Minister for Home Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Matsukata, Director of the Agricultural Bureau and Mr. Marahara, the 2nd secretary of the Home Department, will leave Tokio for Fukushima ken, about the 20th instant, in order to inspect the site of the extensive operations about to be undertaken for bringing into cultivation the waste lands in that prefecture. The subordinate officers preceded the party, on the 16th instant.

Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, left on the

14th instant, on a visit to the hot springs in Ikaho, Joshiu, for the benefit of his health. During the Governor's absence Mr. Kawano, the under-Secretary of the Ken will act for him.

It is rumoured that Mr. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Korea, will return to Tokio during next month.

Mr. Sawasaki, a Judge of the Tokio *Saibansho*, has been ordered to proceed to the Loochoo Islands.

Mr. Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the German man-of-war *Prinz Adalbert* on the 10th instant.

The Minister of Finance issued a Notification on the 10th instant stating that Branch Offices of the Taxation Bureau have been established at Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Nagoya and Sendai.

The fifth annual report of the Minister for Education has just been made public and contains a very interesting account of educational affairs in Japan. Amongst other matters of importance the report contains a memorial from Mr. Tanaka, the Senior Vice-Minister for Education, affirming the desirability of establishing a National Educational Assembly, for deliberating upon and deciding all matters connected with public education throughout the empire.

Those medical students of the Tokio University who have been successful in passing their examinations, will be publicly presented with diplomas to-morrow. A banquet will take place in the evening.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Naval and Military authorities have made an arrangement with the Mitsu Bishi Co., under which the passage money charged to Japanese officers travelling by the company's steamers will be twenty per cent, less than the ordinary public. The agreement will take effect on the 1st November next.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan*, arrived in Hakodate from Muroran, on the 12th instant.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states, that a rumour is very prevalent respecting forthcoming changes of great importance in the administrative department of the army.

The Council of State have made public the rules and regulations affecting enlistment in the Army and the conduct of all business connected with the Military Department.

General Fukuoka, the Commandant of the garrison at Sendai, has been in very bad health for some time past and lately sent in his resignation to the Government. The resignation was accepted.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Information has been received from Hakodate that great progress is being made in the preliminary arrangements of the *Hokkaido Kaishin Kaisha* (Association for the development of the Hokkaido). The cultivation of a portion of the ground allotted to the Association in Yezo by the Government was to have been commenced a few days after the date of the report—2nd instant.

Information has been received by the Japanese Government, that the International Exhibition of Industry at Sydney was to have been opened on the 17th ultimo. It was also stated that the exhibits from the various countries were so numerous, that the space allotted to those from Japan had to be curtailed.

The *Choya Shimbun* states, that as the climate of the province of Kishiu is well adapted for raising sheep, the authorities of the Agricultural Bureau are about to establish an extensive sheep farm in that locality.

Another mishap has occurred at the Usakayama tunnel on the Kiyoto-Otsu railway, near the place where the former accident happened. On the 8th instant, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some 13 *ken* (26 yards) of the tunnel fell in, burying 12 coolies, who were however shortly afterwards dug out uninjured.

The Colonization Commission have determined to hold an Agricultural show in Hakodate, on an early date.

There has been a great increase lately in the number of persons engaged in shell fishing off Yanagawa in the province of Chikugo. The bivalve known as *agemaki* is highly esteemed by foreigners and is exported from Nagasaki to the value of two hundred yen daily.

Cork trees were discovered not long ago in the province of Aki and other places throughout Japan, and lately a kind of tree similar to the cork tree is said to have been found growing in abundance in the Hakone mountains.

A great sale of horses from the province of Oshiu, will be held in Mita, Tokio, on the 21st instant and four following days.

The mercantile community of Yamanaishi Ken, are taking the necessary measures for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in their locality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our readers will probably remember that General Grant was so pleased with the entertainment provided for him by Mr. Morita, the proprietor of the Shintomiza theatre on the occasion of his visit to that establishment, that he presented him with a beautiful drop scene. To show his gratitude Mr. Morita had a splendid set of gold-lacquered harness specially manufactured for the General, and on the 11th instant, it was forwarded to the Foreign office for transmission to General Grant.

The annual religious ceremonies at the temple of Ikegami took place on the 12th and 13th instant, and attracted a large number of visitors from Tokio and other places. During the time the ceremonies lasted, special trains at reduced fares were running between Shimbashi and Omori, and conveyed 6,557 passengers who paid 948.95 yen. The total amount of receipts on the line between Tokio and Yokohama, on the 12th instant, was 3,100 yen, or nearly three times as much as on ordinary days.

Another of those destructive conflagrations so common in Japanese cities occurred in Shinauigōri, Idzumo, on the 21st ultimo, and was not finally extinguished until 111 houses had been burnt down.

The *Sendai Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that the number of prisoners who perished in the recent fire in the prison at Yamagata was eighteen, one was slightly injured and nine made good their escape.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says, that when General Grant was in Tokio he expressed great admiration for Japanese house architecture, and stated that he would very much like to build one for himself in America. The Foreign office have accordingly ordered a model to be made, complete in every particular, which will be forwarded to General Grant.

A flower show was held in the grounds of Morita Rokusaburo, situated within the Asakusa public gardens in Tokio, on the 17th instant, and will remain open for ten days. The display comprises flowers peculiar to Japan, China and Western countries, and is well worth a visit.

The Imperial Household Department have recently acquired, at the price of 850 yen, a very ancient bronze vase, unearthed not long since in the province of Yamato.

The two temples, Tenriusha and Chiriusha, which have existed in Lochoo ever since the islands were inhabited, have recently been ranked as "Provincial Temples" under the Japanese system and will be subsidised accordingly.

The native papers state, that a Korean priest named Tunin has become such a devoted disciple of the Japanese form of religion known as *shinshin*, that he recently applied to the chief priest of Nishi-hongwanji to allow him to enter as an acolyte in the temple for five years, in order that he may be thoroughly instructed in the doctrines of that particular faith.

A native contemporary states, that a gathering of Buddhist nuns will take place shortly at Kamakura to make arrangements for establishing a girls' school for the children of poor people, in connection with the nunnery at Kamakura.

Yamanouchi, an officer of the Educational Section of Kanagawa Ken, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, on the evening of the 11th instant. No reason can be given for the act.

A fatal accident occurred about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th instant, on the Tokio-Yokohama railway. A farmer of Daitauka Mura, Yabaragōri, when returning from his daily work in the garden, crossed the line while the train was coming in his direction, and was overtaken, run over and cut to pieces.

Chinese policemen have lately been appointed by the Chinese Consul, to keep order amongst his countrymen. Two or three of them pay periodical visits to the Chinese quarter.

The first fall of snow this season occurred on the 30th ultimo, at the mountain of Téincyama, Sapporo, in Yezo.

The acting chief superintendent of Police in Tokio, has issued

a Notification that the Cholera Lazarets for prisoners, situated in the 4th fort off Shinagawa and at Ichigaya, would be burnt down on the 13th instant.

The treasury is said to have commenced the preparation of a list of Sanitary officers and Policemen in the different provinces, who have carried out their duties faithfully and diligently during the recent epidemic of cholera, in order to present them with suitable rewards.

Cholera is reported to be re-appearing in Kiyoto Fu and in consequence, the schools have again been closed.

The total number of cholera cases throughout the country since the commencement of the epidemic up to the 11th instant was 153,486; of which 86,644 proved fatal, 33,504 persons attacked recovered, and 33,338 remained under treatment on that date.

The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Tokio, reported during the week, is as follows:—

Date.	New Patients.	Deaths.
October 10th	5	—
" 11th	8	2
" 12th	2	2
" 13th	8	1
" 14th	2	1
" 15th	3	1
" 16th	2	1
Total	30	8

Return of cholera cases in Kanagawa Ken, from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 17th October, 1879:—

Date.	New Patients.	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.
June 18th to {	2109	1482	567	80
October 10th {	5	11	18	56
" 11th.....	3	1	2	56
" 12th.....	—	—	1	55
" 13th.....	7	3	8	51
" 14th.....	1	—	4	48
" 15th.....	—	1	4	43
" 16th.....	1	—	3	41
Total.....	2126	1498	607	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, October 5th, 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$ 9,414.77
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,336.98

Total.....\$10,751.75

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$8,564.00
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,320.98

Total.....\$9,884.98

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 12th Oct., 1879.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$11,266.04
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,947.95

Total.....\$13,213.99

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$8,284.58
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,138.53

Total.....\$9,422.91

MEMORIAL OF THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPECTING TREATY REVISION, ADDRESSED TO H.E. OKUMA, THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

The question of Treaty Revision being of the utmost importance to Japan and as upon it depends whether she is to rise or fall in the scale of nations, the Government proposed some considerable time ago to effect a revision of the treaties. With this object they instructed the Japanese representatives at foreign Courts to bring under the notice of the respective

Governments to which they were accredited full particulars of the wishes of the Japanese Government. At the same time our Government invited an expression of opinion from the public here, and in particular requested this Chamber to forward its views upon certain questions arising out of the subject of treaty revision. This Chamber accordingly held many meetings and considered the matters submitted to it very fully, and now begs to transmit to the Government the result of its deliberations. In dealing with this question the Chamber considers it is only carrying out a duty which is imposed upon every Chamber of Commerce.

After careful consideration of the effect the existing treaties have had, we are of opinion that not only have they been prejudicial to the country, but also to the development of foreign commercial intercourse, thus injuring both natives and foreigners. The Government have probably been aware of this for some time past, and we can readily imagine that the Treaty Powers are of a similar opinion and will gladly comply with our desire for a revision of such clauses of the existing treaties as affect commercial affairs. If, however, the Treaty Powers object to revise the objectionable clauses, we shall consider their conduct to be similar to that of persons who have violated the spirit of morality and ignored the ordinary dictates of common sense. We will now give our reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

The existing treaties were made towards the end of the late Government, at a time when Japan had never had any previous relations with foreign nations and consequently no experience of them. As regards the tariff established by these treaties our Government had no opportunity of considering whether it would be advantageous or not, but were under the circumstances then existing unavoidably compelled to submit to it. As might have been expected it will be found, if our treaties are compared with those existing between other nations in Europe and America, that in no other instance has a treaty been entered into so partial and unreasonable as ours.

Since the existing treaties were made, our civilization has increased year by year, and it is quite evident that circumstances have entirely changed. Such being the case our Government might now fairly ask for a reasonable revision of the treaties, even if no mention of revision had been made in the treaties, how much more therefore are they entitled to do so, when the date of such revision is distinctly provided for in the treaties themselves?

The foregoing is what we consider the case as regarded by the light of common sense and from the actual circumstances. Should the Treaty Powers still object to revise the treaties, our obligation to act in a friendly way towards them will be rendered null and void. Our Government will then be acting justly and reasonably in exercising its undoubted right as an independent nation to impose a tariff to suit the convenience of the country, without the sanction or assistance of any foreign power.

That a revision of the existing treaties is an unavoidable necessity we have already explained, and we will now point out more particularly the great injuries inflicted upon the finances of the country, and the reasons why the treaties obstruct the progress and prosperity of the foreign trade of Japan.

Japan considered agricultural production as of paramount importance since the very earliest times and raised the principal revenue of the country by means of a land-tax. This system continued in force for over 2,500 years or until the restoration of the Imperial Government. It was then observed that the land-tax bore too heavily upon the farmers and the system of levying the tax was revised and the impost itself lessened. Again in 1875 the tax was further reduced to 2½ per cent. of the value of the land. The Government have endeavored to bring the land-tax on an equality with other taxes, but up to the present their efforts have not been crowned with complete success, as may be seen by the estimates for the 12th financial year of Meiji lately published by the Finance Minister. These estimates show that the total estimated revenue for the year is 55,651,379 yen, out of which the internal taxes are 53,470,069 yen while the custom's duties are only 2,181,310 yen.

The land-tax amounts to the large sum of 41,376,458 yen of the internal taxes, so that it forms 74.35 per cent. of the total

revenue of the empire, while the custom's duties only amount to 3.9 per cent.

We will, for the sake of example, compare the amount of our revenue with those of various countries in Europe and America, and shew the great discrepancy which exists between these countries and Japan in the sources from which they derive their incomes:

Country.	Internal taxes.	Custom's duties.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue.	Percentage of custom's duties as against the total revenue.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	
Japan *	43,881,462	2,358,651	4,460,171	50,700,284	4.6
England	137,320,000	99,845,000	161,651,495	398,816,495	25.
Canada	4,911,897	12,546,987	4,570,390	22,029,274	56.8
France	271,699,360	56,601,000	230,332,201	558,632,561	10.1
America	110,581,624	130,170,680	17,011,474	257,763,778	50.5

The above table shows that the internal revenue of Japan bears a much smaller proportion to the custom's revenue than in any other country. How therefore can this state of things be called just or reasonable? Agricultural products form by far the most important portion of our exports, for instance in the 11th fiscal year of Meiji the total value of exports was 24,614,760 yen, out of which raw silk, tea and rice came to 18,666,730 yen or about 67 per cent. of the whole. It may therefore be taken for granted that agriculture is the staple industry of Japan and the source from which we may expect the principal increase in the national wealth in the future. At present however, the taxes imposed upon the land are so heavy and the import duties are so light, that we are following a most suicidal financial policy. Should we then be content with the existing state of things and not endeavour to effect some remedy? If matters remain as they now are, not only will there be no development of the agricultural industry, but we can have no reasonable expectation of a prosperous future for our trade.

Let us explain the situation more fully. We will first consider the annual profit the agriculturist can derive from the land under the system of taxation which now obtains in Japan. Although differing in various provinces the average value of one *tan* (75 square yards) of paddy-field is about 47 yen. One *tan* produces about 1.3324 *koku* (1 *koku* is equal to 5.13 bushels) of rice, which will sell on an average for 5.5774 yen. Now if from this sum is deducted 1.8591 yen, the cost of 0.4441 *koku* of seed rice, manure and other incidental expenses, 1.185 yen or 0.2831 *koku*, being the land-tax of 2½ per cent on the value of the land and 0.2377 yen or 0.0566 *koku* being the local tax of 1-5th of the land-tax, there will remain to the agriculturist only 2.296 yen or 0.5485 *koku* as the net profit on the cultivation of one *tan* of land which only amounts to 4.8 per cent of the value of land! We may here state that these calculations are based on the return prepared by the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Department when the value of the land throughout the country was fixed, and that as some fields bear two crops a year this has also been taken into consideration. There are also some additional burdens, such as "public expenses defrayed by the mutual consent of the people," and "the fund for relieving agricultural distress," &c. which are not included in the above calculation. With respect to vegetable gardens, although no doubt some few make considerable profits from the sale of tea and mulberry plants, yet taking the whole of them, if the large additional expenses are deducted, the net profit will be found not to differ to any material extent from the paddy-fields.

From these causes the capital possessed by the farmers has been for a long time extremely limited. Their implements consist only of hoes, spades and other similar rude appliances, the cases being very rare where oxen or horses are employed to assist human labour. Now as the profit in agriculture is so small, although it is the great mainstay of the country, it follows that every endeavour should be made to alleviate the condition of the farmer, so that he may derive greater profit from his operations and also gradually accumulate capital to enable him to extend them. This we consider the most pressing necessity to effect an improvement in the revenue of the empire. It may perhaps be argued that as the number of people, including aged men, women and children who are dependent for their livelihood upon agriculture amounts to 15,320,000 or about 43. 7

* Japan's revenue is for the 10th Financial year of Meiji.

per cent. of the whole population of Japan, farming must be a profitable business or else a number of these people would have changed their occupation long before. This idea however proceeds altogether upon a mistaken view of the position and of the peculiar customs of this country. Farming in Japan has been handed down from father to son, from one generation after another and it would be considered a breach of filial piety to abandon the occupation of ones ancestors. It is therefore found that with the exception of those who lose their property through idleness or dissipation, the farmers cling to their land regardless of the miserable return they receive for their toil. This custom has existed for such a long period that it has become deeply rooted and a leading characteristic of the farming population. Now however, a gradual change is taking place, the postal and telegraph systems have brought the inhabitants of even the most remote districts into constant communication with the outer world and they are consequently well acquainted with the comparative ease with which some classes of the community earn a livelihood as compared with themselves. As a natural result they are becoming dissatisfied with their condition, already they complain of the amount of the land-tax, and unless some measures are adopted to render their business more profitable to them they will most surely become permanently dissatisfied and a source of constant uneasiness to the authorities.

Under these circumstances the Government should make every effect to put the finances of the country on such a footing that a reduction can be made in the land-tax and the roads improved so as to facilitate the transport of produce from one part of the country to another. But this requires very careful consideration. Although the annual revenue of Japan is about 55,000,000 yen, the outlay occasioned by the reorganization of every department of the state, rendered necessary by the alteration in the circumstances of the empire, absorbs any surplus that may be left after the ordinary expenditure is provided for. Are fresh taxes to be imposed upon trade in order to create a surplus out of which to relieve the farmers? This is not by any means advisable, because the Government, in order to make good the deficiency after the last reduction of the land-tax, promulgated a stamp act and levied duties, on saké, tobacco, &c. It must be apparent, that although it is very desirable and in fact necessary, to reduce the land-tax no fresh or heavier imposts can be levied on trade to make up the deficiency. It is therefore evident that the Government have only one course open to them. The revision of the treaties must be insisted upon and a suitable increase made in the duties levied upon imports. There is also another cogent reason why the import duties should be increased. The foreign debt and the interest upon it have to be paid in coin and coin is continually being exported from the country owing to the balance of trade being against us ever since the opening of the ports, and at present has almost entirely disappeared and is no longer available as currency.

Although the credit of Japan has not yet suffered, we cannot view the future without grave apprehension and the custom's revenue is all that is to be depended upon to meet the difficulty. It is manifestly unfair that the foreign debt should be paid in coin and the internal debt in inconvertible paper money as at present. The most urgent necessity exists for a revision of the treaties in order to increase the import duties, decrease the land-tax and thus effect the development and prosperity of the agricultural industry of the empire.

Again it may be said, that if the import duties are increased the export duties ought to be increased also. This is a serious error to fall into. We have already shewn the necessity which exists for decreasing the land-tax and that our exports consist principally of agricultural produce. If heavy export duties are imposed it will have exactly the same effect as if a heavy tax was levied upon the land itself. The export duties are detrimental to the farmers and for our part, not only are we opposed to their being increased, but we should like to see them abolished altogether.

The question also presents itself from another aspect. It may be said that the effect of increased import duties would be to raise the price of imported articles to such an extent that the public generally would be unable to purchase them, and thus not only would the people be deprived of what have now become necessities, but the import trade would decline and great loss be con-

sequently inflicted both on natives and foreigners. This, however, is a very superficial view to take. Let us see what our producers really require—food clothing, implements, houses. Out of these, the only imported goods are cotton-yarn, muslin, kerosene oil, and a few other trifling articles, the whole forming only about twenty or thirty per cent of all their requirements. So even if the price of these articles was raised, it would scarcely affect our producers or raise the price of exports. It is also evident, that as these imported articles have come into general use, so long as the purchasers—whether agriculturists or not—can better afford to pay for them, they will still buy even if the price is higher than at present. The import market lately is an example of the truth of our assertion, that the consumption of imported goods depends, not so much upon the price, as upon the capability of the people to purchase. Not long since the prices ruling in the interior were very high in consequence of the great increase in the value of bullion, and yet more imported goods were consumed than when the prices were lower. Such being the case, it would appear to be evident that by decreasing the land tax, improving the means of internal communication, and thus developing production, the purchasing power of the people will be augmented and a great increase take place in the consumption of imported goods.

It must also be borne in mind that our exports to foreign countries are almost entirely agricultural or marine products, such as raw silk, tea, rice, barley, camphor, vegetable wax, seaweed, dried *anabi* &c., &c. The following table shews the value of all the exports of Japan for the five years ending 1878.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Raw produce	18,064,955	17,173,271	26,399,404	21,809,044	21,121,900
Manufactured goods	619,848	566,597	488,054	688,923	769,836

It will thus be seen that the articles which are likely to increase our exports are almost all raw products the result of agricultural industry. The exigencies of the country therefore imperatively demand the expansion of the capacity of the people to purchase imported articles by the development of these productions. If this is done our exports will increase and the import trade prosper in an equal degree. But if we fail in accomplishing this important object, not only will we be unable to increase our productions but we will have to denude the country of bullion to purchase what imported goods we require.

The gold and silver coin exported from Japan, from 1872 to June 1879, to make up the adverse balance of trade amounted to the enormous sum of 43,398,529 yen! If this state of things continues much longer it will result in all the bullion in the country, the amount of which is limited, being exchanged for imports, which are of unlimited quantity, and the exhaustion of our products for export; then importation will cease and trade die out altogether.

It is well known, that no country in the world depends entirely upon its accumulated stores of bullion, to purchase such of the products of other countries as it requires. The true principle of trade is an equal exchange, everyone who sells does so with the object of purchasing, those who purchase do so to sell, but Japan is buying and not selling to any extent and if we continue much longer the same course of dealing, we will most assuredly be reduced to the condition we have already mentioned. Those who fear a rise in the price of imports consequent upon an increase in the custom's duties, and disregard the improvement of the condition of the producer are like people who wish for a healthy growth of leaves without bestowing any attention upon the tree. Should these erroneous opinions be insisted upon and the augmentation of the import duties be considered disadvantageous, we must liken the supporters of these views to people who are anxious only for their private benefit and are acting contrary to the true principles of trade.

For all these reasons we earnestly desire the Government to resolutely insist upon an immediate revision of the treaties so that the condition of the producers in the interior may be ameliorated, production increased, and trade rendered prosperous.

As regards our other suggestions on the revision of the treaties we will deal with them below under their separate headings.

(To be continued.)

THE FAMOUS PLACES OF YAMATO AND KISHIU.

FROM NACHI FALLS BY THE KITAYAMA-GARA TO KAMI-KUHI.
(Continued.)

We have now got into the ordinary track of pilgrims, who after first visiting the Temples of Ise, follow the coast to Shiōgū, continue on to Nachi, whence they cross the mountains to the Hōgū, and from there take the cross-country path to Kauya-san which has already been described. The road from Shiōgū becomes very pretty as soon as it gets out of the tract of rice-fields which intervenes between the hills and the sea south of the town. It passes below the rocky hill of Kami-kara yama, on which stood a Shintō temple dedicated to unorthodox Gōngēn, who are not recognized by pure Shintō, and it was for this reason demolished a few years back. Amongst the low hills which fringe the shore further on the sweet-scented lily (a variety of *Lilium Japonicum*) abounds, and the jasmine-like *Parcelites Thunbergii* hangs luxuriantly from the trees. Kumano is also the home of several species which require a warm climate, such as the *hamayu* (*Crinum Asiaticum*), the beautiful sawfern (*nokogiri-shida*, *Nephrolepis tuberosa*) and the tonguefern (*hitotsuba*, *Nipholobolus lingua*). After an hour's easy walking, the path approaches the sea, and then winds among the pines which crown the cliffs for ten minutes more, until it reaches Mitarahi-zaka, which commands an enchanting view over the bay of Miwazaki. The sharp point behind which lie a few junks is cape Miwazaki. Suzu shima and Kushi shima are the two islets opposite its end. Beyond Miwazaki town comes Akitsu no ura, then the pine-wood called Sano no matsubara, Katsura head, near which are some warm springs, and Mezamashi-yama. Whale-fishing enlivens the coast during the winter. Miyazaki consists of a long street bent at a right angle in the middle, with but one good inn on the right hand side, otherwise very poor and dull, as all fishing-villages are. Sano no Matsubara succeeds, and for a mile or so we walk along a smooth sandy road under the shade of pine-trees close to the sea beach, with refreshing green hills near at hand on the right. Crossing a small stream, we leave the sea, then rounding a headland, come to the huge spreading pine-tree at the entrance of Uguwi village, on which Koremori is said to have hung his clothes before drowning himself in the bay. The road now passes inland behind some hills, comes out again to the shore for a moment, then climbs behind the hills again and issues at a tea-house where there is a pleasant view of Katsura head, and beyond it the promontory of Ashi no hana. In this part women are frequently met carrying burdens on their heads, and both sexes smoke tobacco rolled up in camellia leaves. About a mile further stands the Shintō temple Hama no miya, where the Nachi road turns to the right and gradually ascends the valley to the great *torii*, in one hour's easy walking, about four hours from Shiōgū, not counting stoppages. There is a capital inn here, close to the *torii*, but the traveller will probably find it more convenient to climb for half an hour up through the wood to the temples, and procure a lodging in one of the houses of the former priests about 900 feet above the sea. Shihosaki Hayata can be recommended. It is advisable to engage a guide to the falls. Unfortunately there is no point of view from which the Great Fall, celebrated as being the highest in Japan, can be seen to advantage. The visitor has to descend by a well-laid pathway to a decayed chapel of Kuwañō at the bottom of the fall, whence he cannot well appreciate its height as it pours over the edge of a cliff far above him, and tumbles into its basin below. Various statements have been made of its height and breadth. The most recent work on Japanese geography published by a government department gives 840 feet as the height and 108 feet as the width. These figures appear to be gross exaggerations. The writer was informed that an accurate measurement had lately been made by means of a cord lowered from the cliff above, which showed the height to be 420 feet. Captain St. John, R.N., states the height at 275 feet, but does not say how he obtained these figures. Another Japanese authority estimates the height at 1,000 feet, the width at 48 feet. Tradition says that the Buddhist Saint Mōngaku remained three weeks fasting in the water just below the basin, performing penance. At the age of seventeen he fell in love with his beautiful cousin Kesa, who was already married to another, but carried away by his passion, he did not

hesitate to demand her from her mother. In order to protect her parent from his violence, Kesa consented, on condition that he would first kill her husband, and then taking her husband's place in bed, awaited the assassin. Mōngaku accordingly entered the room at midnight, murdered his beloved and cut off her head, but was so horrified on discovering who his victim was, that he vowed to forsake the world, and became a monk. Returning up the paved path from the bottom of the fall, we enter the wood by a narrow track, and climb up some distance through the wood down on to the stream just above the first fall. An Azalea with minute pink blossoms is abundant here. To reach the Second Fall we walk up the stream for some 300 yards, stepping from rock to rock, under the trees whose tops meet overhead, to the circular basin or high-walled amphitheatre into which it falls. A thick canopy of evergreen oak excludes the sky, and a more beautiful and romantic spot could not easily be found. The height given by the guide is 68 yards, Captain St. John estimated it at 70 feet, and it certainly is not more. Above this again is the Third Fall, to reach which we have to walk along some steep, slippery rocks at the side of the stream, which can only be done safely barefoot or in *icariji*. Rare ferns and mosses cover the rocks in lavish abundance. Beyond this again are numerous smaller cascades higher up the mountain, which are rarely visited. The Shintō temple of Nachi is uninteresting. On the right of the area stand five chapels in a row, dedicated 1st to Izanami and Koto-Saka-no-Wo, 2nd Izanagi, 3rd Kuni-toko-tachi, 4th the Sun-Goddess, 5th Oho-namuchi. Opposite is the chapel of Eight Accessory Deities, namely the four ancestors of Zhiānu Teāwan, and Toyo-kūnu, Kuni-sa-tsuchi, Uhi-ji-ni, Oho-to-no-ji and Omo-daru as at Shiōgū. Close by is the more imposing temple of Kuwañō, No. One of the Thirty-three Places. The priests of Nachi formerly belonged to both Shiōgō and Teūdai orders, and were married. Tradition relates that long ago in the prehistoric age, a boat containing seven persons was driven ashore in Kumano, one of whom landed, while the others pushed off again. The individual who landed was an Indian priest, naked with the exception of a *kachaya* (*kesa*) or priest's scarf, and the name Ragiyau, Naked Form, was given to him in consequence. During seven centuries this holy man practised the austerities prescribed by his religion, bathing in the cascade during the day, and passing the night seated on a rock. As the reward of his devotion an image appeared to him out of the pool, in honour of which he built a chapel-hut, but as Buddhism had not yet been introduced into Japan, no one could explain what the image was, and when the saint died, his chapel fell to pieces, leaving only the memory of his actions behind. When Buddhism began to flourish in the beginning of the 7th century, a man called Shiyabutsu, who was visiting the temples of Kumano, had a vision of Ragiyau, who directed him where to find the image, which turned out to be that of Kuwañō, and the Mikado on hearing of the incident, ordered that a temple should be founded on the spot where Ragiyau's hut had stood. A wooden image of the goddess was carved, ten feet in height, and the original image placed inside it, as the custom is. The present building is very ancient and dirty. In front hangs a gigantic *icari-guchi* gong, presented to the temple nearly three centuries ago by Hideyoshi. A chief priest has lately been appointed, who sells a sort of charm called *ketu-miyaku*, by virtue of which the possessor, becoming a child of S'ākya-muni, is placed under the special protection of Kuwañō, and after being delivered from the seven calamities of this life is finally admitted into the Heaven of Amida in the west.

From Nachi the route to the Hōgū is by the passes called Oho-kumo-tori and Ko-kumo-tori, a very hard day's work. The path starts from the back of the temple of Kuwañō, and turns up to the left at once. After climbing about 250 yards, there is a path to the left to the Buddhist temple Mei-hofu-zhi, about 1½ miles further, originally a temple of the Shiōgō sect, founded by Konbōfu Daishi and dedicated to Amida, but now belonging to the Zen sect. Half a mile above this is the chapel of Shiyaka (S'ākya-muni,) near the summit of a hill called Shikui yama, from the number of trees of *Skimmia Japonica* which grow there. Mei-hofu-zhi commands a fine view of the coast from Uguwi no hana, Katsura head and port, to Urugami port and headland, with Ohoshima beyond. The path rejoins the main route some time before the latter reaches the first hut on the pass, called the Thirty *chiyan* tea-house. Rough accommodation for the night can be had here. Half an hour further on is

the Funemi tea-house, which commands a fine sea-view towards the south and east. The height above the sea is about 2250 feet. From this point the path varies very much, sometimes climbing to a great height, descending again, and then re-ascending, the summit of the pass, from which nothing can be seen, being about 2950 feet high. During two hours hard walking we do not pass any kind of shelter. At last the path makes a sudden plunge into the valley of the Koguchi-gaha, and at an inn in Nishimura (350 feet above the sea) decent accommodation is to be had. The walk from this place down the valley is charming. Passing through Nagawi to the Koguchi ferry, which is crossed by travellers going to the Hōgun by the Kokumo-tori, the path keeps along the precipitous rocks which overhang the right bank, and descends through a village to the weir at Akagi, which has been ingeniously constructed so as to render the river navigable for small boats from Nishimura as far as this place. To shoot the rapids just below the Koguchi ferry looks exciting work. Crossing above the weir by ferry-boat, we keep down the valley to the left to Kitari village, passing many delicious green pools between the rapids, and carefully keeping the rice-fields always on our right. The village close to the Kumano-gaha on the other side of the valley is Kumagi. At Mitari (110 feet) the path descends for a few moments to the bed of the Kumano-gaha, then climbs on to the bank and continues up the river for about a mile under a damp, thickly wooded cliff, then crosses by a ferry to the Yanzhi no Yakushi-ian noticed in descending the river. After traversing a part of the dry river bed, the path ascends on to the bank, and continues through the wood overhanging the stream to the confluence of the Kitayama-gaha and Kumano-gaha. Here is a ferry across to Miyawi, and a path mounts the right bank of the Kitayama-gaha past Shidaki to Kujiyuu (190 feet) at the foot of Tamaki san. Another path ascends the left bank, and crosses by the ferry nearly opposite Kujiyuu. This place is just on the Northern border of Muro department in Kishiu, and the road over Tamaki san is the only means of communication with the Eastern part of Yamato and also with the Totsu-kaha valley by way of Takataki. Kujiyuu is built on the side of a hill just like the villages in the Alps, house above house, and fully justifies its name, which signifies Nine-fold. After climbing for twenty minutes from the grove of *hinoki* which surrounds the village temple, the path proceeds for about half a mile alongside of an aqueduct cut in the side of a valley, and then ascends through a wood to a hut by the highest plot in which rice is cultivated (1430 feet above the sea) said to be 50 *chian* from Kujiyuu. In another 20 minutes we reach a hut called the Gohō matsu tea-house, where five pine trees formerly stood (2260 feet). Here a path comes in from Taketou, a place 1 *ri* E. of Kujiyuu, on the main-road between Totsukaha and Kishiu. We take this main-road, which is a little more than a bridle-path, and for half-an-hour continue along the mountain-side always slightly descending, then cross two streams and have an exceeding stiff climb for fifteen minutes to a ridge (2360 feet), opposite to which is Yuriga take, a continuation of Tamaki San. Three quarters of an hour more by a fair path through the wood bring us to the temple and the tea-house (3350 feet) just below the summit, where accommodation for the night can be had. The path from Hōgun comes in shortly before we reach the temple. This is dedicated to Susanowo, and is held to be the Oku-no-wiā of the Hōgun. Two annual festivals are celebrated, on the 24th of May and 24th of September. The path, which formerly led over the summit, now passes a little below on the East, but there is a narrow track by which the summit (3750 feet) may be gained, by turning aside to the left a short way above the tea-house. The view which it commands is very extensive. On the N. E. is Kasazute yama; E. S. S. is Uri-ga-take, where lilies are to be found in flower at all seasons (according to local tradition); S. E. we see two bends of the Kitayama-gaha thousands of feet below us; S. S. E. a glimpse of the Kumano-gaha near the mouth of the Koguchi-gaha; N. N. E. Kami Kuzu-gaha lying far away down at the bottom of a valley; W. S. W. the bare top of the Hatemashi pass, and generally, a sea of mountains in all directions. After ascending to the top of the pass, 200 feet above the tea-house, we walk down a pleasant grassy spur, with a gradually expanding view of the Totsu-kaha valley on the left and a deep, thickly wooded ravine below on the right hand. At thirty minutes distance the path down to Takataki and Oritachi, which latter place is

the metropolis of Totsukaha, branches away to the left, and rapidly descends the mountain-side. Ten minutes more bring us to a post where this path divides, right to Shimo Kuzugaha, Kamiyama-mura and Kumanogi, left to Wokaha, Kami Kuzugaha and Naka-mura. The former is the most direct route to Ura-mukahi on the Kitayama road, but the latter affords opportunities for seeing the primitive style of life in these remote valleys, and involves more climbing than the first. Half an hour brings us to a post marked, right Naka mura, left Wokaha and Kami Kuzugaha, and in five minutes more the Wokaha path breaks away to the right. The village of Kami Kuzugaha (1910 feet) is 40 minutes further, where the mayor or *soudai* must be applied to for lodgings, as there are no inns in the place. Worthy of note are the wild camellias still in flower on the tops of these hills in the end of May, and the numerous horse-chestnuts just coming into blossom. From this place there was formerly a short cut to Uramukahi for pilgrims who crossed the mountains to Ohomine, but it has not been used for years, and the guides would now have difficulty in finding it. Kami Kuzugaha to Ikemine in the valley of the Kitayama gaha is a good day's work. Starting early in the morning, we cross the stream at the upper end of the village, and climb straight up the mountain-side to the shoulder in 35 minutes, where we turn to the left, and enter a wood composed chiefly of horse-chestnut and *nara* oak (*Quercus glandulifera*). The path continues along the top of the ridge (about 3500 feet) for about half an hour, and then ascends for about the same space, when it reaches the point where the old *yamabushi* path turns off to the left. It is so overgrown with bamboo grass as to be almost undistinguishable. In a few minutes more we reach the top (3910 feet), and begin to descend a steep hill-side, and after half-an-hour's work find ourselves on the bank of a rivulet (2830 feet), which loses itself under the stony bed of a dry torrent close by. Ten minutes more in the flat bottom of the valley bring us to the foot of another ascent, which takes 35 minutes to the top of a ridge (3530 feet). Crossing this we descend during three quarters of an hour though a wood of rhododendrons, which are all in flower in the end of May. This is one of the most beautiful sights in Yamato, after the cherry-trees of Yoshino and plum-orchards of Tsuki-ga-se, but much less known to fame than either. The trees are mostly from 20 to 25 feet in height, and nothing else is visible to right or left, except the wooded mountain-side far away opposite, by glimpses through the dense foliage. It is a steep and slippery descent, especially the last bit just before reaching the stream (1,000 feet), into which we have to plunge boldly as there is no path on either side. Here is the best spot to rest and lunch. A few yards further the track turns up the valley of another stream which joins the last on the left, and follows it upwards for half an hour, finally ascending through a wood for an hour and three quarters. The summit of the ridge (3,020 feet) is three quarters of an hour from the nearest water. It is an extremely steep climb over loose soil amongst the roots of conifers, and the track is marked by pieces of wood driven into the earth like tent-pegs, on which the foot has to be set in order to obtain the necessary purchase for lifting the body. These paths are evidently used only by wood cutters and mushroom-gatherers. Frequently the track disappears altogether, and a guide is therefore absolutely necessary. The path now winds round to the left along the flank of the hill, and after descending for about twenty minutes joins the new, broad road from Nanairo on the Kitayama-gaha in Kishiu, which must not be confounded with Nanairo on the Totsu-kaha, a few miles above the Hōgun. In three-quarters of an hour we arrive at the tea-house below by easy gradients, and in a few minutes more reach the bridge at Uramukahi, a scattered hamlet in a broad and fertile valley. Crossing the bridge and rounding the hill to the left, the path rises gently along the left bank of the stream. Teragaito lies on both sides of the valley. In the middle of a fine grove of cryptomeria a little further, we turn up a narrow valley by the side of a tiny rivulet, which gradually becomes silent, and continue along its dry hollow bed, to Ike-mine (1,710 feet). This pretty little village is situated in a circular valley surrounded by low hills, which nevertheless entirely exclude all view of the lofty ranges which lie on every side of it. It is a perfect oasis of cultivation in the midst of a desert of mountains covered with dense and useless forests. The whole population is employed in tea-cultivation. There is no decent inn in the village, but here, as elsewhere in the mountains,

there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the house of a farmer. After passing Ike-mine the path crosses a delicious piece of green pasture surrounded by forest, at the lower end of which is a circular pool of considerable size, from which the village takes its name,—Pool-summit. A steep descent leads down to the bed of the Kitayama-gaha, whose sudden appearance flowing down from the north takes us quite by surprise. This river is formed by the junction of two separate streams, called the Eastern and Western Kitayama-gaha. The latter rises on mount Ohodai-ga-hara, the former on the East side of the Oba-ga-mine ridge, and uniting at Kahahi with another torrent from Kuni-mi-yama, flows south to a point about a mile North of Ike-bara, when the Eastern and Western branches unite. They take their name from the group of mountain villages called Kitayama shiyau which lies between them. On the left bank lie the few scattered houses of Ike-bara (1090 feet.) The houses which cluster about the mouth of a small tributary on the right bank are also part of the same village. Better accommodation can be had here than at Ike-mine. From this point the path ascends the valley of the Western Kitayama-gaha, climbing gradually to the top of a lofty spur (1670 feet) opposite to the confluence of the two branches, and as it winds round the projecting angles we have frequent views of Ike-bara looking back, and the green waters flowing tranquilly along far below. Descending the spur again, the path proceeds alongside of the river for 1 *ri*, to a point where a path turns off up a ravine on the left to Zefiki, 2 *ri*, from which place the ascent of Shiyaka-ga-take, the second highest mountain in all Yamato, is made. The main road mounts a spur here (1,560 feet), from the summit of which another path turns off to Zefiki, intended for the use of travellers coming from the north. At Shirakaha, 1 *ri*, 30 *ch.* further, is a small inn. Opposite to this village is a path over the mountains to Wowashi in Kishiu, about 8 *ri*. The path is always along the right bank, and the excellent map of the Gokinai, published by the Topographical Bureau, is incorrect in this instance, owing probably to the route having been altered to a slight extent since the map was drawn. In 50 minutes more we reach Kahahi (1,480 feet), where there is a small inn. Here begins the ascent of the Oba-ga-mine pass, or more properly ridge, 6 *ri* in length with only one resting place, which is on the very summit about half-way. The usual way is across the river just below Kahahi, and follows its main branch through Koze, which village has been lately amalgamated with Tochimoto, under the joint name of Ko-tochi. From Tochimoto Ohodai-ga-hara can be ascended, and there is a route across the mountains to Deguchi on the Higashi Kitayama-gaha (four hours), and then over another pass 3,000 feet high to Wowashi bay in about five hours more. Ohodai-ga-hara is the name given to a lofty plateau, averaging 4,200 feet above the sea, extending over some thirty square miles of surface, at the junction of the three provinces of Yamato, Ise and Kii. Ohodai-ga-hara-yama, its principal summit, on the border of Ise and Yamato, measures 5,400 feet. On a clear day Fuzhi is distinctly visible from it, and the view of the coast of Kishiu and Ise and of the interior of Yamato, etc. is very extensive. Wolves, bear, wild-boar, hares and sheep-faced antelopes are plentiful. Splendid forests of oak and beech, besides maple, chestnut, yew and box abound on the top. The lower slopes are planted with cryptomeria and hinoki (*chamaecyparis*). The streams abound with trout. Another path from Kahahi crosses the stream a short way above the village, and then begins to ascend the side of the mountain, at once reaching a height of over 800 feet above the river in three-quarters of an hour. The path now seems to continue for a while nearly on one level, then issues on to the top of a long ridge running north and south, full of depressions into which it dives only to emerge again immediately, until at last it takes a spiral turn round a conical hill, and finally reaches the hut tsuji-dau (4,690 feet), a climb of about 3 hours for a good walker. A species of red tick which infests these mountains causes much annoyance by fastening itself on the legs of travellers. Oba-ga-mine takes its name from a demon called *yama-oba*, Mountain-Aunt, formerly supposed to haunt the woods, and to be especially troublesome on the 20th night of the 12th month. About 6 persons on an average pass this way daily throughout the year, and the number is not sufficiently large to make it worth while to improve the track, which from Kahahi to Oba-ga-tani on the north side is only fit for pedestrians. Not even cattle can climb the ridge. A project has been set on foot for carrying a new road across the

mountains to Kashiha-gi on the Yoshino-gaha by way of Nishino, which lies further up the valley from Kahahi, but it seems doubtful whether any passage could be found at a lower level than Oba-ga-mine, which is about 4,700 feet above the sea. From Nishino it is possible to make the ascent of Ohomine, but there is no properly marked path, and the services of a guide who knows the country well would be indispensable. The view from the Tsujidau is monotonous, comprising the ridge up which comes the path from Kahahi bearing S.W. Mount Oho-dai-ga-hara to the S.E., and densely wooded mountains all round. One of the chief articles of food in these regions is the young stalks of *itadori* (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), a weed which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet. Cultivation is impossible at such an elevation, and everything has to be brought up from the villages below, including water. Another path to Ohodai-ga-ha-hara turns off here, and in about three hours arrives at the spot where an abortive attempt at reclamation was made some years back under the auspices of the local government. From the hut the path continues in a northerly direction for two hours. During the first 1,500 feet of the descent azalea trees are common, with flowers as large as the cultivated variety, which seldom attains to greater size than that of a shrub in the low-lands. Descending at last with great rapidity to the bed of a stream, it then ascends again about 500 feet in 25 minutes to the small hamlet of Oba-ga-tani (2,400 feet), picturesquely situated under a huge wall of rock halfway up the side of the densely wooded valley. It contains one inn, the third house from the entrance. The path still ascends for a few minutes, and then descends through the little hamlet of Ohosako to Kashiha-gi (1,140 feet), where there are two good inns. Guides can be obtained here to the limestone caves close by. These are four in number. The nearest, called Kiku no Iha-ya, or Chrysanthemum cave, is about forty feet deep, the bottom being reached by ladders and beams of wood with notches cut in them. It is damp, and dirty with the smoke of torches. The guide points out various incrustations formed by the drippings from the roof, to which out-of-the-way names have been given. One set, indeed, partly resembles the Chinese idea of a lion, and another is a little like a huge bed of chrysanthemums. The Fudou no Iha-ya is finer; it consists of three vaulted chambers, adorned with many curiously formed stalactites, and contains a cascade. The passages between the chambers are very low in the roof. Weñ no Senkaku is said to have lived in it. Of the remaining caves, the Shiyauzen no Iha-ya is uninteresting, and the fourth, Shiyauten no Iha-ya, is accessible only with great difficulty. Beyond this place the path descends to the Yoshino-gaha, and crosses it to Wada, where there is another cave, called the Suvi-shiyau no Iha-ya, Crystal cave, from which most of the crystal has been carried off. From Kashiha-gi there is a path along the left bank about 2 *ri* up a winding valley to Shihono-ha, where there are hot springs. A cave here contains a cold spring which deposits salts, and petrifies leaves, sticks, etc. which fall into it. Ohomine may be ascended from Kashiha-gi by a very difficult path past a fine cascade. About one hour's walk from Kashiha-gi a path turns off to the right to Washika, which forms a short cut to Hase and to the temples of Ise. Here we have to cross to the left bank of the Yoshino-gaha, which is fordable in fine weather, if there be no bridge. The path continues close to the bank of the river, through Shinno Tako, Wido, between high wooded hills. On reaching the hamlet of Hitoji the valley widens out considerably. On the opposite side half-way up the hill is perched the picturesque village of Shiraya. The path then descends and continues generally on the level close by the river side, at the bottom of a narrow valley past Sako (1230 feet) where there is an ancient Shintau temple called Nifu no kaha-kami, and past Terawo to Ohotaki, a busy little village situated opposite some very steep rapids, down which it is pleasant to see the timber rafts shooting, skillfully guided by a couple of men, who seem for a moment to disappear beneath the foaming waters as they slide down into the lower reach of the stream. The path now quits the river, and turns away on the left to the village of Nishikaha, where there is good accommodation. Yoshino can be reached from this place by a path through the hills, nearly 3 *ri* by the Seimei-taki cascade, a stiff climb. Here also commences the ascent of the Urushi pass (2120 feet) which has been much improved lately, that empty *kuruma* can be drawn over it. The descent on the W. side is tedious. Below on the right hand lies the valley of the Yoshino-gaha, and the

flourishing village of Kashiwa down on the flat by the river side. Opposite to Kashiwa is the village of Yaji, from which interesting excursions can be made, in particular the ascent of Washino-gan, to the Midzumomi, and then down through Takegi to the Yoshino-gaha again opposite Wido, which will take a whole day. From Kashiwa a path follows a tributary of the Yoshino-gaha up to Washika, and then crosses by the mountain-pass of Takami-goye into Ise. Plunging down upon Natsumi (good restaurant), the path shortly afterwards crosses the river where it flows silently in narrow channels between huge blocks of stone which almost fill up its bed, at a point called the Higuchi or Spigot, to Miyadaki (900 feet, poor inn), and then through Narawi, Kahara and Tatsuno to Kami-ichi (700 feet), passing under the Imoyama now a government wood, entry into which is forbidden to the public.

From Kami-ichi the traveller has a choice of the two routes to Nara already described, or he may descend the Yoshino-gaha by boat to Hashimoto, and return to Ohozaka by the usual Kaayasafu road over the Kii-mi Pass.

(The end.)

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 13th October, 1879.

Messrs. H. P. LILLIBRIDGE and F. E. FOSTER, Assessors.

EMIL WIEGAND vs. WM. COPELAND.

Mr. Kirkwood called:—

Sato Keuzo, cautioned, said:—I am employed at the brewery of Copeland and Wiegand. I know the place where the cooper works. The bottom of the stairs cannot be seen from this place. I have seen the beer boiled by both partners. Once I saw Mr. Wiegand boil the beer when Mr. Copeland was absent in Yokohama. I think at this time some 18 or 20 bottles burst. I have seen a white medicine put in the beer and afterwards the beer was shaken up. Mr. Copeland always put this stuff in and Mr. Wiegand was present and looked on. I have heard the partners using angry language.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—I have been in the brewery about 4 years as collector of bills, but in the morning and evening I assist in the brewery. After the 15th of the month I am generally in the brewery all the time. I have seen this mixture put in the beer in the spring of the year. Formerly there were two old casks containing this mixture. I know where the cooper's block is. It is often moved about. I have seen the mixture put in the beer when Mr. Wiegand was absent. I have known it to be put in during the past three years. I have seen the beer boiled last spring.

Yagishita Narukichi, cautioned, said:—I have seen a whitish medicine used for cleaning the casks. I have used it myself. After it is used in the casks it turns white. I have received this stuff from both plaintiff and defendant. I recollect when Mr. Wiegand came to the brewery. I received this stuff from Mr. Wiegand when Mr. Copeland was in the country. I have seen the same medicine put in the beer by Mr. Copeland and Mr. Wiegand stood alongside and shook the casks after the stuff was put in. I know where the cooper's block is. From where the block generally is, the bottom of the steps cannot be seen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—A little of the top of the stairs might be seen from where the cooper generally works, but he could not see any person standing at the bottom. I have been over 3 years employed in the brewery. I have seen this mixture put in the beer ever since I went there. I don't recollect seeing any put in for the first few months. The stuff was kept in two casks. It was bottled afterwards and kept in a small room. I have received the key of this room from Mr. Copeland, but don't know if he kept the key.

John W. Hall, sworn said: I recollect Copeland and Wiegand entering into partnership. I had been employed by Mr. Wiegand from the time he commenced his brewery in 1875, as accountant and collector and correspondent until the formation of the partnership. Previous to June, 1876, the subject of the partnership had been mooted. (Exhibit G shown). This is my hand-writing. I wrote it under instructions from Mr. Copeland and took it to Mr. Wiegand at 68, Bluff, on a Friday and left it with him and received it back on the following Tuesday. I find these dates from my diary. On reference to this diary I find it was on Saturday that I left the paper with plaintiff. At this time Mr. Wiegand did not accept the proposal. On Monday, the 5th June, plaintiff came to my office and made a counter-proposition, which he requested me to submit to Mr. Copeland, but this proposition was not accepted and I told plaintiff so. On the same evening I arranged with him to come to my office the next morning. Copeland and plaintiff both came on the morning of the 6th to my office. After a long talk, the terms of my letter of 3rd June were accepted and an indorsement made at the foot of it, signed by both parties in my presence. I left the next day for the country and returned on the 12th. At the time of signing the letter I was asked to get Mr. Dickens to draw up the documents. I went to him on the 15th June as he was out of town previously. Drafts of the documents were prepared by Mr. Dickens and I took them to the Bluff on the 24th, and read them over to both partners. There was then some discussion as to the amount to be put in the mortgage. These

drafts were afterwards taken to Mr. Dickens where the same subject was discussed by him and plaintiff and again by both partners and Mr. Dickens. (Mortgage shown.) This is my hand-writing. The amounts were inserted after writing it. They were put in on the morning when it was signed, on the 18th July, 1876. (Deed of partnership shown.) This is also my writing. On the day when these documents were executed both parties came to Mr. Dickens' office where I read both documents over to them. The deed of partnership and a letter from Copeland to Wiegand were also signed in Mr. Dickens' office. The mortgage was brought to the U. S. Consulate by me where it was signed by both parties before the U. S. Consul General. Both documents were then left for registration. They remained in the Consulate until 4th August when I obtained them and paid the registry fees. To the best of my belief I took the documents to the brewery myself. I was frequently at the brewery as I kept the accounts. I made the first entries in the books of the firm under instructions from Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand. On page 1 of the Journal the first entry is, land, buildings and plant, estimated value \$30,000. This was put in by request of both partners. At this time there was some talk of a purchaser for the place and beside they considered it worth that amount. Stock in the brewery at this date \$5,000, stock brought in by E. Wiegand \$2,421.65—Total \$7,421.65. The entry, E. Wiegand dr. Amount of his half share in the business, property and everything connected therewith \$15,000. This was his share without his stock. He is afterwards credited with \$1,210.82, his share of the stock brought in from No. 68. Copeland is debited with \$1,210.82 and credited with \$15,000. The reason why Wiegand was not credited with the whole amount of his stock was that an arrangement had been made that Wiegand should purchase a half share of the Spring Valley Brewery for \$15,000; that the stock at No. 68, Bluff, should be brought in by each partner equally and be an addition to the stock of the Brewery. Instead of paying Wiegand for his half, Copeland credited it to him and it so appears on the books. The result of the entries on the first page of the journal will be that each partner owned one half of the Brewery plus the stock brought in by Wiegand and he owed Copeland privately the amount that appears in the mortgage. It was at the particular request of both parties that the private accounts as well as the firm's should appear. I have some work now for Mr. Wiegand. I have known Mr. Wiegand for a long time and have always found him a particularly careful man. He would certainly not sign a document or paper without first making himself acquainted with its contents. I know that Mr. Wiegand was aware of Berger's mortgage because he specially asked me to find out about it. Mr. Copeland told him about it and Mr. Wiegand was surprised that it was for such a small amount. This mortgage was known to Mr. Dickens. (Paper shown). This is Mr. Dickens' receipt for his charges for preparing the documents (exhibit 8). I paid it myself and was afterwards repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—I think I charged this bill on their books. I received an inventory of the stock. I think the amount carried out was a little more than \$5,000. I entered it as "estimated" value. The stock of Wiegand was small and could be got at much easier. I have a copy of the original counter-proposition by Wiegand. To the best of my belief no other document was drawn up except this letter. Mr. Dickens had this letter, I believe he followed its terms. Copeland and Wiegand had a suit against me and I brought in a counter-claim for commission. This letter was produced in Court in evidence. The suit was compromised and I continued to keep the books. Before the entries were made in the books I had them on a piece of paper which I showed to both partners. Wiegand's indebtedness did not show in this so they wanted the entry made. If I had had my way I would not have put in Wiegand dr. to Copeland \$15,000 and treated the mortgage as a private matter. If the stock of Wiegand had been a part of the \$30,000 there would have been no need of a credit to him; that would have been a private matter between him and Copeland. It would naturally make a difference in the books of \$7,000 if the capital was entered at \$37,000 instead of \$30,000 but no difference to the partners. It would make a difference if Wiegand's stock had been brought in to increase the original stock. Wiegand's stock is entered as part of the original capital of the firm of \$37,000.

Mr. Denison:—Does not that \$2,421 together with the mortgage represent the amount he has to pay for his half of the partnership?

Witness:—No.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Court resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Cross-examination of Mr. Hall, continued: (paper shown) this is an account current of E. Wiegand with Copeland and Wiegand up to December 31st, 1876, taken from the books. It was made by me. This shows that Wiegand has drawn out \$522.93 and a balance due to the firm \$14,211.12. This is correct according to the books. It is the same indebtedness as the mortgage. Without any other account this would show that Copeland was equally indebted to the firm. (Paper shown). This is Mr. Copeland's account current with the firm. Mr. Wiegand's indebtedness to Mr. Copeland at this time would be the amount of the mortgage. The amount on the mortgage has been put through the books as Wiegand's indebtedness to the firm. As a matter of fact these accounts represent the standing of the partners the one to the other.

Mr. Denison:—What was the counter-proposition of Copeland?

Witness:—I have a press copy of it.

Mr. Denison:—You have referred to your diary for the dates you mention. I wish to know what the statements are in the diary?

Witness:—It reads June 3rd "Copeland and Wiegand nearly all day"; June 5th "Wiegand and Copeland to each house bluff"; June 6th "Copeland and Wiegand" I referred to these and also in another diary I have here, under the heading of "Copeland and Wiegand" June 3rd "Conference, Copeland for letter to Wiegand, to Copeland bluff to Wiegand, nearly all day" June 5th "Conference Wiegand letter to Copeland and attendance at bluff" June 6th "Conference C. and W. agreement made 9 to 11" June 13th "to

bluff Copeland and Wiegand 3.30 to 5 p.m." "June 14th" Conference long to bluff Wiegand."

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The entry in journal \$1,210.82 refers to the stock brought in by Wiegand after the formation of the partnership. The page is headed 15th June, 1876.

John L. O. Eyton, sworn said:—I was engaged by Copeland and Wiegand in July, 1877. The same day Mr. Copeland left for the country. Mr. Wiegand gave me the deed of partnership and mortgage to read. I did not take them out of the safe from Mr. Copeland's papers. I saw these papers on two occasions: the first time, Mr. Wiegand after a conversation we had, went over to his house and brought the deeds of partnership and mortgage back with him. I casually looked through them and told him that it would take me some time to thoroughly understand them and he asked me to take them home with me. I did so and read them, returning them the next day to Mr. Wiegand: on the second occasion some short time afterwards I was over at Mr. Wiegand's house. We were talking over business and I asked him to let me read the documents again. We were in his sitting-room. Mr. Wiegand left the room and returned with the papers. The first time I read them I read aloud the headings to Mr. Wiegand. It was because I had been looking through the accounts that I asked to see his papers. I told him that the original entries were in my estimation very stupid and liable to mix things up in future I could not see what Wiegand's private indebtedness to Copeland for which he had given a mortgage had to do in the firm books at all. I asked him particularly about his stock (\$2400) if it was part of the original assessment of \$30,000. He told me that he had bought half of everything in the firm and his stock was taken over afterwards. I told him that in that case he ought to have given a mortgage for \$15,000 and stock ought to have been charged with the \$2,400 and he credited with it. I also told him that in case he had sold half of his stock to Copeland and received credit for it on his private account, that half would then be Copeland's own property. If it was then put into the firm the entries should be, stock account dr. \$2,421.65; E. Wiegand cr. \$1,210.82 and Copeland the same. In comparing what the entries should be to what they are, I think the actual result is detrimental to Copeland. In one way Wiegand would have a credit for all his stock from the firm and in the other he has credit for half from the firm, the other half is put into the firm and balances Copeland's half. If you strike out the entries, Copeland dr. \$1,210.82, Wiegand cr. \$1,210.82, and also the entries regarding the \$15,000, then Copeland gives Wiegand credit on his mortgage for half, then half of stock belongs to the firm put in by each in equal shares. I have tried these accounts various ways and the result is always the same taking the mortgage and what Mr. Wiegand told me as the basis. In the summer of last year Mr. Wiegand said he would like to have a look through the books. I went to the office with him, put the books all out on the desk, and read through the receipts and expenditures in the cash book for about a year previously. I showed him the outstanding accounts owing the firm: explained a page of the journal and afterwards made him a list of all the ledger balances. I told him, if he required it I would give him such a list at the end of every month. In the future the items of interest were read to him out of the cash book and he expressed no disapproval. On going over the cash book I found that there was an omission of \$100 paid to Mr. Wiegand and not charged to him and an amount of \$198 paid to Gerard for tiles, which also had never been entered. Mr. Copeland perhaps asked me every day how the sales were &c., but never looked through the books like Mr. Wiegand did. Mr. Wiegand used to look frequently in the letter-book which was kept in the press, not in the safe. Mr. Wiegand has never given me, or Mr. Copeland in my presence, any reason for dissatisfaction except at the commencement he said that he had not received value for his stock &c. In June this year Mr. Copeland showed me plaintiff's petition; before this I had not the slightest idea that such charges would be made. I was present in March this year when the stuff was being put in the beer. Mr. Wiegand and Mr. Copeland and the cooper were present. Previous to this Mr. Wiegand had asked me where Mr. Copeland was as the beer was ready; I told Mr. Copeland and he went. I saw them putting it in out of a little measuring glass. I know that Mr. Wiegand has ordered the boys to clean the tubs with this stuff. Shortly after I came, Mr. Wiegand gave me two bottles of this stuff, saying it was a good disinfectant. This was at the time of the cholera scare. I have seen Mr. Wiegand superintend the filling of the boilers with bottles when the beer was boiled. He used to look after the work until the water got hot then he would send for Mr. Copeland to see about the temperature. I did not see the alleged assault. I recollect the time as I heard voices outside. On this day Mr. Copeland had brought a glass of beer to me which was very muddy and he said "what do you think of that for bottled beer." Shortly afterwards I heard Mrs. Wiegand's voice calling out excitedly. I heard Mr. Wiegand come to the stairs and go back again. I know Mr. Wiegand to be a very careful business man. I have known him to always read documents before signing. It is usual for brewers to give beer and drinks to solicit custom.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—I do not remember seeing any letter from you in January this year in reference to this suit. We had a party at Mr. Copeland's once, but I am not responsible for after-dinner speeches. I only made Mr. Wiegand one list of ledger balances, but I cannot say if the items of interest appeared on it. When I read the cash book to Wiegand I recollect an item of \$90 appearing at the top of the page. It might have been before this that I made out the ledger balances. The item in the cash book I refer to is dated January 2nd, 1879. I think it was in the spring of 1878 that the 100 five gall. kegs were purchased. On reference to the books I find the invoice is dated San Francisco, 30th June, 1878. Up to the 30th June this year these kegs had not been used.

Mr. Denison:—Supposing the entire capital contributed by Wiegand including the \$2,410.65, and the amount furnished by

Copeland had been entered in the books at \$30,000, in what amount then would Wiegand be indebted to Copeland?

Witness:—He would owe \$15,000 less \$2,421.65.

Adjourned till 15th instant at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 15th October, 1879.

Mr. Kirkwood called.

Theodore W. Holm, sworn said: I was formerly in the employ of Copeland and Wiegand. While in their employ I heard conversations between the partners respecting interests. Mr. Wiegand at this time occupied the upper part of the brewery, but as he did not feel comfortable there, it was agreed that a gallow on the premises should be converted into a dwelling house for him. Defendant said although it would cost a good deal of money to make this house, still he was willing to do so, provided plaintiff would allow him interest on the money expended. It was then agreed that it should be built on those conditions. I have seen the mixture being put in the beer frequently, but never saw it being done except in Mr. Wiegand's presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—I entered the employ of Mr. Copeland in March, 1876. I was discharged after a year by the firm. I was prosecuted by the firm for embezzlement, and also for shooting at plaintiff. The conversation I have related occurred, I think during the first three months of the partnership, before September, 1876. I think it was in the spring of 1877 that I saw the stuff put in the beer. I was a salesman at this time and a general assistant.

H. W. Hohnholz, sworn, said: I am part owner of the steamer *Reinderr*. In August, last year, Mr. Copeland and his wife, Mr. Retz and wife, Mr. Bohm, and myself and wife made a trip to Tomioka. We had a very pleasant trip and then Mr. Copeland said that it would be very nice if we had a steamer for such trips, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Retz, Mr. Bohm, defendant and myself should buy the steamer *Reinderr*, from Captain Walker, in equal shares and we did so. One day when the Kawasaki bridge was down I sent this steamer with the mails to Yedo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—I think this steamer measures 48 feet by 11. I have used her for towing once or twice.

This closed defendant's evidence.

Mr. Denison wished to recall Mr. Wiegand.

Mr. Kirkwood objected.

Mr. Denison quoted from a book called "Reed's Practical Suggestions."—

His Honour said he would hear what the counsel proposed to ask the witness. If he wished to rebut any evidence given, he did not see why he was not entitled to recall the witness.

Mr. Denison:—When was it decided that your stock should be taken over by the Spring Valley Brewery?

Mr. Kirkwood objected.

His Honour said it seemed to him that this was not following the rule that Mr. Denison had quoted.

Mr. Denison:—How many barrels of beer could have been brewed before the new brewery was built in 1874, at one brewing?

Mr. Kirkwood objected to questions in general.

Witness:—I think seven.

Mr. Denison:—How many brewings a week?

Witness:—Three times in cold weather.

Mr. Denison:—What time of the year do you brew to store away?

Witness:—From the middle of November to the middle of March.

Mr. Denison:—How much did these casks of mixture contain?

Witness:—About 60 gallons each; Mr. Copeland told me he had bought two.

His Honour said he could not allow this examination to go on as it had previously been referred to. He did not see where the cause would end if this was allowed.

Mr. Denison called Robert Clark.

Mr. Kirkwood objected.

Objection overruled.

Witness sworn said:—I had a conversation with Mr. Wiegand in reference to the partnership.

Objected to unless it was shewn that Mr. Copeland was present. Objection sustained.

Witness:—Mr. Wiegand brought the deed of partnership to me last year, in a sealed envelope, and handed it to me asking me to open it. This envelope contained two other papers, but I do not know what they were.

Cross-examined:—The seal was a large red seal.

Mr. Kirkwood then addressed the Court:—He said he would premise by saying that the evidence of plaintiff had utterly failed to prove any one of the charges he had made against defendant. The evidence of plaintiff in reference to the mortgage was incomprehensible and had only succeeded in trying to make him out a fool. The plaintiff perhaps had a very bad memory, perhaps he had forgotten all about this mortgage, but the evidence had most positively proved that he knew all about it at the time he signed it. The Court ought to severely reprimand Mr. Wiegand for having preferred such grave charges, while it exonerated Mr. Copeland. The agreement made to purchase the half share of the Spring Valley Brewery for \$15,000 did not include Wiegand's stock. That was brought in afterwards and Wiegand had received his full credit for it. But if the evidence of plaintiff was to be believed, then Messrs. Copeland, Hall, Eyton and Dickens, were a band of rascals trying to do a poor wretched man out of \$1,200. When the plaintiff fails to prove fraud he then tries to say that the Brewery was not a new one. He would refer the Court to Story's Equity Jurisprudence in this matter, as that authority had most distinctly laid down that a dissolution of partnership could not be ordered except on the strongest grounds, and which in this case were not proven.

The Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming at 1.30, Mr. Kirkwood continued his address. He read over and commented on the different charges in

the petition, which he said had been proven to be of the most trivial nature, though made in the strongest language. The whole of plaintiff's conduct shows the deepest malice, in endeavouring to get a dissolution of the partnership and destroy defendant's character. The books had not been properly started, but the mortgage was a good one and could not be invalidated because the partners wanted certain entries made in their books.

Mr. Denison asked for an adjournment of the case as he had not had time to prepare his argument.

Mr. Kirkwood objected. He said that it was the invariable custom for counsel to reply at once and counsel had no right to ask for an adjournment.

His Honour said that if the counsel said he was unable to go on with his argument, he would adjourn the hearing.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. 17th instant.

Friday, 17th October, 1879.

Mr. Denison read his summing up of the evidence. He contended that one of the most important matters that the evidence had shown was that the partners could not continue together, the firm must be dissolved. The counsel for plaintiff had almost admitted this point, and wanted the Court to give his client a certificate of character. Parsons on Partnership had laid down the duty of partners to one another and the causes that would justify a dissolution of partnership. The deed of partnership of this firm was exceedingly strict. The clause that no partner could purchase \$100 worth of goods for the firm without the consent of the other in writing had been continually violated by defendant even to buying 400 sacks of barley without plaintiff's consent. As to the mortgage, although Wiegand had an equitable title to the Spring Valley Brewery he certainly had no legal title to it. Mr. Berger had no knowledge of the formation of the partnership and his consent was not obtained. That Mr. Copeland had no right to transfer the property was an important question and ought to be well borne in mind. Plaintiff was never indebted to defendant \$15,000; his stock was just as much part of the original capital as any of Copeland's. For the \$2,421.65 therefore that he brought in he only got credit for half of it. The counsel for the defence has admitted that the accounts are not kept right and that they can be adjusted hereafter. Without a dissolution of the partnership this cannot be done. The items of interest were referred to in the former address. In regard to Bernson's loss of \$500 in Shanghai, it was quite clear that he had been sent there without plaintiff's consent and as he was Copeland's brother-in-law, it was no wonder that he took over this loss. These charges for interest were not provided for in the partnership, and no assumption of any such loss as Bernson's could warrant his charging them. Dr. Geerts' evidence had settled the question of drugging the beer.

The assault had been clearly proved and if the Court would visit the premises doubts could be easily settled. The defendant's counsel had laid great stress on the fact that fraud had been charged in the petition. The whole circumstances would certainly justify them, and in Robert's on Equity it was laid down that such cases as had been proven in this case were quite sufficient to warrant a charge of presumptive fraud.

Copeland is the managing partner and the business has been a good one and if Mr. Wiegand is not to be believed in his statements of being wronged and ill-treated how is it that he wishes to get out of a profitable concern. The plaintiff had waited patiently before he brought this case in Court. He did not rush away at the first disagreement they had but waited until it became unbearable. Certainly all these things, disagreement, assault, overcharges, &c., had been sufficiently proved to warrant him in asking that the prayer of the petition be granted.

His Honour wished to know from defendant's counsel whether he would agree to a dissolution of the partnership, irrespective of any decision the Court might arrive at as to the terms. He thought that no one was in a better position to know the whole surroundings of the case than the members of the Court, and if it was determined to make any outside reference, the whole case would have to be gone over again and that would involve a great deal of labor and trouble. If the defendant would agree to a dissolution it would save the Court the labor of going over the whole question to see if there was sufficient grounds to warrant the Court ordering it, as in his opinion a Court of Equity had power to warrant a dissolution.

Mr. Kirkwood said he could not give any reply to this question without consulting his client. If it was agreed to dissolve the firm he did not see on what basis it could be done, as unless the property was sold or assessed there would be no means of getting at its actual value. The property might or might not be worth less now than when the partnership was entered into.

Mr. Denison said he was of course anxious to have such a dissolution agreed to.

His Honour said he would adjourn the hearing twenty-four hours, to give defendant's counsel time to make his answer.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XX.

THE STAIN OF THE DEMON'S BLOOD.

It was the seventh and last day of the triennial festival at Atsuta in Owari, and all the country folk had turned out in holiday attire to see or share in the sacred procession

as it wound in and out among the village streets with much glitter and solemnity. Little matter how often the same pageant had been witnessed before, so long as it took place while the throatle snug among the cherry blossoms, and spring hazes filled the spaces of the hills with a fathomless depth of rosy light. The service of the gods was always a pleasant pretext for the idleness so seldom possible to these vassals of toil, and from the lusty farmer with long sleeved doublet and tight black hose, to the ruddy cheeked servant girl with thickly powdered neck and bright scarlet girdle, every class of the community furnished its quota to the motley total of merry-makers.

These were the times when the germs of a taste for frippery and display, destined to attain its fullest development two centuries later under the Ashikaga dynasty, were beginning to take root. Already among the wealthy yeomen families this pageant had summoned from their homes, there were not a few whose costumes elicited constant admiration and remark from the humbler constituents of the crowd. Here was a man who to the conventional vine pattern on his doublet had added the trellis on which the tendrils twined, and there was an officer who bore on his surcoat a device representing not the auspicious tortoise and storks alone, but also the plains over which these flew and the ponds in which those fed. Conspicuous above all was the crimson fringed canopy of glittering damask borne over the Lord Abbot's head. There were not wanting folks among the spectators sufficiently old to remember the days when this canopy was nothing more than a plain stout umbrella, though none might look forward to the time when it should develop into the huge festival car with its freight of posturing beauties, and all the curious concomitants of subsequent carnivals.

But the diversions of the day were not confined to taking part in the procession or wandering at its conclusion among the gardens and cedar groves of the fano. There was also the inspection of the temple relics exposed to view on this last afternoon of the festival, and therefore once only every three years. Simultaneous with, or perhaps a little prior to the birth of sumptuous fashions in secular life, the cenobites of the great monasteries had recognized in the sacred security of their cloisters a means of preserving to posterity objects of interest and masterpieces of art which might otherwise be sacrificed to the sacrilege of party spirit. Perhaps the subtle mind that first conceived this idea saw in it a method of prompting those donations to which the monasteries afterwards owed so many of their rare collections. Already indeed in the times of which we write, the princes and nobles of the empire were beginning to bestow gifts of traditional or æsthetic value on the custodians of their ancestors' cenotaphs, and the fane at Atsuta had not fared ill in this respect. The quiver that the hero Iwako had carried in his battle with the monstrous ghoul; a dragon's claw which had fallen in a thunderbolt; an effigy of the martyr Michizane carved from the wood of the miraculous plum tree transplanted by the Gods to his garden; a picture painted by the imperial monk, Shotoku Taishi; a scroll penned by the king of calligraphers, Kukai; these with chaplets of precious beads, baldrics and amices of elaborate embroidery, and many other curious objects, formed a collection well warranting the reverential care its owners bestowed on it.

Amongst the whole number of curiosities, however, there was none that seemed to excite more interest than a sheathed sword, lying in a quaintly contrived rack of embossed lacquer that stood on a table draped with damask before the alcove in the chief chamber. The sword itself was not of particularly rich workmanship so far as its scabbard and mountings were concerned, or to speak more correctly, its ornamentation, though exquisitely chaste and delicate, was not sufficiently splendid to divert the mind from the contemplation of the stern and almost miraculous legends associated with its history. Outwardly indeed it presented no noteworthy feature, except perhaps the peculiar shape of the hilt, which was cunningly designed so as to adapt itself perfectly to the hand that grasped it, but within the enshased scabbard, tradition said there was a stain that might never be removed by art or time, for it was the mark of the blood that had clung to the blade when Watanabe cut off the arm of the River Demon as it was carrying him off to Mount Atago. There was as much to be said about the details of this legend and so

much more to be surmised about the appearance of the wonderful blade and the indelible stain whose awful contact it was doomed for ever to endure, that each visitor stopped long before the damask-draped table, feeding his curiosity on every crumb of information or conjecture that fell from those around.

Still it was by no means the first time these gaping rustics had carried home an uncomfortable consciousness of demoniacal influences and dread mysteries from their contemplation of the weapon, and not a few would have been disposed to content themselves on this occasion with a mere cursory glance, had it not been for the action of two men who set the example of gazing with an intentness that betrayed something more than idle curiosity. The tradesman's garb these two wore was obviously a disguise, for the elder owned thumbs and muscles that could never have been developed by handling the abacus or the steel-yard, while the noble bearing of the younger was completely irreconcilable with any notion of trade or traffic. They had strolled into the room where the relics were displayed, and suffered themselves to drift irresolutely with the stream of sight-seers until it carried them opposite to the celebrated sword, where they had suddenly halted, and not only expressed their admiration enthusiastically, but even ventured to address some questions to the old priest, who, sitting placidly on a pile of wadded cushions, watched his parishioners' enjoyment with a face of pleased benevolence.

"Was this indeed the renowned 'Beard divider'? Wonderful good fortune that a passing visit should chance to be so timed as to permit the sight of such a marvel!"

"The speaker was then a wayfarer, it would seem?"

"Yes; he and his companion were travelling in performance of a religious vow. But could the priest tell them how long the sword had been at Atsuta?"

"Something like seventeen years. It had been sent there by the Governor of Kansano, he believed."

"And was it not surprising that a weapon so renowned should be suffered to remain all these years unused?"

"Not altogether, since the hands that had always wielded it were now so weak, and their enemies' too strong to need its aid. But if he did not mistake, information of this sort ought rather to be given than sought by his questioners."

"Not so, in truth. Their travels had kept them well nigh ignorant of everything that was going on. But the sword. Was it really true, as the villagers said, that the stain of the demon's blood might still be traced within the scabbard?"

"Yes, quite true. He had seen the mark himself just beyond the point where the scabbard bit the blade."

"And what was the nature of the trace? Surely a mere discoloration of the wood must be very difficult to detect within the scabbard?"

"Ah! that was the curiosity of the thing. The mark indeed was only a sort of rust or incrustation on the wood, neither might it be discerned by a mere examination of the empty scabbard, but when the sword was introduced a little way, not only was the stain reflected clearly in the bright steel, but if watched for a short time, it was seen to spread over the blade and run along its edge, just as it must have done when Watanabe fell with the demon's severed hand entangled in his hair."

"Wonderful! If only it were permitted to see the miracle oneself. Could nothing persuade the priest to draw the blade out so far from its sheath that the reflection might be visible for a second?"

A universal chorus of entreaty from the assembled gazers testified the gratitude to be won by compliance with this request. The good-natured old priest seemed to hesitate a moment, but finally overcoming his scruples, rose and walked over to the table where the sword-rack stood.

What a thrill of excitement and awe stirred the spectators! They were about to witness something that had actually once been a portion of the gruesome fiend's body, and who could tell what the result of the inspection might be. Perhaps some other monster had undertaken to avenge his murdered comrade, and that old mysterious spiriting away of helpless men and women might again be repeated in their own village. All this, however, did not deter the spectators from pressing forward as far as they might, while the elders and magnates of the community took advantage of their authority to thrust themselves unceremoniously into positions of vantage. Nobody gave any

heed to the two men who had been the means of persuading the priest to show the sword, though in truth their action was sufficiently curious to warrant attention. For whereas they had been hitherto standing side by side opposite the alcove and consequently in an excellent place to see clearly, the elder now passed behind his companion, and stretching out his brawny arms, thrust the people aside from the passage that led outwards, while the younger gathered the skirts of his garment under his girdle like a man who prepares for rapid motion. Could it be possible that these two apprehended some horror which would necessitate immediate flight, or had their whole course of proceedings been in pursuance of some design now approaching consummation? Whatever their project might be, if to escape observation was necessary for its success they were certainly fortunate so far. Had they been completely alone they could not have run less risk of scrutiny. All eyes were riveted on the priest's movements and all attention concentrated on the coming wonder.

Raising his hands to his forehead as if in reverential apology for the presumption he contemplated, the old man took up the sword and turned slowly towards the breathless band of spectators. No doubt he found it pleasant to scan the row of eager faces in which so many varieties of curiosity were depicted, and perhaps too he was struck by the aspect of the younger of the so-called pilgrims, who with compressed lips and straining muscles seemed as though the space that separated him from the sword could never be sufficiently narrowed. At any rate the old priest's movements were so unfortunately deliberate, that before he came within arm's length of his audience his progress was arrested by the voice of the sub-prior who appeared suddenly on the threshold, and seeing the sword in its custodian's hands, called out:—

"Hold! hold! Friar Zenko. The abbot has immediate need of the sword. I will relieve you of its charge at once, if you please."

"Truly," replied the other, "it is perhaps fortunate that you have come, lest I might have been betrayed into an unwise action at the instance of these good people."

"Indeed" said the prior incredulously as he received the weapon from the old man. "Well at any rate you will be saved from the possibility of any fresh indiscretion for the sword leaves Atsuta to-day."

"Leaves Atsuta!" the friar repeated in astonishment. "That is strange news, through of less moment to me in truth than to these good folks who are thus disappointed. However, Sirs," he said, turning to the audience, "the Lord Abbot must have no light reason for haste, else would he not suffer one of our chief objects of interest to be carried off on this day of all others."

The spectators, to whom this sudden removal of the sword furnished a fresh theme of marvel and surmise, moved off reluctantly one by one after the prior had disappeared with his precious burden, until finally the two strangers alone remained. It might then have been seen that this unexpected defeat of his desires had caused the younger some overpowering emotion, for his companion had deemed it necessary to grasp his girdle as though to restrain him from an act of violence, and was now anxiously urging him to follow the example of the other spectators: advice which was, however, entirely unheeded for a time; nor was it until its recipient himself became conscious of the inconvenient attention his distraught air and palpable disquiet were beginning to attract, that he at last consented to follow his more circumspect companion.

Passing through the temple gates, the two men did not descend the steep flight of stone steps that led to the main route, but turned into a grove on the north of the faue, where long rows of mossy tomb-stones stood under the shadow of the yews and cedars. Here they took up a position from whence they were able to see the path without being themselves visible, and after they had transferred to their girdles swords which each had apparently kept until then concealed under his doublet, the younger addressing his companion with a voice scarcely yet calm, said:—

"You did well to dissuade me from any hasty action, Saburo. I confess that but for you I could never have held aloof when I saw yonder shaveling carry the sword off. But what think you? Were we suspected?"

"Hardly so bad as that, master, I hope. For my own

part I see nothing in what has happened but the result of some contrivance devised by that crafty Nei. It was perhaps a mistake that we did not take the surest of all ways to prevent him from forestalling us."

"Not so, Saburo. In serving my cousin Nei serves us too since he opposes our enemies. That we owe our failure of to-day to his devices I have no doubt, but he only merits the more credit."

"But, Sir, you speak of failure before we have well essayed. Why not adopt my suggestion now? Let me go direct to the abbot and demand the sword in your name."

"Every plan that enables you to appropriate the whole burthen of peril yourself seems to content you, Saburo. Yet I do not know that I should reject your counsel in this case were it not, as I have told you, that the abbot is my step-brother's uncle. It were sore against my will to involve him in the consequences of complicity."

"Then what do you propose to do, Sir, for it seems to me that we are farther from our goal than we were before you beat the secret out of Nei's skull?"

"What I propose is simply to wait here until the bearer of the sword leaves the temple. He cannot have set out yet, neither can we fail to see him when he does so."

"And when we do see him, Sir; what then?"

"When we do see him, we shall perhaps be compelled to exact another act of submission by the same process as before."

Saburo looked up in astonishment at these words.

"Then you think it possible that Nei himself is here?" he asked.

"I think it more than possible. If it were only Nei's messenger, he would not have had the wit to leave his horse behind him at the village, and come in this quiet, stealthy way."

"Why, master," cried Saburo suddenly springing from the tombstone on which he was seated, "heaven pardon me for a numskull! There's another issue from the temple on the eastern side and I never thought of telling you."

The words had scarcely been uttered, when like an echo of the disquiet they caused their hearer, the sound of a horse's tread reached the ears of the two men from the direction Saburo had indicated. They did not need to question each others purpose again. To thread their way through the cedars and reach the eastern limit of the grove was the work of a very few moments, but those moments had sufficed to carry the rider to such a distance that it was barely possible to recognize him.

Followed by one retainer he was trotting quietly down the road that led inland, and having his back thus turned to his observers, he did not quicken his pace when the younger, casting off his doublet, started at the top of his speed in pursuit.

The hill on which the fane stood was crescent shaped towards the east; its thickly wooded slope stretching down to a rice valley, across which the road ran from horn to horn of the semicircle. It resulted from this formation that to follow the contour of the upland involved a considerable increase of distance, apart from the fact that as there was no clearly defined path, it was difficult to make any rapid progress among the entanglements and under-wood. Nevertheless this route had the advantage of affording concealment and Yoshitsune chose it without a moment's hesitation, leaving his companion to follow as best he might.

Saburo, in whose well knit frame years of a hunter's life had developed no common powers of speed and endurance, would nevertheless have been far from conceiving so extravagant an idea as that a man on foot might hope to intercept one on horseback under such conditions, but on the other hand, he would have been equally far from anticipating what he was presently fain to admit, namely, that for all his stout limbs and undiminished resolution, he had not the faintest chance of keeping within sight of Yoshitsune in the race. In truth he had scarcely run a furlong before even the sounds of the other's swift feet ceased to be audible, and after a moment's hesitation he adopted what was perhaps the wisest course under the circumstances.

It was just possible that if the rider found himself suddenly confronted he might seek to elude his opponent by a rapid retreat; a measure which would render Yoshitsune completely powerless. Saburo therefore, descending warily and speedily from the hill, struck the main road, and

without making any rash attempt to shorten the distance between himself and the object of pursuit, fell into a swinging trot that was well nigh as fast as that of the rider.

Thus with an enemy behind and impassible rice plains on either side, the traveller's retreat was completely prevented, but was there any reasonable possibility of his advance being intercepted? This was a question he might at any moment solve by a sudden increase of speed, but meanwhile apparently quite unconscious of the perils closing around him, he pursued his way at the same unvarying pace. Once only he checked his horse for a moment and looked back towards the monastery, but in the long stretch of road that led to the margin of the cedar wood no object was visible save one solitary figure, sauntering along with an utter absence of the watchful vigour that had animated it before the rider's retrospect.

This unwonted desertion of the road no less than the dilatory gait of that lonely way-farer were both alike referable to the holiday spirit that obtained among the villagers, so the horseman, though he looked like one little apt to be betrayed into a hasty inference, took no further note of his surroundings, but urged his horse again into the old steady trot.

At the point where the highway and the hill approached each other nearest, a niche had been cut in the rocky bank to serve as a shrine for the wayside gods. Here a group of giant bamboos, bowing under the weight of their luxuriant garbure, stretched dense plumes of foliage over the heads of the deities' stone images and across the road beneath, shielding the latter so completely from the sunbeams that the water, trickling from the bank, lodged there unmolested in its miry domicile. At this point therefore, the horseman was constrained to draw bridle, which he did with an amount of dissatisfaction that seemed rather disproportionate to the occasion.

It may be, however, that the strange disquiet which often visits us on the verge of an unknown danger, contributed more to his mood than the mere aspect of mud or ruts, for just as he passed the miniature shrine, a man stepped out from the shadow of the bamboos, and laying hold of his bridle, barred his further progress.

The rider's first impulse was to cut his way through this impediment, but his half-drawn sword fell back into its sheath when his glance fell on the smiling face of his opponent.

"It was well done, Nei," said the latter; "and lest you should be grieved by the idea of having been outwitted, I tell you frankly that you owe this interruption to the veriest accident. Truly my cousin is fortunate in the possession of such a servitor."

No shadow of chagrin had crossed Nei's stern features when he understood his mishap, neither did any ray of content brighten them at this compliment.

"Sir," he answered quietly, "my master's gain, not your loss, has been my object. Tell me therefore plainly, I pray you, what choice I am now called on to make."

"I am well reprov'd, Nei," was the reply, "Idle words are worse than useless between you and me. If I mistake not, your risk only extends to the loss of the sword you have carried from the fane; mine includes the loss of my life as well. These are the conditions. They are too simple, I think, to require much reflection."

On foot and deprived of every alternative but to cross blades with one who had already proved himself his master, Nei would not have hesitated in his election, but on horseback there were so many additional chances any one of which might turn the balance in his favour, that he could not bring himself at once to resign all hope of recovering the advantage.

A slight pressure of his heel sufficed to place his horse on the ledge below the shrine; a manœuvre which, without in any way resembling the prelude of escape, gave him a position of considerable command. He had observed from the first that Yoshitsune did not appear to anticipate resistance. Not only was his sword thrust too far back in his girdle to be easily accessible, but also before drawing it, he would be obliged to relinquish his hold on the bridle, which he grasped with his right hand. All this was strangely careless, and must have suggested an opportunity, had it not been accompanied by a smile of tranquil assurance which Nei was too heedful to overlook and too astute to despise.

Instead therefore of forthwith essaying an already con-

ceived plan, he took another careful survey of his position, and saw to his surprise and consternation that the purposeless loiterer he had observed behind him a few minutes before, was now transformed into an armed man, traversing the distance between them with such eager speed that already the features of Saburo Yoshiuaka were plainly discernible.

Nothing remained but to make a merit of a necessity. Taking from his girdle a sword carefully enveloped in brocade, Nei handed it to Yoshitsune, without suffering the slightest shadow of reluctance to mar the spontaneity of his action.

"I had mistaken its proper owner," he said, "but since my error has not been consummated it may perhaps be forgiven."

"The more readily," replied Yoshitsune, "seeing that though you have caused me a moment's uneasiness, you have also saved me from considerable embarrassment. Moreover you may be very sure that my cousin will be far less disappointed to see you return empty handed than I should have been had I failed to intercept you."

"As to that, Sir," replied Nei, "I am already satisfied, for my master knows nothing of the purpose that brought me here to-day."

"I might have guessed as much," said Yoshitsune with evident satisfaction. "You were not likely to increase the pains of failure by want of secrecy. But Nei," he added, "finding you thus prompt and provident alike, I would fain ask you a question you cannot have failed to consider ere now."

"Is the answer to be given on the same conditions as those you proposed at our last meeting?" enquired Nei with some symptoms of impatient remonstrance in his tone.

"By no means" replied Yoshitsune smiling, "I have no desire to abuse the good fortune that aided me then. Nor will you, I think, see any reason to remain silent on this occasion. What I seek to know is, whether the plans you have devised and so ably executed in my cousin's behalf, include any method of legalizing the Genji cause. I confess frankly that this difficulty seems to me at present insuperable."

"Am I to understand," enquired Nei, "that my discretion is left entirely uncontrolled in this matter?"

"Entirely," was the answer. "I seek advice no less than information."

"Then let me in my turn ask you a question," said Nei. "Is it your intention to visit Kiyoto soon?"

"Undoubtedly," replied Yoshitsune. "I have only delayed for the sake of the purpose achieved to-day."

"So I fancied," resumed Nei. "Then I promise you that if you remain there until the fall of the year, you will be able to answer the question you have just proposed sooner than I shall myself, though this time you will not need to seek the information either from your friend, Shomon, or at the trysting oak in the Valley of the Spring Blossoms."

Yoshitsune's astonishment at this speech was so great that he suffered Nei to ride away without another word. By what conceivable means could the secrets of the past have become known to this strange man?

"I begin to think Saburo," he said to his follower as the two walked back to the village, "that we shall have to exercise more caution than we fancied in our visit to Kiyoto."

"In truth I am much of the same opinion, master," replied Saburo. "And I trust that suffering Nei to go free will not prove to have been our first imprudence."

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Never lonely's my first, though unwedded it be,
And you'll guess it, no doubt, in a trot;
Then, my second's a friend you're delighted to see
Close at hand when you're thirsty and hot;
While my whole—well, keen sportsmen, October is here,
So get ready your 'irons' and look out your gear.

1.

"Sad-colored raiment," sober, trim and neat;—
A broad-brimmed beaver makes the suit complete.

2.

For a highly sensational, tragical tale
Just apply to this author, who'll doubtless avail.

3.

Search your color-box through with a resolute mind,
And on one of the cakes there my name you may find.

4.

Scarcely tree, barely shrub—seen in thicket and wold;
It is said that Lord Lovell did grow it of old.

5.

Next, a story;—no novel, nor fairy romance,
Nor—but there, that's sufficient to give you a chance.

6.

"It's a daub," do you say!—then our strife will begin,
For I stand by the painter through thick and through thin.

HOODLUM.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Two shady kings as ever wore a crown,
Both earned most unenviable renown,
The one is not, the other's to the fore,
Although we hope he will be king no more,
Nor will he, unless the opposition,
Who have no policy but to oppose,
Should to benefit their own condition,
Maintain a thorn is far before a rose,
And make the mob believe, though now defeated,
He's all along been very badly treated.

1.

Two lines or circles, for it will be found,
That lines are circles, when they're carried round,
Sol gambols between them for good reasons,
Thus it is you have the varied seasons.

2.

He may be very good, but all the same,
This excellence applies but to the name.

3.

You seek the public ear, but fail to gain
The praise ambition leads you to attain;
Succeed, you'll find the consequence is this,
A brilliant halo's sure to crown your bliss.

4.

Some men are ever talking of their rights,
As if the world were made for them alone,
It leads to many bitter words and fights,
Nor do they get them after all is done:
'Tis when the soul is from the body riven,
That this last right will then be freely given.

5.

I'll tell you what it is my friend, you bet
You're still a drain of liquor in my debt,
And if you don't repay it I will sue,
So give the little drop that still is due.

6.

If you have this, you're in a sorry plight,
'Tis no wonder you cannot see the light.

7.

I never liked this fish it is too flat,
The sun pours down upon my solar hat,
But still its welcome gleams my spirits raise,
I hav nt seen it shine for many days.

8.

I am the riddle to expound,
Before the sum I will be found;
Reject the sum, and I remain,
'Tis I alone this light contain.

FUJIYAMA.

ANSWER TO TREBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 11TH, BY "DELTA."

China.		Japan (napoj).		Corra.
C	ar	N	ati	C
H	or	A	ti	O
I	nter	P	rete	R
N	cg	A	tiv	E
A	lga	J	ol	A

Correct answers received from Fujiyama and Pinafore. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 11TH, BY "E PLURIBUS UNUM."

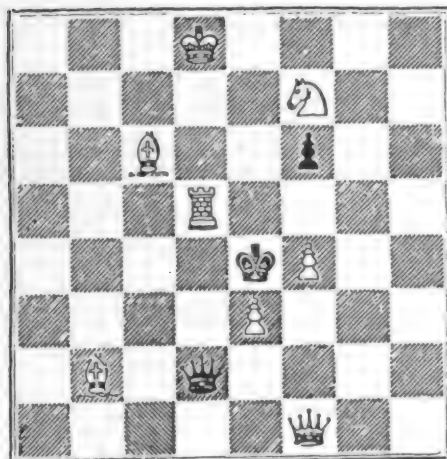
Tennis.		Ground.
T	a	G
E	ve	R
N	ovell	O
N	assa	U (New Providence)
I	ntimidatio	N
	OR	
	INVASION	
S.		D.

Correct answers received from Fujiyama, Blazes, Oedipus, Jun-buck, and Zulu. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OCT. 11TH, BY CHARLES H. STANLEY.

WHITE.

1.—R. to K. 4th.

2.—B. to B's sq. (mate.)

BLACK.

1.—Anything.

Correct answers received from R. & D., Peter, Q., W.H.S., and V.I.P.

EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	38½
" " " "	"
" " Bank Bills on demand	38½
" " Private 4 months' sight	39½
" " " "	39½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.66
" " Bank 6 months' sight	"
" " Private 6 ms. sight	4.81
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ prem.
" " Private 10 days' sight	par
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" " Private 10 days' sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89
" " 30 days' sight Private	90
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " 30 d. sight Private	91

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.
(For Week Ending 18th October, 1879.)

	Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver 1 Yen pieces (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon	Closing.					
1879.								
Monday.....Oct. 13	481	482	455	372	326	406	118	126
Tuesday....." 14	486	487	480	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 15	489	491	487	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 16	485	488	488	—	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 18	488	489	489	—	—	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

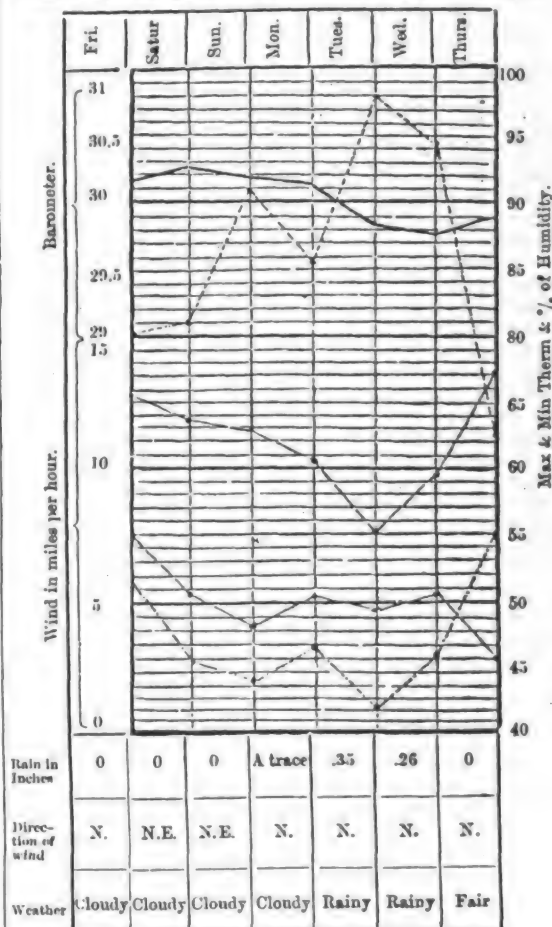
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 28th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 29th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Str.	Oct. 25th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Str.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Oct. 25th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. S. S.	Oct. 23rd

1 Left San Francisco, October 4th, City of Tokio.
2 Left Hongkong, October 18th, Volga.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1879.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

Dashed line—represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of Humidity

Max. velocity of wind 23 miles per hour on Thursday, 10 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea

The change in the range of temperature incident upon the change of season makes it necessary to modify the thermometric scale, on the right hand side of the diagram. It will be observed that the lower set of numbers belongs to the maximum and minimum thermometers, while the upper, beginning with 100, and running down, belongs to the line representing the percentage of humidity. A minimum temperature of 46°, was reached on Thursday of this week, which is the lowest point, since last winter. On the same day the percentage of humidity was unusually low, being 71 per cent. There was no rain; the wind was from the north, and it was the one fair day of the week included in the record.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 30th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Oct. 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 22nd
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 1st
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE.....	M. B. S. S. Co.	Oct. 18th

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.45, and 10 A.M.; 0.30, 3.00, and 5.25 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.0 and 8.30 A.M. and 11 A.M.; 1.30 and 5 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- Oct. 11, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 11, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 11, Japanese steamer *Kishu Maru*, —, —, from Kobe, Mails and General to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 12, Russian gun-vessel, *Djigit*, De Livron, —, from Vladivostok.
 Oct. 12, British barque *Santa Rosa*, Archer, 568, from Antwerp, General, to M. Raspe.
 Oct. 12, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Oct. 14, British steam yacht *Albion*, Beesley, 38, from Kobe.
 Oct. 16, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 16, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 16, French corvette *Champlain*, Comd. Michaud, 2,000, 10 guns, 220 men, from Chefoo.
 Oct. 17, German brig *Maid Marian*, Holm, 298, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. Bohm.
 Oct. 17, Dutch ship *Gustav and Marie*, F. Kurich, 335, Beans, to Chinese.
 Oct. 18, American schooner *Otomi*, Brinckmeyer, 72, from Kurile Island, to H. Snow.
 Oct. 18, Dutch schooner *Otago*, Isaacsen, 46, from Kurile Island, to H. Cook.
 Oct. 18, German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, McLean, 3,500, 15 guns.

PASSENGERS.

- Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, from Hakodate:—30 Japanese.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Messrs. Longford, Webb and Juvelini.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai, &c.:—His Ex. Governor Nabeshima, Judge Rennie, Messrs. T. Walsh, E. C. Kirby, Arnold Hague, A. R. Dent, J. W. Lanark, H. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Dr. Harris, Messrs. Mori, Shiohara, Kitakase, Tamada, Kawai, Harige, Shibakawa, Shindo, Imada, Nishikawa, Hashiguchi Takahashi, Kinashi, Takagi, Kanaya, Morikuma, Nagaye, Kama, Mr. and Mrs. Tokichi; 37 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.
 Per Dutch schooner *Otago*, from Kurile Island:—Messrs. R. M. Fonot, Anguste Nebbe.

OUTWARDS.

- Oct. 12, Danish brigantine *Nadachila*, Brodersen, 185, for Chefoo, despatched by Chinese.
 Oct. 12, German brigantine *Anguste Reimern*, Thompson, 207, for Chefoo, despatched by E. B. Watson.
 Oct. 14, British steamer *Londoun Castle*, Marshall, 1604, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
 Oct. 14, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,260, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 16, British steamer *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Oct. 18, British barque *Bow Accord*, Wilson, 400, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.
 Oct. 18, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per *Londoun Castle*, for Kobe:—Mrs. Hannen and two children, Mr. and Mr. MacMillan, Doctor Winn, Doctor Johnson, Messrs. Butgoyne and Broom.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—General Nodzu, General Miura, Mrs. H. C. Wood, Miss Howes, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bredon, Mrs. Hasegawa Nameo, Miss Hasegawa Utango, Mr. and Mrs. Yoneda, Drs. Hashimoto, Muranaka, Tanaka, Naitow, Satow, and Ochiya, Messrs. Yoshii, Ishimaru, Okamoto, Okazaki, Salvan, Abe, Noda, Nirei, Florent, Nakaoka, Kagaya, Sasaki, Asano, Miyashima, Yamagata, Kajibi, Katsuda, Yoshizawa, Yoshida, Mamiya, Uyeda, Yabuki, Shimidzu, Hirazawa, J. Horigan, Nakayama, Suzuki, Ikeda, Ohara, G. Smith, W. A. Woolley, H. J. Hawkins, W. Miller, Kojima, Katamo, Matsumo, Sonoda, and Miyasaki.
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Allen and 3 children, Messrs. Strachan, Mollison, Cruickshank, Leverage, and Rustonjee in cabin; 4 Europeans and 5 Chinese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Hirleman and infant, Messrs. D. Reynolds, Asheda, Horiye and child, D. Gillis, P. Geckie, W. L. Merriman.

CARGOES.

- Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—
 Total amount of cargo ... 8,387 pcks.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure ... Yen 32,400.00
 " ... " 68,000.00
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.:—
 Treasure ... \$102,086.00
 " ... yen 100,000.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—

Silk for London...	592 Bales.
" France	142 "
Total	724 Bales.

REPORTS.

- The Russian gun-vessel *Djigit* reports: Left Vladivostok on the 30th September, had fine weather to port.
 The British steamer *Sunda* reports: Had strong N.E. winds and high sea throughout the voyage.
 The British barque *Santa Rosa*, report: Leaving Antwerp on the 19th of May, had fine weather and light winds to Equator, from 10 South had strong S.W.N. westerly seas, thence light winds from S.S.E. through the Java sea, after which had moderate breezes from S.S.W. to Raabe Channel, thence to port light variable winds. Sighted the British barque *Simare* off Anjer bound to Yokohama.
 The British steam yacht *Albion* reports: Left Kobe on the 9th instant, and experienced strong north and east winds and light sea during the passage.
 The Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, reports: Leaving Shanghai on the 8th of October; arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th, left on the 11th; arrived at Kobe on the 13th, left on the 14th, and arrived at Yokohama on the 16th instant. First part of passage had strong N.E. winds, from Kobe first part variable winds and rain, latter part fresh N.W. winds and fine weather.
 The Dutch schooner *Otago*, reports: Fine weather with variable winds throughout, arrived 18th.

- The brig *Maid Marian* reports: Had strong N.E. winds and high sea throughout.
 The ship *Gustav and Marie* reports: Had strong N. and N.E. winds to Quelpart Island, from thence to Van Dieman's Straits had light easterly winds, passed the British barque *Emulation* bound for Yokosuka from Van Dieman's Straits, had northerly winds and high sea.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 24	Sir Jamasetjee Family	London	Japan
July 4	Sarah Scott	"	"
Aug. 4	Glenartney (s.s.)	"	"
" 14	Glencagles (s.s.)	"	"
" 17	Glencarn (s.s.)	"	"
" 20	Lord of the Isles (s.s.)	"	"
" 25	Argyll (s.s.)	"	"
" 23	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 9	Urania	Falmouth	Yokohama
Mar. 8	Lota	Cardiff	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
May 6	Undaunted	"	Yokohama
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
May 19	Prince Frederick	New York	"
June 7	Great Surgeon	"	Y'ma via H'g.
" 13	Sooloo	"	Japan
" 14	Mary J. Leslie	"	"
" 16	Grandee	"	"
" 23	R. R. Thomas	"	"
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
July 20	Cardiganahire	Shields	Yokohama
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Sept. 3	Mervia	New York	Japan
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Columbia	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
Aug. 22	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	London	"
" 29	Fleura Castle (s.s.)	"	"
" 29	Merionethire (s.s.)	"	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEE.
STEAMERS.						
Albion	Boesley	British steam yacht	38	Kobe	Oct. 14	Owner
Hiroshima Maru	Haaswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	" 16	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Scindia	Windham	British steamer	1,423	Shanghai	Oct. 11	Hudson & Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	" 11	P. & O. Co.
Tanais	De la Marcelle	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	" 8	M. M. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	Sept. 27	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sprout	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	" 16	Chinese
Claverhouse	Parsons	British barque	386	Newchwang	Oct. 4	Chinese
Gustav and Marie	Kurich	German ship	355	Newchwang	" 18	Chinese
Importer	Shelburne	American ship	1,270	New York	" 1	Frazar & Co.
Jonathan Bourne	Doane	American barque	1,472	Cardiff	Sept. 29	M. M. Co.
Junna	Biassett	British brig	346	Put back	Oct. 11	E. Abbot
Levi Stevens	Gilmore	American brig/tine	561	Victoria, B. C.	July 22	Walsh Hall & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Holmbols & Co.
Maid Marian	Holm	German brig	298	Nagasaki	Oct. 17	P. Bohm
Obol Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	New York	Aug. 18	C. & J. Trading Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Island	Oct. 17	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Obago	Isaacson	American schooner	46	Kurile Island	" 17	H. Cook
Santa Rosa	Archer	British barque	565	Antwerp	Aug. 12	M. Raspe

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN.—Ranger	4	430	—	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Pegasus	6	1,124	900	Sloop	Hakodate	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood
FRENCH.—Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
RUSSIAN.—Czasyer	8	1,334	—	Corvette	Vladivostock	Capt. Nazimoff
" Djigit	8	1,334	250	Corvette	do.	Capt. De Livron

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	Oct. 23rd, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 1st, at 4 P.M.
New York	Obed Baxter	C. & J. Trading Co.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Nagasaki	Scindia	Hudson & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Glencagles	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 22nd
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O.	About Nov. 1st
San Francisco	Jonathan Bourne	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 15th
Shanghai, &c.	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 22nd, at 4 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—The market generally has been rather quiet during the past week. Transactions in *Cotton Yarns* have been comparatively restricted and prices are easier, but some considerable sales of *Grey Shirtings* have been reported for long arrival. *Indigo Shirtings* and *Velvets* are wanted; in other kinds of *Fancy Goods* there is not much doing.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.25 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$28.25 to 30.75
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.00 to 36.25
" " Good to Best ... "	\$36.75 to 37.50
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$36.00 to 37.50

COTTON PICKER GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.57½
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.95
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reels: 3 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 2.00

COTTON PICKER GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in.	\$7.50 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.77½ to 0.80
Taffeta-lace:— " 12 " 43 in.	\$1.75 to 2.05
WOOLLENS:—	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 28-30 yds. 31 in.	4.00 to 5.10
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 10.25
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.24 to 0.31½
Camlet Cordes ... 28-30 yds. 32 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Jaines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—Since the issue of our last weekly report on the 11th instant, we have no further supplies to hand. Quotations remain firm as undernoted.

Sugars:—Tahao in bag ... per picul	\$5.85 to \$5.95
" " in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.50
Taiwanfoo in bag... " "	\$5.85
do. in basket... " "	\$5.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.25
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul	\$6.50 to \$8.00
Daitong ... " "	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice ... " "	\$2.60 to \$3.10
Kerosene Oil ... " "	\$1.90 to \$1.92½
Newchwang Pass ... " "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—A slight improvement, or rather steadiness, in the native currency quotation has induced buyers to come forward, and small sales have been made at quotations.

Stocks are still very heavy.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A very good business has been done during the week, especially in Hanks and Filatures. All prices close very firm and many holders have withdrawn their stock from the market.

Settlements:—540 bales Hanks, 170 bales Kakedas, and 435 bales Filatures.—Total 1,145 bales. Arrivals 660 bales. Stocks 4,300 bales. Total export 4,388 bales, against 5,253 bales last year.

	In London at 3/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.		In London at 3/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom. ...			Kakeda,—Extra ...		
" Best ...	\$580 to 620 19.8	to 20.11 fra. 54½ to 58	" Best ...	\$710 to 720 23.9	to 24.1 fra. 66 to 67
" Good ...	\$580 to 620 19.8	to 20.11 fra. 54½ to 58	" Good ...	\$680 to 700 22.9	to 23.5 fra. 64 to 65
" Good Medium ...	\$560 to 570 18.9	to 19.4 fra. 52 to 54	" Medium ...	\$610 to 660 21.8	to 22.3 fra. 57½ to 62
" Medium ...	\$520 to 540 17.9	to 18.5 fra. 49½ to 51	" Common ...		
" Common, Inferior ...	\$500 to 510 17.2	to 17.6 fra. 47½ to 48½	Filatures,—Extra ...		
Oshins,—Good ...			" Best ...	\$690 to 750 23.2	to 25.1 fra. 64½ to 70
" Medium ...			" Good ...	\$640 to 660 21.7	to 22.3 fra. 60 to 62

TEA.—Business for the past week presents no special figure for comment. Amount settled is about piculs 5,900, and prices remain much as last reported. Stocks on first hands are almost nominal and the amount of Tea held in the hands of producers very difficult to arrive at. Export from this port and Kobe up to date about 26,000,000 lbs.

Common ...	\$20 to under	Fine ...	\$33 to 35
Good Common ...	\$24 to 25	Finest ...	\$36 to 39
Medium ...	\$27 to 29	Choice ...	\$40 to 45
Good Medium ...	\$30 to 32		

SHIPPING.

The S.S. *Loudoun Castle* has been despatched for New York via Kobe and Shanghai. S. S. *Scindia* is in port, and is advertised for Kobe and Nagasaki.

The *Santa Rosa* has arrived from Antwerp. The *Bon Accord* has left for Kobe with original cargo. The *A. Reimers* and *Nadeschda* have been despatched for Chefoo. The *Jonathan Bourne* goes to San Francisco under home order. The *Claverhouse* is still disengaged. The *Importer* is yet discharging inward cargo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bunny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANY information required regarding the conditions for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July) can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of 5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,
Acting Director-General.

Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE will be an AMATEUR PERFORMANCE at the

GAIETY THEATRE,

ON

Tuesday, the 21st October,

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRESENTED
THE BURLESQUE OF

"IVANHOE."

POWERFUL CAST AND CHORUS, NEW SONGS, SCENERY,
DROPS, &c.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 P.M.

Reserved Seats, \$2.

Unreserved Seats, \$1.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where a plan of the house can be seen.
Yokohama, October 18th, 1879.

W. R. BRETT, CHEMIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex Scindia,
A New Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

And Sundries, including

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

JAPAN DISPENSARY,
83, MAIN STREET, 83.

Yokohama, October 18th 1879.

4ins.

Reuter's Telegram Company, (LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of \$6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

G. T. M. PURVIS,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, June 14, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARBOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS
ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO
CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

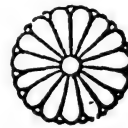

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION**

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin,

(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,

12th year of Meiji.

tf

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th Instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tf

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

C. GIUSSANI,
PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR,
No. 168, Swamp.

Yokohama, August 12, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 43.]

Yokohama, October 25, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 40, bearing the date September 29th, 1879, conveys the important information that the Educational Regulations of 1872 are repealed and a new Code, accompanying this Notification, instituted in their stead. The new regulations were published in the last issue of this paper, but the subject is one of so much interest and importance to all interested in the progress of this country, that it demands of us something more than mere publication.

Among the numerous changes that have taken place since the "period of restoration" in the internal affairs of Japan, none have been more important, of greater moment to the welfare and prosperity of the people, than the institution of a general educational system and the promotion and encouragement of higher education by the establishment of various institutions for higher instruction, and of thoroughly organized and well equipped special schools. In this, as in many other matters, Japan has enjoyed the advantage of building upon the experience of many other nations in which systems of education have grown up under circumstances not always favorable. She has not been slow to make use of this experience, and educators in other countries, as well as all friends of Japan, have watched and will continue to watch with interest all operations of the Government in this direction.

Although schools had existed for many centuries previous to the restoration of the Mikado's power, so far as they were provided or supported by the Government, they had been confined to the military retainers and to the upper classes. A very little learning, indeed, existed among the lower classes for which, it seems, they were obliged to look out for themselves. During the first three or four years of the present period the educational affairs in which the government was concerned, were under the control of an educational board and consisted

principally in the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages, the opening of a school of medicine, and in the translation and publication of various works on Western Science and Literature. The year 1871 forms an epoch of great importance in the history of education in this country, for at that time was created the Department of Education, and the work of the organization and establishment of an extended system of public instruction was formally undertaken. An embassy was sent to foreign countries for the express purpose of studying foreign systems of public instruction; a normal school was opened, as it was recognized that the proper training of teachers was one of the first steps in the new order of things.

In 1872 an educational Code was issued which was the result of much earnest thought and careful observation of tried educational systems in foreign countries. The magnitude of the change attempted to be wrought, as well as the spirit which moved the authorities who were engaged in the undertaking, can easily be seen in the following brief selection from the introduction to this Code of 1872:—"Recently an improved educational system has been formed and the methods of teaching remodeled. It is designed henceforth that education shall not be confined to a few, but shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member. Learning is no longer to be considered as belonging to the upper classes, but is to be equally the inheritance of nobles and gentry, farmers and artisans, males and females." This Code has remained in force up to the date of these regulations, although in its practical working out, it has been found necessary in more than one instance to modify its provisions, and this the Department has not hesitated to do when it has appeared to be clearly desirable.

The new Code now issued may be presumed to be the result of the experience of seven years under the old. While in many respects its regulations are not strikingly different from those of the old Code, yet it contains many things to which the attention of those interested may be drawn and to some of these we shall briefly refer. It may also be desirable to point out certain difficulties which may be anticipated and to indicate some features which have been found to be objectionable in the experience of other countries.

The first six or seven articles are devoted to a classification of schools, which does not differ materially from that of the old regulations. The principal schools recognized are the elementary, the middle or high school, the college and university, the normal school, and special or technical schools. It is provided that elementary schools must be established of sufficient number to accommodate all of the children in the various Fu and Ken. But these are not necessarily all government establishments or public schools proper, for in localities where efficient private schools exist, and are properly maintained, a public establishment may be dispensed with. A certain amount of aid from the Government is distributed annually to these schools, the distribution of which is under the control of the Governors of the Fu and

Ken, who are authorized to make grants to private as well as to public schools. The establishment of schools of a higher grade than primary is to depend upon the needs and conveniences of the various localities.

Article 8, which follows the enumeration of the various kinds of schools, is somewhat peculiar and certainly is not entirely free from objection. It is that "any person will be allowed to establish any of the schools above mentioned." This means that any person or persons will be permitted to establish a College, University, Normal school, or special school of medicine, law, &c. &c. The objections to this article are certainly not lessened by articles 20 and 21, in which it is provided that the establishment or abolition of all public schools must be with the approval of the Governor of the Fu or Ken, but that the establishment of private schools may be done by simply reporting the fact to the Governor of the Fu or Ken. In countries older than Japan in matters of this sort much trouble has arisen from too much freedom in the establishment of schools, especially of schools of a higher grade and special schools of medicine and, indeed, of normal schools as well. It is extremely difficult to demand and maintain any standard of instruction and graduation in private schools. Although it is generally necessary to secure some legislative or governmental authority, before granting degrees, yet even this requirement has not proved a sufficient safe-guard. For instance, it is a notorious fact that medical diplomas have been bought and sold, no previous study or attendance upon courses of lectures having been exacted of the recipient. In hundreds of other instances the shortening of the course of study and the almost entire neglect of proper examinations have rendered the possession of the degree of Doctor of Medicine more a matter of form than anything else. It would seem that the people who, from the very nature of the case, are generally ignorant of the requisites of a professional education and training, ought to be protected from blundering practitioners in medicine or any other profession, and of course it is difficult to foretell how this system may work out in Japan, but it is fair to assume that what has so certainly happened elsewhere is likely to happen here. If we mistake not it is only within the present year that collegiate degrees have been granted in any institution of learning, appropriate degrees having been recently conferred on graduates of the several departments of the University of Tokio. To this, and to institutions of a similar grade and character, the power to grant degrees may safely be entrusted, if, indeed, it be wise in any case to delegate this power to the authorities of the institution in which the candidate has pursued his studies.

As regards a Special School of Medicine, there hardly seems to be room for more than one opinion as to the desirableness of thorough and complete government control, and we hold that the same is nearly if not quite as true in reference to almost all other kinds of special instruction and professional training, here in Japan. This arises from an entire lack of familiarity with many of the technological professions which is almost peculiar to this country. In most countries a good civil engineer, a good architect, a good mining engineer, or even a good teacher is recognized very quickly and by those who know nothing of the details of his profession, but who have long ago learned what results he ought to produce. The lack of this experience among the people here will render it more easy for them to be imposed upon by pretenders and it is against these that a wise government should protect them. One of the most efficient ways to do this is to insist on a high and rigid standard of educational qualifications and to this end private schools, to which privileges are extended and subsidies granted, should be looked after very sharply. By attending to this Japan may avoid many difficulties into which other countries have fallen.

Besides the compulsory establishment of elementary schools,

compulsory attendance of the children is provided for. In this matter the requirements are not onerous. The minimum amount of time spent in the school-room is sixteen months and this is wisely divided into four parts, so that each child is required to attend school at least four months in each year for a period of four years. The maximum length of time to be spent in the elementary school is eight years and when children have facilities for receiving instruction out of school such instruction is accepted as a substitute for school attendance.

The cost of maintaining the public schools is defrayed out of funds derived from the taxes of the Fu and Ken, from aid granted by the government and from local taxation of the people of the village or town in which the school is maintained. It is also provided that all schools may or may not charge fees for tuition. It is to be regretted that the public schools are not made entirely free, any deficiency which might result from the abolition of fees to be made up by increased taxation. The existence of even a small charge for tuition is often a bar against admission to school and even when its payment is suspended the result is likely to lead to distinctions that are objectionable in a public school. Among other noticeable features is the requirement that all teachers shall be above the age of 18 years; a demand that might be profitably made outside of Japan. "No corporal punishment will be allowed"—and thus the East solves a problem with which the schoolmasters of the West have been wrestling for many years. All schools, private as well as public, must be open to inspection by officers despatched for that purpose by the Minister of Education, and the parents and guardians of the pupils will be allowed to attend on any occasion set apart for examination.

One of the most interesting results which will attend the introduction of these regulations will be the increased responsibility of the people in the control and management of the schools. In this, probably, exists the greatest difference between the new regulations and the old. The old code was necessarily an experimental one and subject to alterations which experience should show to be desirable. Founded, as it must have been, upon the results of an inspection and study of many of the best systems of instruction in foreign countries, it was nevertheless and, indeed, almost in consequence of this fact, a probable failure in one particular and that is in its adaptability to the necessities and conditions of the Japanese people. It was impossible for the wisest to foretell what modifications would be rendered necessary on account of local environment; nothing but experience could do this. That results deserving the highest praise have been reached under the old system no one can doubt, but it has been recognized for some time that changes ought to be made in it which might render it somewhat more flexible; somewhat more easily accommodated to the varying conditions of the people upon whom it was made to operate. The new Code is intended, of course, to remedy any evils which may have existed or grown up under the old. As before stated, under the new regulations something of the control of local educational affairs is delegated to the people. The managers of the educational interests of a village, or of a ward of a town or city, are to be elected by "the people" and their number, as well as the amount of their compensation, is to be determined by the same. Unless other instructions or regulations than those given in the Code are issued, these school officers will have pretty nearly the entire control of the operations of their local school, for the Code is remarkable for containing very little of the detail of the establishment and maintenance of schools. What it does not contain is as full of import as what it does.

Undoubtedly there is much to be gained by thus localizing educational interest and control. On the one hand those who pay the taxes pay them more willingly and generously for

that which they themselves manage and administer, and on the other hand the details of the work are apt to be more in harmony with local conditions and demands when originating with local managers than when under the control of a central and distant bureau. Under a judicious system of local control it is possible to get better and more satisfactory results than under any other. But it is also possible to push this plan further than is desirable and great care should be exercised to avoid this. In most countries it has been found that when once a privilege or franchise of any kind has been granted the people it is extremely difficult, often impossible, to withdraw it afterwards. However desirable a privilege may be if properly exercised, it is wise to be tolerably certain of its safety before granting it. In the present instance the question arises: are the people sufficiently familiar with the educational system now being introduced into this country and especially, are they sufficiently impressed with its value and necessity to be entrusted to any great extent with its management?

But after all, the first article of the new Code is the "saving clause" which may wisely be relied upon for the cure or prevention of any ills which might make the history of education in Japan during the next decade less interesting and less remarkable than that of the last. It says that,—"All affairs connected with education throughout the country will be under the sole control of the Minister of Education and all public and private schools and all public libraries, &c. will therefore, be under his supervision."

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

III.

'HAPPY is the nation that has no history;' and, from the time of its complete subjugation by Satsuma in the year 1599 until a few years ago, this was the case with Loochoo: it enjoyed, unbroken, a period of unaccustomed tranquillity; and its history consists only of the dry annals of administration regularly carried on by its appointed rulers according to the laws and constitution imposed upon them. After Shonei, each successive chieftain, at his accession, and every member of the Council, on appointment, took an oath of allegiance to Satsuma, similar in effect to that of Shonei and his Council; and the same oath was repeated at the accession of each successive prince of Satsuma. These declarations of 'homage' (for so in the fullest sense they were) were continued without interruption to the present time; the now ex-Chief, Shotai, having subscribed such an oath on his accession in 1858: and the members of his council repeated their oaths in the following year upon the occasion of a new prince entering upon the succession in Satsuma.¹ Too much weight however should not be given to this lip-service; for, with the calculating duplicity which throughout their history has characterized the rulers of these islands, they have habitually performed towards China acts capable at least of being construed into a continual recognition of a similar (but not identical) feudal relationship with that empire—though China never exacted or received a promise of anything in the nature of obedience to her laws or commands.²

When famine threatened the Islands, succour in food and money was supplied from the treasury of Satsuma;

¹ A translation of these documents is given by way of appendix on page 1,421.

² The Chinese Government in their despatches are careful to explain that their relations with Loochoo did not extend to restricting the administrative autonomy of the islands, and did not operate as even affecting in any degree their status as a distinct and sovereign nation.

As an instance of the duplicity alluded to above, it may be mentioned, that in a report to the Chinese Government of the events of 1599 and the following years, the Loochooan Government gave a positive assurance that Shonei had in no way submitted to Satsuma.

and the protection of the empire itself was extended to avenge wrongs inflicted on the inhabitants by foreigners. Just two hundred years before the recent occasion when Japan avenged the murder by Formosan savages of her Loochooan subjects, the very same case had arisen, and is important, both as affording a precedent which shows that the action of Japan in the recent affair was no new political departure, and as establishing the fact that so much as two hundred years ago, Japan asserted, and obtained from foreign countries explicit recognition of sovereign rights of empire over Loochoo. In 1670 A. D. some Loochooan sailors were attacked by the piratical savages of Formosa, the whole of which island at that period owned the sway of a single chief. Upon report of this event being made in due course to the prince of Satsuma, he took the necessary steps to obtain redress. At that time the only regular channel of intercourse between Japan and the outside world was the port of Nagasaki in the south-west; and the Governor of Nagasaki accordingly became the official medium of communications with foreign countries: to him the prince of Satsuma addressed himself, and he at once sent a despatch, couched in imperious terms, to the Chieftain of Formosa. The remonstrance had the desired effect, and the Formosan Chief sent the Governor an apology and an indemnity of 800 *kiramme* weight of silver. The Bakufu (the Government of the Shogun, which in those days administered the affairs of the empire) ordered this money to be transmitted to Satsuma, by whom it was handed over to the Chief of Loochoo, with instructions to compensate out of it the sufferers and their families. The circumstances of this occurrence have been related at length because they show how complete, so long ago as 1670 A. D., was the recognition and exercise of the external as well as of the internal sovereign rights over Loochoo of the Government of Japan.

Most of our readers will be more or less familiar with the modern repetition of this chapter of history in the Formosan expedition of 1874, undertaken with the primary and avowed object (delayed but not forgotten) of avenging the murder by Formosans, a little more than two years previously, of Loochooan subjects. It will be enough to say here, that, after receiving from the Chinese Government a distinct disavowal of responsibility for the acts of the perpetrators of the outrage, the Japanese Government sent an expedition to Formosa. Complications arose with China in consequence of their previous disavowal giving place to remonstrances against an attack being made on the Formosans whom she now declared to be under her protectorate; but into these difficulties it is beside the present question to enter: the expedition resulted in the explicit acknowledgement by China, in a formal diplomatic convention, of Japan's right to have undertaken it, and in the payment to Japan by China of a sum of money, as compensation to the families of the victims of the outrage, and of a further and larger sum in the nature of an indemnity for the expenses of the campaign. The only other events of any importance in the recent history of Loochoo, the administrative changes effected since the revolution in the form of Government throughout the empire,—have already been noticed, and need not be recapitulated here.

For nearly 300 years, then, Japan has held absolute and undisputed territorial possession of Loochoo. What is the basis of the rival claim now for the first time put forward by China? Passing by for the present other matters of argument and collateral evidence adduced in support, the foundation laid for the claim itself, and dwelt upon by the Chinese Government with persistent iteration, is the receipt of tribute from the chieftains of the islands and their ceremonial investiture (through

envoys sent to Peking for the purpose) by the Emperors of China. The origin of these customs has been pointed out; their continuance is accounted for both by reference to the influence of the Fuhkien families, and by other considerations to which we shall advert directly. But first let us examine this claim of China to sovereign rights over Loochoo, by the light of similar pretensions made on similar grounds by that Empire in other directions. The claim of the Emperors of China to universal dominion is notorious; and they have been prone to regard the bringing of gifts and the use of complimentary language by ambassadors as acknowledgements of this claim. Illustrations of these pretensions are to be found in abundance: for instance, in 1402 A.D. the Emperor of China sent a mission to the Japanese Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in these terms:—"You, Minamoto Yoshimitsu, King of Japan, have proved faithful to the Imperial family [of China] and have cherished sentiments of affection towards the Emperor Now, therefore, we send you an embassy, and we forward a calendar for your adoption." Shortly afterwards another embassy was sent, bearing an Imperial Decree, by which Yoshimochi was formally invested with the title of the "King of Japan"—a title also conferred at a subsequent date upon Hidéyoshi when he invaded Korea; the Chinese Emperor seeking by this means to conciliate him and avert invasion from his own territory. In a Chinese official publication it is written:—"The barbarous countries tributary to our empire are as follows: in the east, Korea; in the south-east Riu Kiu (Loochoo) and Suro (the Sooloo islands); in the south, Annam and Siam; in the south-west, 'the Western Nations,' (elsewhere explained to include "Italy, England and others") Burmah, and Nansho (the Shian States.)" So again the Chinese Emperor Shun-chie, addressing Liso, King of Korea, expresses himself thus:—"Now all lands, both middle [i.e. China itself] and foreign, have become united in one vast empire; and so the whole earth has become one family, and all the people of foreign countries are my children." But enough of this. The despatch of an embassy and the presentation of gifts to the Emperor of China assumes the form of tribute and the acknowledgment of suzerainty and is sufficient, in the eyes of the Chinese Government, to constitute the country from which they came a dependency of China, with which no other country may venture to interfere without incurring the risk of trespassing upon the sovereign rights of that empire. And this is the one foundation of their claim to rights of empire over Loochoo. The case of Loochoo can of course be distinguished from some of the others, in so much that, the island being in the immediate vicinity of China and in constant communication with her, the offices of 'tribute' and 'investiture' were fulfilled with some regularity and continued down to a recent date. The value of investiture may be gathered from the parallel instances given above; and, it must be remembered, it was sought by envoys sent for the purpose; and it is not even pretended that the so-called tribute was ever anything more than honorary; indeed, the Chinese Government in its recent despatches has

3. From the Ta-tsing-hwei-ten (Code of Ceremonial Observances); chapter on the "Board of Ceremonies and Tribute." The explanation given of the expression "Western nations" in the passage quoted is afforded by Hoi-wen (Gigen) a famous Chinese writer of the present century—almost of the present day—in the Shin-wu-ki (Political History) in commenting on the passage. He also, in commenting on the same passage and with regard to the relations of China to Russia, gives a list of the countries held by China as *not* tributary to herself, but as standing in commercial relations only: amongst these are Japan and France; and the commentator adds, "still more clearly is the relation of Russia [to China] commercial only." This deliberate mention of certain countries as *not* being tributary, shows (what would otherwise be scarcely credible) that, in speaking of the other nations as tributary, the Chinese official writers are not using a figure of speech but asserting a claim in all seriousness!

almost gone out of its way to disclaim setting any store by the tribute, and to declare that the order for its discontinuance is not the ground of its complaint against Japan. But both the origin and circumstances attending the performance of these ceremonial offices afford a clue to their true nature. Their origin, coeval and intimately connected with the planting of the Chinese commercial colony (to use a slightly inaccurate phrase) of which indeed they were the earliest results, has already been mentioned: their continuance was due to a natural law—they subserved the purpose for which they were devised in promoting the commercial interests of both countries. By the ordinance of Iy-chisa, it was sought to prohibit all intercourse between China and Loochoo: but commercial interests were too strong, and by a systematic evasion of the prohibition, things went on in spite of it in the old groove.

The *raison d'être* of these ceremonies was a commercial one: they were in fact, at any rate after the period referred to, nothing else but constant renewals of a kind of commercial treaty—indeed such forms are the counterpart, and the only counterpart, among oriental nations of the commercial treaties of the west. Awe, and the desire on other than merely commercial motives to stand well with a powerful neighbour, no doubt entered to an extent into these observances on the Loochoo side: but the element vastly preponderating was commercial interest; and though a certain amount of political significance would be attached to them, partly unconsciously and in the natural order of things, partly by the ever-present influence of the Chinese official element in the islands, it is probable that the indirect channel of commercial intercourse with China kept open in this way for Satsuma, made it worth the while of the authorities of that province to wink at the evasion of their ordinances—ignoring, or more probably not perceiving, the risk of diplomatic complications.

Now if the claim of China, based as it is solely upon this matter of tribute and investiture, were not confronted by any adverse claim upon the allegiance of Loochoo, it would afford no doubt a *prima facie* ground on which to rest a title to the suzerainty of the islands. But even thus the utmost right established would be one of mere suzerainty, and not one entitling China to regard Loochoo as an integral part of her empire, as it is (somewhat inconsistently) claimed in the despatches to be. For the rendering of homage and tribute in the manner alleged is not incompatible with the separate existence or with the sovereign rights of the tribute-bearing state; and this proposition is not only recognized, but given a prominent place in the Chinese despatches, as truly expressing her relationship with Loochoo—the independence and sovereign authority of the latter in all matters foreign and domestic being declared to remain intact. But whilst being thus *ex confesso*, independent as towards China, we have seen that, as a matter of fact, Loochoo, so far from being a sovereign or independent state, or one enjoying even complete administrative autonomy, has for nearly 800 years, at any rate, formed an integral part of the empire of Japan. What then becomes of the claim of China, based, as it is and must be, solely upon these tributary relations—?

The title of Japan on the other hand, though not without other support both fundamental and collateral, may be rested upon one basis which is conclusive of the case: that basis is *Prescription*—a prescription gained by the undivided and undisputed possession of nearly three centuries. A much shorter period of similar possession would have sufficed, on most unquestioned principles of International Law, to establish a Prescriptive Title. Uninterrupted possession, especially if practically undisputed

by force, is the best and most recognized of all foundations of sovereign title. And this, without regard to the original method of acquisition, whether rightful or wrongful. Before questioning a title created by even a short prescription, such as the period covered by a single generation, a rival claimant must be able to give a satisfactory explanation, as for instance complete and unavoidable ignorance, of his own previous silence and absence of protest or of armed interference; for the necessary presumption from such silence is an intention to disclaim or relinquish all right and title. But when such silence has continued for generation after generation, no explanation of it is admissible: then, lapse of time alone makes the title of the possessor absolutely indefeasible; and all adverse claims and pretensions, however strong originally, are utterly and forever lost.

For certainly more than 200 years, then, Japan's title has been placed beyond the legal reach of question. If China had protested or interfered, at, or within a reasonable time after the time of, Iyéhisa's invasion of Loochoo, in 1599 A.D., she might well have kept alive whatever claim she then had: but she *did not do so* then or since. Even of late years, when the matter was brought so prominently under her notice, as in the erection of Loochoo into a 'Han,' or principality, of the Empire, and still more by the events in connection with Formosa in 1874, she refrained from asserting her claim: and although a claim made then, or for generations before, would of course have been open to the same answer that is given to her claim to-day, her reticence on these occasions makes her present demand more than ever inexplicable. No explanation can of course avail at this day to mend the fatal defect of staleness in the claim; but it will not be without value, in considering the future possibilities of the question, to endeavour to ascertain some of the causes to which it may be owing that a claim, so easily and so completely refutable, should have been seriously and deliberately put forward, with such apparent disregard of the consequences of a diplomatic defeat, seen by others to be inevitable, by a responsible and anything but incautious Government like that of China.⁴

4. *Note on the Formosan affair of 1874.*—The Formosan affair of 1874 has, doubtless for good and statesmanlike reasons on both sides, not been given any prominence in the diplomatic correspondence on the present question: but there is nothing to prevent its discussion here. The results of that affair cannot be said to have embraced any explicit settlement with respect to the question now in issue; but one would certainly have supposed the point to have been sufficiently set at rest by necessary implication. The original object of the expedition undertaken in 1874 was to avenge the murder of certain Loochooans; and this object was openly avowed and recognized in the diplomatic negotiations with China on the matter which resulted (as has been mentioned in a previous passage in the text) in the express recognition by China of the right of Japan to have undertaken the expedition, and in the payment of a compensation in money by the former, on behalf of the aggressors, to the latter power, for the benefit of her aggrieved subjects, and by way of indemnity generally. Attempts which cannot be ascribed entirely to ignorance, have been made to deprive the Japanese case of the benefit of the inference necessarily drawn from these facts, by denying the facts themselves. As this disingenuous line of argument continues to be used, in the press and elsewhere, in spite of previous exposures of the false premises on which it rests, it becomes necessary to refute it here. It is alleged that before the expedition to Formosa was despatched, other Japanese subjects, inhabitants of a province nowise in dispute, had also been attacked by Formosans—which is true; and it is further alleged that mention of these alone, and no mention of the Loochooans, at any rate no mention of them *en nomine*, was made between the Chinese and Japanese negotiators—which is distinctly *not* true. It might be sufficient in refutation of a part of these mis-statements to point to the awkward circumstance that the second outrage did not occur until a Japanese Embassy was actually at Peking negotiating with regard to the first. And it may be added that, in point of fact, during that period of the negotiations, not only the Chinese Government but the Japanese Embassy itself, was ignorant of this second outrage. It remains however to show that not only the murder of Loochooans, but of Loochooans *en nomine* was the subject of negotiations. The Chinese Foreign office writing to that of Japan on the matters discussed in negotiations held at this time with the Japanese Embassy, mentions 'Loochooans' as the persons murdered. And in the

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

XI.

ABSOLUTE immunity from the penal laws of the country, or complete criminal extra-territoriality, we have seen, is claimed for foreign subjects in Japan on the ground, that according to the treaties between Japan and the Western powers no subject owing allegiance to either of those powers is justiciable, or amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of any court but that of his own country. Hence it is argued, that no penal law which Japan may enact can be obligatory on such subjects unless such law has first received the sanction of the Government to which that subject belongs.

An examination of the treaty provisions, however, as we have before shown, renders it clear that the obligation of foreign subjects to obey the municipal laws of Japan does not depend upon, but is anterior to, and wholly independent of the question of jurisdiction. By the express terms of Article IV. of the convention of Nagasaki, of October 14th, 1854, it is plainly and unmistakably made the duty of British ships and subjects in Japanese ports, to obey the laws of Japan. That article is just as much in force to-day as it then was. But aside from any express agreement to that effect, it must be apparent to every one that it could never have been intended by the extra-territorial clauses of either of the treaties to wholly exempt foreign subjects resorting to, or living in Japan for purposes of trade, from the municipal laws and regulations of the territorial government.

Every man's common sense must teach him that the end of civil government requires that the territorial sovereign should have the right to forbid by law, the commission, by all persons whomsoever within the limits of the Empire, of any act hurtful to the state or any of its subjects. To deny this principle would be to deprive native subjects of the just protection and benefits of their own national laws, by denying to the sovereign himself the power to enact laws necessary for their protection and welfare. No extra-territorial privileges of which we have any knowledge,—not even those accorded by the usage of nations to Public Ministers and Ambassadors,—deprive any independent sovereign state of the exercise of this inherent power, its exercise is absolutely necessary to the existence of the state itself no less than for the protection of its members. "The state that parts with the exercise of this power," says a great French jurist,—"*must soon cease to exist among the family of independent nations.*" If, as claimed, it was intended by the extra-territorial provisions of the British treaty that Japan could enact no law binding on British subjects unless such law first received the sanction of the British Minister, it necessarily results, that she can enact no law binding upon Americans unless the American Minister or his Government, likewise sanctions such law; and so also with regard to the subjects of each of the other treaty governments. Now there is a law of Japan making it a crime for any person to counterfeit the national coin of the Empire. And so likewise it is made a crime to commit highway robbery in Japan; and so also rape,

Agreement finally concluded as the result of the second (Okubo's) mission to Peking, 'subjects of Japan' are spoken of as 'murdered'; and the compensation-money agreed upon is expressed to be paid as compensation to the families of the shipwrecked subjects of Japan upon whom the outrage was committed. Now, the Loochooans were the only persons for whose families any compensation was called for, as they were the only ones murdered; in the second attack no lives were taken, and Lihachi, the Bichiu mau, and his comrades, were afforded food and shelter: all of which facts were well known to the Chinese negotiators, as is proved by express references to them in their despatches at the time: the special language used is also conclusive to the same effect; but enough has been said to prove the point. The name of Loochoo does not occur in the convention itself; nor for the matter of that does the name of Bichiu. But granting that the former omission was studied, the object presumably aimed at had already been sacrificed too completely to be greatly assisted by such a device.

larceny, and numerous other acts are similarly made criminal offences. We are not aware that Her Majesty's Minister has ever sanctioned either of these laws; and we are quite sure that neither the American Minister or his Government has ever done so. Is it to be supposed that it was the intention of the British or American treaties, that either of these acts, if committed by an English subject or an American in Japan, were not to be deemed crimes, simply because the law of Japan making them such has never been sanctioned by the British or American Ministers? Murder and insurrection or rebellion are the *only* acts committed by Americans in Japan, which are specifically defined and prohibited by express statutory enactments of the United States.¹ Let us suppose that an American is guilty of counterfeiting the coin of Japan. Can it be rightfully maintained, because the American Minister or his government has never sanctioned the law of Japan making this particular act a crime, that it was therefore intended by the treaty that such act should not be deemed an offence? Or suppose that a British subject commits an act of rape, or highway robbery in Japan, can it be said that it was the intention of the British treaty that such acts should not be deemed offences or crimes, simply because the British Minister has never sanctioned the laws of Japan making them such? There can be no question that it was the intention of the treaties that all such acts should be deemed offences, and punished accordingly.² The sanction of a foreign minister to the penal laws of Japan, to render them obligatory on foreign subjects, was never dreamed of by the framers of the British and American treaties. And moreover, it was never the intention of the British Government that Her Majesty's Minister should exercise any legislative power in regard to crimes and offences of so serious a nature as these. The highest penalty which he is empowered by the Order in Council to impose for any offence, is \$500 fine, with three months imprisonment.³ Such a penalty, it is clear would be wholly inadequate for offences of so grave a character as those just named. The truth is, neither the British nor American Government appear to have ever questioned the perfect right of Japan to define and prohibit all offences by whomsoever committed within its territory. We have before said that this is clearly evinced by the legislative enactments of the two Governments, to carry into effect their respective treaties with Japan. We cannot better illustrate this, than by taking two of the examples first mentioned of offences against Japanese law by American and British subjects. We will first take the offence supposed, of counterfeiting the national coin of Japan by an American; and see how it would be dealt with by an American consular court, under the Act of Congress of the United States, enacted June 22nd, 1860, to carry into "effect the provisions of the treaties with China, Japan and other countries." Without going through the formalities of the trial, we will suppose that the Consul finds

the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, viz:— of the act of "Counterfeiting the national coin of Japan, contrary to the laws of the Japanese Empire, &c., &c."

The second Section of the Act referred to declares, that:—

"In regard to crimes and misdemeanours, the said public functionaries, (Ministers or Consuls of the United States,) are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States, charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in said countries respectively, and upon conviction to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized."

Section IV. of the same Act, provides that:—

"Jurisdiction in criminal matters shall in all cases be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute said treaties respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in said countries, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of said treaties respectively, justify or require) so far as such laws are suitable to carry said treaties into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries."

And finally it is provided by Section VII. that:—

"Each of the Consuls aforesaid at the port for which he is appointed shall be competent under the authority herein contained, . . . to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country, any offence against law, . . . And upon conviction to sentence him in the manner herein provided; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence."

It is held by the American Government that these provisions fully authorize and empower American consular courts in Japan to try, and upon conviction, to punish every *infraction of Japanese Law*, committed by an American citizen in Japan.⁴ It is also held that every act committed by an American in Japan, in violation of a public law of the empire is a common law misdemeanor and punishable as such by American consular courts.⁵ It will be perceived therefore, that the Act of "counterfeiting the national coin of Japan," which is made a crime by the laws of the empire, would be punished "according to American law" as a *misdemeanour*, and that punishment would be meted out in "proportion to the gravity of the offence."

When the Government of Japan therefore issues a notification of the enactment by it of a penal law, the American Minister does not "sanction" or "approve" that law, his sanction or approval has nothing to do with the binding force

1. See the Act of Congress of June 22nd, 1860.

2. As a matter of fact everybody knows that all such acts if committed by English subjects in Japan, are deemed crimes or offences and punished by British Consular Courts according to British law. We think it is unquestionably the meaning and intention of the Vth Article of the China and Japan Orders in Council to authorize and empower British Courts in those countries to try and punish British subjects for all acts committed by them in said countries in violation of the territorial laws, of such a nature or character, as are deemed crimes or offences and punishable by the common law or statute laws of England. Rape is both a common law and statute law offence in England. And accordingly we find that one Archibald King, a British subject resident in Tokio, was charged before H. B. M.'s Vice Consul Dohmen in that city, May 9th, 1873, with the act of committing a rape on a Japanese girl. The offender was tried, found guilty of the act charged, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The judgment of the Vice Consul on appeal to the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, was subsequently confirmed. For an account of the trial see *Japan Weekly Mail*, June 15, 1875.

3. Digest of the British Orders in Council for China and Japan Sec. 86, P. 23.

4. An American citizen residing at the Port of Hakodadi, in violation of the laws of Japan went without a passport beyond the limit within which foreigners are allowed to travel; he was arrested by the Japanese Authorities, and turned over to the American Consul for trial and punishment. It was held by the United States Government that his conviction for such an act was fully warranted by the Act of Congress of June 22nd, 1860, and the Regulations of the United States Minister made thereunder. "When this offender was delivered to the principal officer of an American consular court," says the Secretary of State, "it became the duty of that officer to try him, and upon conviction to punish him according to American law. . . . The Statute of 1860, authorizes a Consul to arraign and try citizens of the United States, charged with committing 'any offence against law' in Japan, and upon conviction to sentence him to fine and imprisonment. The same statute authorizes the Minister of the United States to make regulations for the due execution of these powers. . . . In the opinion of this Department the offence in question, if proved, was a *misdemeanour*, and punishable as such under the Regulations prescribed by Minister De Long," Dip. Cor., U. S., 1874, pp. 668-9.

5. "The act charged (of violating the Japanese Railway Regulations) was, if committed, a *misdemeanour*, as it was an act committed in violation of a public law of this Empire, which as I have already instructed you, was obligatory on American citizens in Japan. "Our Government intends to respect all its treaty obligations with Japan, and to punish as therein required all offences committed against Japanese, and against Japanese law by Americans in this Empire." *Instructions of Minister Bingham to the U. S. Consul at Hiogo and Osaka, Oct. 3rd, 1878*, see Dip. Cor., U. S., 1878, p. 519.

and efficacy of any penal law of Japan. His sole and only power and duty is to notify his countrymen of the existence of that enactment, to the end that they may not offend against its provisions in ignorance thereof.

Now, if we do not entirely misapprehend the spirit and intent of the British Orders in Council, they are in general accord with the theory of the American Act of Congress.* Let us take the case supposed by us, of an English subject who commits, an act of highway robbery in Japan, and see how, under the provisions of the Orders in Council a British court would deal with such an offence.

Section VI. of the revised Orders in Council provides that:—
“Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any rule or regulation made (by Her Majesty's Minister) under it;—Any act (committed by a British subject in Japan,) other than an act that would by a court of justice, having criminal jurisdiction in England, be deemed a crime or offence, making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence, making the person doing such act liable to punishment.”

It is perfectly apparent, that the act of highway robbery is precisely such an act as “would be deemed an offence or crime” by any court of competent jurisdiction in England: and that upon conviction thereof, the person committing such act would be liable to punishment in England.

Turning to Article V. of the Orders, we find the following provision:—

“Subject to the provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction shall, as far as circumstances will admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the common law, the rules of equity and the statute law and other laws for the time being in force in and for England.”

According to both the statute and common law of England the very act of which we have supposed the defendant guilty viz. highway robbery, is punishable with imprisonment and hard labour. Now it does appear to us that a British court in Japan is fully empowered by the these provisions to punish “according to the laws of Great Britain,” any British subject found guilty of highway robbery in Japan. The criminal authority conferred upon British courts by the Orders in Council, it seems to us, is almost *identically* the same as that conferred upon the American courts in Japan, by the Act of

6. In confirmation of this, the reader is referred to a letter of E. Hammond, Esq., of the British Foreign Office, in reply to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and the despatches of the British Minister at Peking in relation to the Yangtze River Regulations of the Chinese Government. In the former, Mr. Hammond holds in substance, that a foreign Minister in China when notified of regulations, enacted by the Chinese Government, if they are not in contravention of any treaty stipulation, is under obligation to notify the same to his countrymen, upon whom they become binding. He recognizes the propriety and even the duty of a Minister to do what he can in his diplomatic capacity, to perfect such Regulations, but he appears to entirely agree with the position taken by Mr. Marcey, American Secretary of State, “that no authority inferior to that which made and approved those Regulations, can absolve foreigners from obedience thereto.”

The question of the reserved legislative powers of the Chinese Government over its rivers and watercourses is another question discussed with great ability and fairness, by Her Majesty's Minister in China, in his despatches to the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. *See Papers to Parliament, 1867.* His Excellency there argues, with great force and learning, that the extra-territorial provisions of existing treaties do not take from China her inherent legislative power over all persons in the empire, with respect to her rivers, harbors, watercourses, etc., etc.

Contending against the delegation or surrender of the legislative power of the Chinese Government, His Excellency says: “There are not wanting those well versed in the history of foreign relations with China, who looking at the question from an international point of view, and with the light of past experience, contend earnestly, that every step in this direction, has been an injury to the Chinese Government and people, and a mistake as regards the true interest and position of foreigners within the dominions of the emperor.”

See also the Despatches of Mr. Marshall to Mr. Marcey, on this general subject, November 1, 1853; also of Mr. Cushing to Mr. Marcey September 19, 1855; Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir James Stephen, Temple, May 22, 1862, MS.; Despatches of Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, British Blue Books Nos. 2 and 3, China and the Opinions of Sir W. Atherton and others, Temple, March 6, 1862 MSS.

Congress of June 22nd, 1860. Let us imagine that a British subject should plead in bar of his sentence, that the act of highway robbery, committed by him in Japan, is no offence because forsooth, Her Majesty's Minister has never “sanctioned” the Japanese penal enactments against robbery. Would any British court for a moment entertain such a plea? Of course not. The plain conclusion of all this is, that the assumption of the British Minister, that Japan can enact no law binding on British subjects without his sanction, is unwarranted by treaty, is unsupported by any rule of public law, and is in contravention of the spirit and intent of Her Majesty's Orders in Council. It appears to us that it was clearly the intention of Her Majesty's Government to authorize and empower British courts in Japan to try and punish British subjects for every act in violation of Japanese law, of such a nature or character, as is punishable by the statute or common law of England. Such we have seen is the general spirit and intent of the American Act of Congress, and the enactments of the two Governments are so nearly identical, both in their declared purpose and in their forms of expression, as to scarcely leave a doubt that both governments alike intended to confer almost identical powers upon their respective tribunals in Japan. There is, however, one difference between the two enactments which deserves especial notice. The American enactment empowers the consular courts to try and punish “all offences against law,” while the British orders, expressly limit the jurisdiction of British courts to such acts as would be deemed crimes or offences by the common law or statute law of England, or such other acts as are declared so by the order, or any regulation made under it.

The British Government in defining the criminal jurisdiction to be exercised by its courts in Japan under the treaty, obviously deemed it best to simply empower them generally with authority to try and punish its subjects for the commission of such acts only, as from their nature or character, were punishable by the laws of England. And in this the Government was no doubt wise enough, as almost every conceivable act committed by its subjects in violation of Japanese law would necessarily be of such a nature as to render the persons committing it, liable to punishment by the statute or common law of England. But this limitation upon the criminal jurisdiction of its tribunals, was evidently not intended by Her Majesty's Government to absolve British subjects from their duty to render obedience to all the municipal laws of Japan; nor was it intended thereby, that British courts should not be finally and fully empowered to punish such other offences against Japanese law as might not be punishable by the laws of England. On the contrary, it was manifestly for the very purpose of enabling its courts to punish its subjects for infractions of all such other Japanese laws, that a limited legislative power was conferred upon Her Majesty's Minister in Japan.

The sixth section of the Orders in Council is nothing else than a general limitation upon the criminal jurisdiction of British courts in Japan. But the British Government manifestly perceived that there were other acts which might be committed by its subjects in violation of Japanese law, of such a nature or character, as could not be punished under its provisions; and in order that its courts might be finally and fully empowered to try and punish such acts, it very wisely and properly invested its Minister in Japan with suitable legislative power to that end. Some legislation of this kind was of course necessary on the part both of the British and American Governments to enable them to carry into effect the system of jurisprudence contemplated by their respective treaties with Japan; but rightly understood, neither of them can be construed to deny to Japan its original inherent power to define and prohibit by general law, the commission of any act by British subjects or American citizens living in Japan.

WE sincerely trust that the appeal which now has to be made to the community to place the financial position of CHRIST CHURCH upon a proper footing will be cordially responded to, and that the still numerous protestant members of this settlement will regard it as a point of duty to see their representative church relieved from the reproach of embarrassment and actual debt. The accounts presented at the meeting held on Tuesday last and the statement then made by the Chairman, Mr. Wilkin, disclose a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and they show that, not only is a liberal contribution required to pay off actual debt, but that unless a permanent increase to the receipts of the church is obtained, the present deficit will constantly repeat itself and that even sufficient funds will not be forthcoming to pay the chaplain's stipend. When we consider that the committee have only felt able to guarantee, on behalf of the Yokohama community, a salary of \$150 a month to the chaplain who may shortly be expected to take Mr. Garratt's place,—not more than is paid to any junior clerk in a merchant's office—we can indeed realize the change that has come over Yokohama. In 1876 a special annual "Fund" had to be raised, to supplement the income derived from the pew-rents, the result of which was \$1,187 in the first year, \$772 in the next, and \$282 in 1878! And, in addition to this, the pew-rents threaten to show a falling off this year of \$300 or \$400. With such facts before us it is not surprising that a deficit of \$1,200 will show itself for the current year, without taking into consideration some necessary repairs to the personage which should have been carried out during Mr. Garratt's occupancy and which become still more imperative now that another chaplain is expected.

It is impossible to think that the English speaking protestant community of Yokohama will submit to their church being closed for want of funds, or to think that out of the 515 British residents alone in Yokohama a more liberal stipend cannot be raised for a chaplain than \$150 per month! As explained by the Chairman, the subscriptions now raised come almost solely from a few willing hands; but it is not fair that the brunt of maintaining a church, the loss of which would be a disgrace to the community, should continue to fall only upon about one-tenth of those who ought to share in it. There are public spirited men enough in Yokohama to subscribe to various clubs and other institutions, from which they derive no benefit themselves but are willing to support from a feeling of *esprit de corps* or from a wish to assist in the enjoyment of their fellow companions in exile from home. Certainly equal public spirit can be found amongst men who themselves may not be church-goers but who still cannot forget that the church is an institution which imperatively demands their support. Our eastern life is devoid of many of the softening influences of home, our religious sentiments are deadened, if not obliterated, by the engrossing cares of work and the absorbing duties of business or pleasure; but we surely have still sufficient sentiment left to retain and support one of the principal beacons of our civilization even if we do not make constant use of its guidance. We feel sure that the direct personal appeal to be made to each member of the Protestant community by those gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the task of canvassing, will be cordially responded to; and we cannot doubt that the result of their labour will be to secure a permanent list of annual subscribers to our church establishment, the position of which can never be satisfactory unless, not only relieved from its present debt, it stands secured for the future by a regular and sufficient income.

SIR JOHN SMALE has attacked, in a bold manner, an evil which few Englishmen would have expected to exist in one of the Queen's dominions, but which actually has pre-

vailed in Hongkong throughout the whole of our proprietorship of that island. The Chief Justice states that not even in Cuba or Peru, the hotbeds of slavery, do such striking instances of a recognized traffic in human beings exist as some that have lately come to light in Hongkong, where the actual slave population must now be estimated to have reached 10,000 souls!—consisting principally of women and children who have been either kidnapped from or sold by their parents for purposes of domestic servitude, or for prostitution. Sir John Smale admits that the existence of this blot, upon the good name of England is due to the supineness of the various Hongkong administrations, but he pleads, as an excuse, that its extent was not known and that he himself did not become fully aware of it until last year. Now, however, the question was brought officially before the Judge by his having to pass sentence upon five prisoners who had severally been convicted of kidnapping, detaining with intent to sell, and selling and purchasing children. These culprits were sentenced to terms varying from eighteen months hard labour to three years penal servitude; the occasion being availed of by the Chief Justice to make a lengthened address upon the existence of slavery in the Colony and upon his determination to carry out the law in putting it down, which he considered already to be ample for the occasion. But, although the crimes committed by the prisoners then before him may have been clearly provided for by Ordinances of the Colony, and allowed no doubt to rest on the Chief Justice's mind as to the sentences they should entail, still it is clear that the practice of slavery, as shown to exist in Hongkong, will not be checked by the occasional capture of a few of the actual kidnappers. In order properly to stop a system which has been tacitly sanctioned for forty years, and which has attained the enormous dimensions now acknowledged, it will become necessary to institute a determined crusade against the owners of these 'domestic servants.' And the difficulties against such a crusade are by no means light. The Chinese were invited to settle in the British Colony under the promise of protection to their religious rites, ceremonies and social customs; and, although the Chief Judge argues that even according to Chinese law, traffic in human beings is prohibited and punishable, still the well known facts of Chinese social life leave it unquestionable that, in practice, it exists in every part of China. In many instances there can be no doubt that children who would otherwise be totally unprovided for are now (although actually slaves) well looked after and even happily situated in the better class Chinese households. But, whatever mildness, even happiness, the practice of slavery may in many instances possess in China, its abuses are too great and—in one form—too detestable to permit of its being even ignored by the authorities now that the question has once been raised. As Sir John Smale rightly declares, slavery in no shape or form can be tolerated under the British rule; and, whatever the difficulties in the way, we may be sure that this traffic in human flesh will gradually and with patience, but surely and with determination, be eradicated from the Colony.

THAT portion of British India known as the Eastern Deccan has lately suffered from a plague of rats and mice to such an extent that the villagers' food supplies were destroyed by these puny ravagers. The evil grew to such an extent that the Government were obliged to step in, and special enactments were passed to meet the emergency and to destroy if possible, by combined action and wholesale slaughter, the multitudes of rodents which caused the complete destruction of the crops over thousands of square miles of the Deccan. From an interesting paper on the subject by the Revd. Dr. Fairbank, we learn that there are no less than seven different

descriptions of rats and ten varieties of mice in the Deccan and that their fecundity is something surprising, the Indian Jerboa Rat (the most destructive of all) occasionally producing 16 or 20 young at a birth! Rat plagues were not unknown in India formerly. In 1826, the monsoon having been deficient in the usual rainfall in the commencement of the season, the metatades (mole rats) ate up the seed as soon as sown and continued their ravages when the grain approached maturity, climbing up the stalks of the plants and biting off the ear to devour the grain with greater facility. In that year whole fields were devastated, and numbers of farmers were unable to pay their rents. The recent plague however exceeded all others in extent and intensity. After two years of drought and famine the unfortunate people were rejoicing in the promise of fine crops, but the ravages of the rats destroyed everything. In some fields they did the work of devastation leisurely "cutting down with their sharp incisors cart loads of the stalks each night, and either eating the grain or dragging the heads into their burrows. Into other fields an army of the rats suddenly entered in the night, and in a few hours ate up the grain like a flight of locusts." The effect upon the country was something deplorable. Dr. Fairbank, who was an eye witness of what he describes, says, "Half the population has gone. Many years must elapse before the old prosperity can fully return. It seems strange that the last of the plagues that have wrought this desolation, should be an invasion of rats and mice."

COLONEL GORDON, well known in the East as "Chinese Gordon," who crushed the formidable Taping rebellion which for years defied all the efforts of the generals of the "Middle Kingdom," and even threatened the very existence of the Tartar dynasty which occupies the throne of China, has for some years past, been doing good work in Soudan as proconsul of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the able assistance of his lieutenant Gessi, who gained his first knowledge of the art of war as an interpreter attached to the British army in the Crimea, Colonel Gordon has succeeded in destroying the great slave-dealing fraternity who annually dragged thousands of wretched victims from equatorial Africa to supply the slave markets of Turkey and Egypt. Taking into consideration the short time that Colonel Gordon has been employed, his success more than sustains his previous high reputation. He first went out in 1874 and found everything in confusion and completely given over to the rapacity and incompetence of native officials. Between the time of his arrival and 1876 he organized the government, opened to peaceable intercourse the line of the Nile to the Equator, pacifying all the riparian tribes and establishing posts along the banks, so that a letter now travels in safety from Cairo to the Equatorial Lakes. In addition to all this he has captured literally hundreds of slave caravans and finally has destroyed the whole power of the slave-dealers at the very source of their supplies. These valuable services to the cause of humanity and civilization deserve more than passing comment, and we trust that the exploits of Colonel Gordon in Africa will find as graphic and able a historian, as his prior achievements in China have done in Colonel Chesney.

APPENDIX TO ARTICLE ON LOOCHOO.

The following are official translations made from the original documents.

I.

OATH OF SHOTAI, MADE ON HIS ACCESSION AS CHIEF OF LOOCHOO, A.D. 1858, TO THE PRINCE OF SATSUMA.

This is my Solemn Oath:—You, our great Lord, having graciously called me to succeed our late Chieftain, I owe to

you a debt of deepest gratitude for so permitting me to inherit this domain without interruption of the succession in my family; and never through all my life will I forget the favour so granted to me.

It does not lie in me to requite your goodness in bestowing peace upon these islands of Riu Kiu—goodness in which is seen, one time the more, the benevolence your Lordship has ever shown towards us: but this I swear:—that, of my parents, brothers, children, none, forgetful of this great benevolence, shall ever in the time to come make revolt against your rule—but we all, submissive always to your will, for evermore will prove our obedience and fidelity.

The writing of this solemn oath I will hand down to my posterity and warn them thus:—that they all, so long as the lineage of my family exists, shall forever observe that which I here have sworn: and if any one of my posterity, ever in times to come, conceive a wicked thought and prove traitor to our country's laws, we will forthwith bring you report thereof and punish the offender: and never will we neglect our duty towards you.

And herein if I fail may the the vengeance of all the Spirits of Heaven and of Hell fall upon me, etc., etc.

II.

OATH SUBSCRIBED BY EACH MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL UPON THE ACCESSION, A.D., 1859, OF A NEW PRINCE OF SATSUMA.

This is my solemn oath;

Whereas, notwithstanding my great unworthiness, you, My Lord have deigned to name me on the Council of the Chief, for this goodness I owe to you eternal devotion; and I swear that I will forever prove myself your faithful servant in the execution of my duty.

Conscious of my own littleness I will never attempt to revolt against your Lordships, Shigehisa and Saiko.

Whatever orders I may have from your mighty land I shall strictly obey, even to the letter of your revered decree. If any one of us conceive a wicked thought, in disobedience of your commands, I will not fail forthwith to bring report of it to you.

I too myself, will be obedient to our chief and zealous in his cause.

All rules and precepts, and all other matters of the government of these islands, shall be executed and done justly and with an equal hand.

And furthermore I swear that each particular of what is herein articulated we will faithfully perform according to the settled custom, which shall not be contravened. And herein if I fail, may the vengeance of all the Spirits of Heaven and of Hell fall upon me, etc., etc.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 20th, 1879.

The Ameer has resolved to abdicate. General Roberts has made provisional arrangements for the administration of the Government.

The Kurruum tribes are in a state of commotion.

LONDON, 22nd October, 1879.

The Russian Troops have occupied Merv.

LONDON, October 24th, 1879.

The occupation of Merv by the Russians is officially denied.

(From the *Hongkong Daily Press*.)

London, 30th September.

The Russians claim to have routed the Turkomans with a loss of several thousands. The Russian loss is given at 435 killed and wounded.

Simla, 30th September.

Bahka has been reoccupied without opposition.

London, 3rd October.

An interview has taken place between Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister of Italy, and the Baron d'Haymerle

Ambassador to Italy for Austro-Hungary, at which assurances of friendship were exchanged.

The Greek Commission is at a stand-still,

London, 6th October.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the India Office has requested the Admiralty to station a sufficient protective force at Rangoon.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 26TH DAY,
DO-YO-DI.

MARRIAGE.

At Nagasaki, on the 14th inst., E. PYS, Esq., of Amoy, to
LENA, daughter of E. H. M. GOWEN, Esq., of Nagasaki.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio* arrived from San Francisco last evening bringing American dates to the 4th instant, and European dates of the previous day. The M. M. steamer *Volga*, with the English mail of 5th September, arrived from Hongkong this morning. The homeward mails were despatched by the M. M. steamer *Tibre*, on Thursday morning. The Shanghai and way-ports steamers have arrived and departed as usual. The *City of Tokio* is circulated to leave for Hongkong, on Monday, at daylight.

The O. & O. S. S. *Gaelic* left Hongkong for this port on the 22nd instant, and the S. S. *Oceanic* left the same place for London, on the 3rd instant.

The P. & O. S. S. *China*, with the London mails of 12th September, left Hongkong for this port on the 20th instant, at noon.

The CHURCH MEETING, last Tuesday, disclosed not only the necessity of funds being raised to pay off an existing debt; but also showed that, unless we are to allow our Church to be closed altogether, an increased permanent income must be secured for its future support. Of course we are not going to let the reproach attach to us of the Church being closed, nor indeed of its being in debt; the only question is what are the best steps to be taken? We have heard one suggestion which we cannot help thinking very feasible, especially as its success must depend upon the one source which, in such a good cause, is sure to be obtainable:—the ladies. The suggestion we refer to is that, under the patronage of and with the assistance of the ladies, a concert should be given in aid of the Church funds. Once started, the idea would, we feel sure, meet with every support, and volunteers from the musical talent of Yokohama (of whatever christian denomination) would, we doubt not, readily respond to any canvass the ladies themselves might undertake. And who amongst the 'listening talent' of the community is likely to refuse tickets for a ladies' concert if asked by one or other of the fair members of the Committee? If such a person existed, he would—to plagiarise once more the words of our popular orator—"deserve to be shot." We feel sure that if the ladies will act upon this suggestion a great portion of the present load of debt upon the Church may at once be written off.

Mr. E. J. Pereira has compiled another instructive diagram showing the fluctuations of *Kinsatsu* during the year 1878, from which we notice that in January, the rate stood at its highest, viz., 414, whence it fell to 455 early in March, rose again to 422 within two months; remained within a reasonable range of that figure until September when, after a few jerks, it suddenly dropped to 486 on the 22nd October (the lowest point reached during the year). Six days later the rate was up again to 440, after which the curve becomes erratic, but at first gradually, then quickly descending, until at the end of December, it stood at 478. The following were the average rates for each month in the year: January 418.09; February 429.75; March 440.80; April 431.56; May 426.96; June 427.80; July 426.93; August 430.29; September 439.20; October 459.37; November 452.13; December 465.58. The average for the whole year was 437.37.

The 'dead heat' for the Champion Pairs, which created so much excitement at last week's regatta, was rowed off on Thursday afternoon. The race was appointed for 4 o'clock, and in spite of the very unfavorable weather, there was quite a gathering at the boathouse to witness the event. A stiff breeze was blowing from the North, and shortly after 4 o'clock a drizzling rain commenced. Messrs. Playfair and Fraser got their boat in the water ready to start, when Mr. Whitney protested against the race being rowed in such rough water and asked for another adjournment. The Committee, however, saw no reason to postpone the race and ordered that it should be rowed off, upon which Playfair and Fraser went down to the stake-boat, accompanied by a four-oared crew, and rowed over the course. The water was lumpy, but certainly not so bad as when we saw this same race rowed last year. The boat came in with little or no water in her; the champions, however, getting a thorough wetting from the rain. After the row-over the Cups were handed to the winners by Mr. Litchfield, who congratulated them on their success. Messrs. Playfair and Fraser now own the Cups, having won them twice in succession.

CHAMPION PAIRS.

DECIDING HEAT.

Bow—D. Fraser	...	...	...	...	11st. 3lbs.
Stroke—G. W. F. Playfair	...	...	...	...	12st. 3lbs.
Cox—A. H. C. Haselwood	...	...	...	...	9st. 8lbs. 20

The race for the "Champion Pair Oars" was instituted in 1877, and two Cups were presented, the conditions being that they were to be won twice by the same crew before becoming the property of the winners. The first race for this prize was rowed at the Spring Regatta in 1877, and was won by Litchfield and Hall against Jeyes and Towse. In the fall of that year there was no race, owing to the failure of the Tokio challengers to put in an appearance. At the Spring Regatta, in 1878, Julius Dare and Alfred Dare took the prize from the holders, and in the Autumn, they surrendered it to Playfair and Lilburn. Mr. Lilburn's departure from Yokohama last Spring left the Cups free in the hands of the Club, and at the Regatta in May, 1878, Playfair and Fraser won them against Wood and Leckie. It will be seen from this brief summary that Mr. Playfair has been a winner three times and has well earned the prize which now becomes his property, whilst the second cup falls to Mr. Fraser, who, in the last two races, has rowed with him.

A telegram from Adelaide, dated the 19th September, in the *Northern Territory Times*, says:—"Opening of Sydney Exhibition a splendid spectacle; the weather, which had been bad for some days, turned out lovely. Lord Loftus performed the opening ceremony, and made a short but appropriate speech. The Prince of Wales intends to visit Sydney before the Exhibition closes."

Treaty revision is, apparently, making quicker progress between Japan and some of the Continental powers than it is doing with England:—The Hamburg correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* says: "A new treaty of commerce is now under negotiation between the governments of Germany and Japan. The Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, Aoki left the metropolis in the month of May for Japan, in order to obtain instructions from his Government, and Herr van Eisen-decker, the German Plenipotentiary at Tokio, has obtained the necessary instructions from our Government. The new treaty will, it is said, be far more liberal in its provisions than the old

one. The subjects of Germany will be permitted to travel through the whole of the Japanese empire, and to trade wherever they please on Japanese territory."

Amongst our 'Japan News,' will be found an assay report from Mr. W. Gowland, upon the coinage issued by the Japanese Mint during the past financial year. It will be noticed that the stipulated "fineness" of the coins has been more than maintained by the Osaka Mint.

The repetition of *IVANHOE* was given on Tuesday evening before a large audience; and was, if possible, more successful than on the opening night. Although the *ensemble* lacked the military precision which shone forth in every turn and twist of *ALI RABA*, yet the choruses were certainly much improved, the words being this time audible; and many little roughnesses in the general acting, which were only too perceptible on the first performance, now disappeared. Among the actors *Wamba* (Mr. McClatchie) was again peerless; the part being played with even greater *verve* and *abandon* than on Friday. Mr. Howland as *Roscena* was, if possible, more bewitching than ever, although we think the costume rather too modern: still it is just possible that the "poor flaxen Saxons" wore satin skirts on great occasions such as tournaments and the like. The trio of the "the three graces" pleased immensely (and no small part of this was due to the "belle"), but the audience were considerably disappointed: the piece was vociferously *encored*, and when all flattered themselves that at least one verse would be repeated, three barren nods was all the compensation they received. Mr. Eyton, as *Isaac of York*, was again irreproachable, but we imagine the fierce *Sir Brian* must have sliced off part of the Jew's former prominent feature, as some slight return for the usurious interest on his overdue bills. With "three shocking bad hats on the top of his head" (like *Iugoldaby's Shylock*), and his admirably comic version of the big *Taijan* song, Mr. Eyton brought down the house. Mr. Townley as *Sir Brian de Bois Guilbert* once more carried everything before him (except *Rebecca* whom he dragged after), and his parody on a recent speech to the ladies was enthusiastically greeted. *Ivanhoe* was carefully played; but, we are sure Mr. Leckie will pardon us when we say that he does not yet sufficiently sink his own identity, in that of the part he undertakes. *Rebecca* was, as before, a grand conception:—the "little mild refreshment" and her tender (!) scene with *Sir Brian*, giving ample scope for Mr. Bernard's admirable *by-play*. And we are glad to be able to compliment Mr. Townsend on an improved reading of his part as *Prince John*.

If we may be permitted to give a few words of advice to the members of our local Corps,—and we would pray them to believe that our remarks are dictated by no captious spirit, but simply arise from our heartfelt wish that they may make the best of the undoubted talents at their command—we would recommend them to give special attention to chorus-singing, to *ensembles*, and grouping on the stage. However well individual actors may perform, it is always necessary that they be well supported: the finest artistic work needs always a good background. To the principals, we would advise a good curriculum of elocution, to eliminate all strange accent and inflections of the voice. If once we thoroughly conceive the part of a Saxon or Norman, we must be convinced that it is impossible for either of them to speak with a broad Scotch, or acute American accent. There are plays in which these traits would prove invaluable, but not in a romantic or chivalric piece of the eleventh century. We hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing our Amateurs again; for, there is nothing like constant training and work to keep everything up to the mark.

An Amateur Concert, under the auspices of the Tokio Christian Association, took place in the hall of the Association, 12 Sanchoime, Ginza, Tokio, on the evening of Thursday, 16th October. There was a large attendance, the place of meeting being well filled. The programme was as follows:—

- 1.— { Glee for four voices:
"The bells of St. Michael's tower," } W. Knyvett.
- 2.—Song: "When lovers say good-night" J. L. Hatton.
- 3.—Glee for three voices: "Lightly tread" J. Scotland.

- 4.— { Trio for piano, violin, and violoncello:— } Beethoven.
Op. 1, No. 2
(a.) Adagio, allegro vivace.
(b.) Largo.
(c.) Scherzo.

- 5.—Four part song: "Hunting song" Mendelssohn.
- 6.—Song: "Left on the quay" J. L. Hatton.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

- 1.—Glee for six voices: "The cloud-capt towers" R. J. Stevens.
- 2.—Duet: "The larboard watch"
- 3.—Song: "The buccanier" Berthold Tours.
- 4.—Solo for violoncello: "Tre Giorni" Pergolesi.
- 5.—Duet: "I know a bank."

- 6.— { Glee for four voices:
"Sleep, while soft evening breezes " } Sir H. R. Bishop.

We cannot attempt any detailed criticism of the pieces. It will be sufficient to say that, while some were more effective than others, there was in no case a failure. The glee party and their conductor deserve much praise for the patient practice of which their singing gave evidence. Their voices were all in good condition, and each part was rendered well, and with fitting regard to due proportion of parts. Probably the most successful of the glees was "The cloud capt towers," which was rendered in admirable time and with good attention to light and shade. Mendelssohn's "Hunting song," sung by four male voice, was quite a success, the *crecendoes* and *diminendoes*, on which it so much depends for effect, being done in very good style. It is rare to find in a limited community such a mellow and well-controlled tenor voice as that of the gentleman who sang "When lovers say goodnight" and "The buccanier." In both, but especially in the former, the singer's admirable modulation called forth well deserved applause. "The larboard watch" was sung by a baritone and a tenor with very decided success; the two voices were well adapted to one another, and flowed together in well modulated harmony. The remaining vocal solo, "Left on the quay," was spiritedly rendered by the same baritone. There were no solos by ladies, but the applause that greeted "I know a bank," sung by two ladies, showed how deservedly it was appreciated by the audience.

The *pièce de résistance* of the first part was however furnished by the three gentlemen who performed a portion of one of Beethoven's Trios, op. 1, No. 2, for piano, violin, and violoncello. Of this composition 3 movements were given: an *Allegro vivace* introduced by a short *adagio*, a *Largo*, and a *Scherzo*—all rendered as only accomplished musicians, accustomed to play together, could render them; and the satisfaction of the audience was loudly demonstrated at the close of each movement. To attempt to criticise the work of such a composer as Beethoven requires more musical knowledge than we can pretend to. We can only express the delight we received as humble listeners. In the second part the violoncello solo, the *Tre Giorni* by Pergolesi, was so highly appreciated by the audience, notwithstanding its somewhat severe character, as to call for an *encore*, which was given in the shape of a charming *Romance* by Gottermann, played with such evident enjoyment as to suggest its being a favourite piece of the performer's.

The concert undoubtedly reflected much credit not only on the performers, to whom of course, the chief meed of praise is due, but through them on the foreign community of Tokio, to which they without exception belonged.

The Amateur Athletic Association have had a glorious afternoon for their annual gathering, which is just being concluded as we go to press. We have not time now, to do more than congratulate Mr. Whitmore on winning the Ladies' Purse, and must postpone until next week our full account of the proceedings.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

TOKIO MEETING.

The first general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, for the session 1879-80, was held at the Shohei-kuwan, Seido, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, Dr. Divers, vice-president for Tōkiyō, in the chair.

The chairman referred to the great loss the Society had sustained in the departure from Japan of its president, the Rev. E. W. Syle, D.D., and said that at the last meeting of Council, at which Dr. Syle had been present, he made a fare-

well address, which the Council determined should be read at the next general meeting. The recording secretary then read Dr. Syle's address, which treated of the history and objects of the Society and suggested directions in which future effort was likely to be profitable.

It was announced that Professor Nordenskjöld and the Rev. E. W. Syle, D.D., the retiring president, had been elected Honorary members of the Society.

Prof. R. W. Atkinson then read a paper entitled "Yatsu-ga-dake, Hakusan, and Tateyama. Notes of a summer trip," of which the following abstract has been furnished by the author:—

This paper is divided into three parts, one part being devoted to each of the three mountains mentioned in the title. The first part includes the road from Tōkiyō, through Ōmiya, and by the Jiumonji-tōge, Umijiri, in the valley of the Chikuma-gawa, from which place Yatsu-ga-dake was ascended; thence, the road over the Mikaburi-tōge and some low hills into the valley of the Tenri-gawa, and over the Gombei-tōge to Fukushima, on the Nakasendō. The second part is devoted to Hakusan, and describes the route from Fukushima into Mino, over the Shindō to the south of Ontake-san, thence to Miboro, in Iida, up the valleys of the Masuda-gawa, Mase-gawa, and Shirakawa, from which place, by following the course of the Ojira-kawa, a tributary on the left bank of the Shira-kawa, the summit of the mountain was finally gained. The road from Hakusan to Yumoto, in Kaga, and thence to Toyama, in Etchū, is also described in this part. The third part includes the ascent of Tateyama from the baths, the direct passage to Kurobe, and the crossing of the Horinoki-tōge to Ōmachi, from which a direct road over the hills to Uyeda, on the Hokurikudō, was taken. From Uyeda, a return to Tōkiyō was made along the Hokurikudō and Nakasendō by wheeled vehicles all the way. To the paper are appended a sketch map of the route, and two tables, the first giving the heights, distances, and barometric measurements, the second a list of the plants collected during the trip.

At the conclusion of the paper the Chairman called on other members of the society, who had travelled over the same ground.

Mr. W. G. Dixon said that he could add little to the information contained in Professor Atkinson's exhaustive paper. Quite recently, however, he had, through the kindness of a Japanese gentleman, learned a few facts that might be interesting. Very well-deserved praise had been given to Tashiwara-dani. It formed an example of savage grandeur such as was only occasionally met with in this land of picturesque, but generally soft, scenery. To the magnificent castellated cliffs that towered above this glen, the suggestive name of Onigashiro (The Devil's Castle) had been given. In regard to the view from Harinoki-tōge, it should be mentioned that the jagged peak that serrated the middle of the southern horizon was Yari-ga-take, a mountain remarkable both on account of its extreme steepness and from the fact that it had been found by a foreign gentleman who had ascended it to reach a height of about 10,000 feet, thus rivaling Ontake-san for the second place in altitude among the mountains of Japan. The darkly wooded eminence behind which Yari-ga-take was from the pass seen to rise, was vested with a certain tragic interest. It was related that about the time of Tarko, a warrior named Sassa Narimasa, while fleeing from Shinshū to avoid the pursuit of his enemies, here perished of hunger, with all his family. The speaker had also been informed that Ōmachi was only 10 *ri* distant from Shinonai on the Hokurikudō, a place about 10 *ri* on the Zenkōji side of Uyeda. The route from Ōmachi to Uyeda, via this place, might form an alternative to that described in the paper as having been followed between these towns.

Mr. Marshall remarked that last summer he had, in company with the Chairman, himself gone over parts of the ground just described. The *shindō* which leads from Ōmachi in Shinshū to Hara in Etchū was, only three weeks before Messrs. Atkinson and Dixon traversed it, covered in many places with snow. Before reaching the summit of Harinoki-tōge from Ōmachi, they had to cross 10 or 11 great snow-fields and this, added to the enormous height to be ascended and the fact that the road was greatly torn up by last winter's storms, made the ascent both laborious and dangerous.

Mr. Marshall also desired to add a few remarks about a village in this region called Arimine. He said: "A writer in the Yoko-

hama Herald, mentioned that last year he had heard at the *onsen* at the base of Tateyama that this village was inhabited by a very exclusive people who did not even trade with other people and were ignorant of the use of money, who intermarried only amongst themselves and in consequence had great similarity of features and limited intellect. At Higashi Mozumi, in the valley of the Takara-gawa we were further told by an apparently intelligent miner, who had visited Arimine with a friend, that the people were really very peculiar, would not speak to strangers or give them food, were evidently exceedingly stupid, and had great similarity of features. In order to visit this village we left the valley of the Takara-gawa at Domura (1 *ri* from Higashi Mozumi) and thence travelled up the valley of the Atotsu-gawa. The following is the route from Domura:—

	<i>Ri.</i>
Domura... ..	0
Nakamura	1
Sakomura	1
Odawa	1
Arimine... ..	3½

At Sakomura we procured a guide. From Odawa there is nothing but a woodman's track to the solitary village and as torrents require frequently to be crossed and for short distances ascended, it would be quite impossible to go without a guide. The track is through a grand mountain forest. Unfortunately it thunders and rains every day in this region and this somewhat mars what is otherwise a very interesting trip. The village consists of 13 houses scattered over a beautiful green plateau and must be, I think, about 5,000 feet above the sea level. The people we found to be just like those of other villages. They were very polite, but as we expected said that they could not afford to give us any food. However, on my assuring the head man that we had brought food with us he welcomed us into his house. Each house seemed to have one horse at least and from the good treatment they apparently received and the number of pictures of horses we saw at the *miya* and in the houses, we concluded that the horse must be here either a pet animal or held in great veneration. Our host told us that they had no bedding and so we had to sleep with *goza* (coarse matting) both about and below us and with a lump of wool for a pillow. Before we started next morning all the people came on our invitation in groups to see us, men, women and children, and we could detect neither signs of idiotcy nor striking similarity of features. We also learned very decidedly they knew both how to trade and the use of money. Their principal export is the bark of trees. They grow all their own food and live principally on *hiye* (a kind of millet?) and coarse vegetables. They also drank coarse tea and smoked very inferior tobacco. The bowls of their tobacco pipes were much larger than the ordinary Japanese pipes and were similar to those used by the Koreans in the late embassy. Although very poor they all seemed quite happy, and although we were the only foreigners they had seen, even the children showed no signs of fear and accepted some biscuit we gave them."

Mr. W. N. Whitney said, "Hakusan, I believe, now belongs to the province of Kaga, but was formerly claimed by the *daimyo* of the three provinces on whose borders it was situated. The dispute, I have heard, was settled at last by the government at Yedo, to whom the *daimyo* of Kaga applied. It is said that upon presenting himself at the Shogun's court, the representative of Maida said, "I have come concerning the matter of the ownership of Hakusan in Kaga"—upon which he was told, that, if Hakusan was in Kaga there could be no dispute about it. In the public gardens of Kanazawa there is a well or pond called Kanazawa-no-ike, in which a dragon is supposed to dwell, and which is said to be connected with Hakusan by a subterranean passage some eighteen *ri* in length. These gardens are well worth a visit, as much money has been spent on them by the former *daimyo* of Kaga, who were considered the wealthiest in Japan. They are situated near the end of a ridge called Oyama (tall mountain) and are noted for their beautiful scenery. In the gardens are two lakes, a waterfall, and a fountain, all supplied with water brought along the ridge from the Saigawa, some four miles above the town. The view from here is fine indeed, especially in spring, when the plum and cherry trees are in bloom, and the mountains are capped with snow. On one

side a broad plain stretches out to the sea, on the other tall peaks touch the sky, while away to the north a lake, low flat hills, and the high mountains of Etchu and Noto complete the view. The temple called Daijōji, the castle, and Muko-yama, are all places of interest. From the top of Muko-yama, the view is a grand one, especially at sunset, as the sun is sinking into the sea, when the plain from the town below, the castle, and the mountains in the background assume a peculiarly weird aspect. Just outside of the town, near the road to the shore, lies the famous Benke-isbi, a huge boulder said to have been drawn thither by Benke, the robber-priest of Heizan. It weighs many tons and is quite unlike any rock within miles of its present resting place. Not far from here is Kahoku, a lake covering many thousand acres, which a certain Zenya Gombé wished to fill up, that he might use the land for agricultural purposes. In order to destroy the *namadzu* that undermined the banks, he caused large quantities of lime to be thrown into the lake. This, however, killed the other fishes, too, which being collected and sold by the fishermen to the poor farmers about, caused many deaths. For this, Zenya was thrown into prison, and his property confiscated: shortly after he died and his body was crucified at Kanaiwa. This Zenya was the richest man in Japan, and it is said, was the first to establish foreign trade at Takeshima."

The Chairman thanked Mr. Atkinson in the name of the Society for his interesting communication, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE CHURCH MEETING.

In pursuance of advertisement, a meeting of the seat-holders and congregation of Christ Church, was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the financial state of the Church and what steps should be taken to place it in a satisfactory condition. The chair was taken by Mr. Wilkin, the Chairman of the Church Committee. About twenty-five gentlemen were present, amongst whom we noticed Messrs. Wilkin, Enslie, Rickett, jr., Robison, d'Iffanger, Macpherson, Kirkwood, Keswick, Ahrens, E. Fischer, Edwards, E. Whitall, F. S. James, Dallas, McDonald, Murray, Townsend, Dunlop, Thomas and Wilson.

Mr. Wilkin opened the meeting by saying:—"The Committee of the Church Establishment have called this meeting in order to place before it a statement of the present position of the finances of the church, in the confidence that this community, i.e., the English speaking Protestant portion of it, will readily respond to the call which that position makes. There can scarcely be amongst us any who would be content that the maintenance of public worship should be in the undignified position which any uncertainty must entail, nay indeed, who will not rather feel that its proper and honourable maintenance is a first and a sacred duty. And the most careless would scarcely be willing to forego those offices of religion which the church renders at the grave as at the cradle. It must, however, be stated that for the past three years the finances of our Church Establishment have not been in a satisfactory condition. When the government grant was withdrawn at the end of 1874, it was attempted to supply the deficit thus caused by an increase of pew-rents. These were raised during that year to a rate which is as high as it is possible or desirable that it should be. In 1876, it was apparent that the increase thus obtained was insufficient, and recourse was had to a special subscription, called the "Sustentation Fund." This yielded in 1876, \$1,187; 1877, \$772; and 1878, \$282: the decreasing amount indicates the difficulty there is in obtaining subscriptions to it. The bad feature, in fact, about it is that it is chiefly derived from those who have already given, and given considerably, and that they are now becoming tired of bearing the unequal burden year after year. The pew-rents, which up till now have been fairly maintained at about \$2,750, have lately threatened to show a falling off for this year of \$300 to \$400, and the accounts sketched in advance to 31st December exhibit a deficit of about \$1,200, without taking into consideration the expenditure for some repairs which will be required. Besides, it is to be feared that changes in business will bring a further dropping away of some subscribers absolutely. It becomes, then, incumbent upon the congregation of Christ Church to look the state of the

finances in the face and resolve not only to recover them from their present unsatisfactory position, but to place them for the future upon a safe basis. The present occasion makes this especially needful. You are all aware that in the early part of this year, the Rev. Mr. Garratt expressed a positive and decided wish to retire as soon as a successor could be provided, and the committee could only with regret accede thereto, and take steps to procure a new Chaplain. Learning that Dr. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, was kindly ready to help in this matter, the Committee in May last applied to him, and definitely placed in his hands full authority to select a clergyman for this chaplaincy. Dr. Burdon's endeavors, through his commissary at home, have been so far successful, that by last advices we are given to understand that one might be expected to sail from England about this time, and should therefore be here before Christmas. The Committee were of course obliged to state some definite terms, and accordingly guaranteed that the minimum salary should be \$150 per month, with every hope that it might be made larger. It is incumbent upon the congregation that the practical elements in the reception of the new chaplain should be of a cordial and pleasant kind. It can only be matter of regret with the Committee that such necessary steps as a thorough repair of the Parsonage building should not have been accomplished while the present chaplain resided there, but for a newcomer this at least cannot longer be delayed. Nor is it possible to allow any difficulty to occur as to providing funds for current requirements: and the Committee feel every confidence, that once the attention of the Congregation is thoroughly alive to the matter, that there will be none. One of the first elements in the flourishing condition of a Church Establishment, must be that of cordial relations between pastor and people, and a primary expression of these will be a generous and liberal contribution to its support. Much of the usefulness of a pastor must be crippled without a reciprocity of such cordiality. It is not in a human soul to work on satisfactorily and successfully, if the object of its endeavours remains unsympathetic or displays a lack of cordiality. A responsibility rests upon us then, and one which I hope there is no doubt we shall discharge. The question is, what shall be done? We can raise a special subscription, and thus remove our present difficulties. But after that, what seems to be the most important is that the regular yearly subscription list should be spread over a large area. Instead of fifty subscribers, we might fairly expect to have a hundred, and I would specially call upon the juniors in houses to give a helping hand, not doubting that they will readily respond when they recognize what is needed."

An enquiry elicited the following:—

SKETCH OF THE POSITION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA, AS ESTIMATED ON 31ST DECEMBER, NEXT ENSUING.

DISBURSEMENTS

Balance due Treasurer 31st December, 1878.....	\$ 207.88
Chaplain's stipend 12 months	2,400.00
Fire Insurance, repairs and sundries already disbursed to 17th October.....	717.56
Additional for remainder of year, say	225.00
Tuning organ	100.00
	<u>3,650.44</u>

RECEIPTS.

Pew-rents received to date including \$50 due in 1878	\$1,960.00
Due but not yet received	380.00
Special subscription	95.00
Collection	50.00
	<u>\$2,485.00</u>
Estimated deficit 31st December, 1879, exclusive of special repairs	<u>\$1,165.44</u>
	<u>\$3,650.44</u>

Mr. Fischer, referring to a subscription list that had been circulated to raise an amount sufficient to defray the passage from England of a new pastor, asked whether the Rev. Mr. Syle had not signified his willingness to remain in Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkin replied that he had never officially done so.

Mr. Keswick said that, as one of the members of the church committee, he had attempted, through the heads of firms, to induce the junior members of the community, the supporters of

our various clubs, to support the church, but that the attempt had proved altogether unsuccessful; a general discussion then ensued, in the course of which it transpired that the bulk of the subscriptions had always fallen upon the comparatively few residents who are actually renters of pews, and that the majority of the community do not in any way contribute towards the maintenance of the church. Several suggestions were brought forward as to the best means of covering the deficiency, resulting in the general opinion that a personal canvass would be productive of better results than the circulation of an ordinary subscription list.

Mr. Macpherson then proposed, and Mr. Rickett seconded, that the accounts of the Church be drawn up, printed and circulated among all the members of the community, accompanied by a report of this meeting and a statement of accounts; that an estimate of the amount required yearly for the church be made, and that a canvass be made by a committee for yearly subscriptions.

This was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were eventually chosen members of the canvassing committee,—Messrs. Whittall, Robison and Rickett,

Mr. Whittall, referring again to the subscription list for the passage out of a new chaplain, enquired whether the committee had not received an offer from a gentleman in Foochow to undertake the duties of the position.

Mr. Wilkin replied that such a letter had been received, but that the writer had been referred to Bishop Burdon, in whose hands the matter had been placed.

The sum of \$250 was subscribed in the room, before the meeting separated.

MEMORIAL OF THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPECTING TREATY REVISION, ADDRESSED TO H.E. OKUMA, THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

(Continued from last week.)

COASTING TRADE.—It will be a most important matter in the forthcoming treaty revision to secure to Japan the exclusive control of her coasting trade and we much desire to see this carried into effect. As this country is surrounded by the ocean in every direction, every effort should be directed to the development of our means of water-carriage. The theory of navigation alone is insufficient, it must be learned practically. The Government has long recognized this and taken the necessary measures to establish a national line of coast-traders by affording protection to those who engage in the business. If foreign vessels were allowed to compete on the coast, native maritime enterprise would suffer a relapse and it would probably result in the decline of ship-building and navigation in Japan. This is the reason why, considering the circumstances of the country, we earnestly desire to see the coasting trade of the country in the hands of our countrymen alone. It may perhaps be argued that our views on this question are narrow and behind the spirit of the age, because the Mitsui Bishi Company, which exists simply on account of the special protection afforded it by the Government, precludes any other company or individual from engaging in the trade and that therefore foreign competition should be permitted to increase the facilities of transport and act as a check upon the Mitsui Bishi Company. But this idea is, in the peculiar circumstances in which Japan is situated, entirely erroneous. According to the following statistics furnished by the General Post Office in January last, it will be found that vessels of foreign form of construction have steadily increased since the year 1870:—

Year.	Ships.
1870	48
1871	72
1872	30
1873	31
1874	20
1875	41
1876	32
1877	52
1878	89

The actual number of steamers and sailing-vessels owned in Japan in January 1879, was:—

Ships.	Tons.
Steamers	40,669
Sailing-vessels	23,966
	64,635
Hulks, (Mitsui Bishi Co.)...	8,416
	73,051

These vessels may be divided into the following classes:—

Steamers over ...	100 tons	59 tons	36,228
" under ...	"	"	109 "
Sailing-ships over ...	"	"	70 "
" under ...	"	"	76 "
			3,856

It will thus be seen that our facilities of water-carriage have very much increased and that although the Mitsui Bishi Company is receiving special protection from the Government, it is unwilling to rest contented with the present state of its business and is evidently striving to further develop its transactions. This company possesses at present thirty-seven steamers and seven sailing-vessels. These vessels ply to all the important ports in the empire, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Shimonoseki, Kōchi, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Niigata, Hakodate, Awamori, Sakata, Hachinohe, Sabusawa, Funakawa, &c., &c., and regular lines of communication have also been opened abroad with Hongkong, Shanghai and Korea. Now although it might appear from the rapid growth of the company's business in the course of a few years, that it was absorbing the whole marine carrying trade of the country, still this is not by any means the case, and our contention is readily proved. The total number of steamers owned by natives in Japan is 168, of these 37 belong to the Mitsui Bishi Co. and the remaining 131 belong to 107 different individuals. Again out of the total number of sailing-vessels (146), 7 only belong to the company, the remaining 149 having 131 different owners. As we have already stated, carriage by water is annually increasing; its advantages are well known and recognized and we have good grounds for expressing our belief in its future development, and that a large amount of capital will be invested in building a better class of vessels, so as to carry on the traffic on a more extended scale. The idea that the Mitsui Bishi Company possess the monopoly of the whole coasting trade is altogether fallacious and if people would only consider, that in protecting this company, the Government is in reality encouraging the coastal trade of the country they would cease to fall into this error. It should also be remembered that our Government is not singular in their action in this matter, the English, French and other Governments do the same and indeed in Japan it is absolutely necessary to do so under existing circumstances. If at any future time the Mitsui Bishi Company should act in opposition to the interests of the public, the Government will no doubt find means to curb them. If the circumstance of the few foreign vessels employed in the coasting trade be kept in mind it will be patent that the entire exclusion of foreigners from the trade would not cause any inconvenience to trade. From the report furnished to the British Minister by the foreign Chamber of Commerce at Kobe, it appears that foreign vessels conveyed Japanese cargo from Kobe 18 times during the 17 months from 1st January 1878, to 31st May 1879, earning an aggregate freight of only \$13,375. The Mitsui Bishi Company on the other hand, made 179 trips from Tokio to Kobe during the 12 months from the 1st January to 31st December 1878, (excluding steamers which called at Kobe on the way to the north) and earned an aggregate freight of 301,640 yen. Such is the enormous discrepancy over even a portion of the lines of one company and if all the other vessels of foreign form of construction and native junks are taken into consideration the difference will be as great as that between heaven and earth. There is no doubt, however, that had we been solely dependent upon foreign vessels the cargoes shipped in them would not have been so small as actually was the case. We have now shown sufficiently clearly, that we have no need of foreign ships in our coasting trade. It may perhaps be urged that by allowing foreign vessels to compete for this trade, freights will be lowered and merchants and passengers will reap a great benefit. This would not continue long. While the competition lasted, no doubt freights and passage money would be low, but as soon as competition ceased, as it most surely would, by either of the competing parties withdrawing, unable to withstand the losses inflicted upon it, then the victorious party would at once raise the rates to recoup themselves. It is therefore foolish to expect cheap freights permanently by allowing foreign competition.

Ship-building cannot yet be said to be in a flourishing condition, although there are ship-building yards owned by the Government at Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, and private yards in Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Hakodate and other places, all of which are busily employed, still we cannot affirm that all the vessels built in these yards are of the most approved construction. There is no doubt however that they are far superior to the native junks. A Marine Insurance Company has lately been established and the officials of the Marine Department of the Post Office have to examine all vessels before an insurance can be effected on either hull or cargo; when this becomes generally known shippers will only employ the best vessels, and builders will be compelled to construct their ships according to standard rules and in the most approved manner. It is also certain, that since the transport of goods by water can now be made without risk, in consequence of its being possible to insure them, the coasting

trade will greatly increase. Since the Marine Insurance Company commenced operations 58 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 31,877 tons burden, have passed the required examination and been insured. We feel no doubt that, when these facts become more generally known, the foreign companies will grant insurances on goods shipped in Japanese vessels, which have been passed by the officers of the Marine Department and insured by the Tokio Company. When this is done, neither native or foreign merchants will have any cause to complain of the want of facilities in the coasting-trade of Japan. If foreign vessels are allowed to enter the coasting trade, the Japanese mercantile marine must inevitably decline, indeed we feel assured that its future development and prosperity altogether depend upon denying this privilege to foreigners, and we most strongly urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of reserving this trade to Japanese vessels alone, in the forthcoming treaty revision.

THE OPENING OF NEW PORTS:—In the whole of Japan there are only five ports and two cities open to foreign trade, so that all the products of the interior, intended for exportation, must first be brought to these few places. Those who take a superficial view of the subject of opening more ports to foreign commerce may say, that as trade has now fallen into long established grooves, producers will not send their produce to any new ports that may be opened in their vicinity, but will continue to forward them as usual; silk to Yokohama, and tea to Yokohama and Kobe, and that consequently but few foreigners will enter into business at the new ports. But a special and important reason exists why this Chamber desires to see a number of new ports opened to foreign trade, and this we will now proceed to give.

Japanese coal is now in general use throughout the Eastern Seas, the export to China especially, being very great, no less than 123,382 tons having been sent there during the 11th year of Meiji, and we have every reason to believe that the trade will still increase, because many people who formerly burnt foreign coal now use Japanese instead. The working of our coal mines has been greatly improved, machinery has been purchased to aid in raising the coal and steamers bought to convey it to the consumers, so that ere long we shall be in a position to supply cheap coal to the inhabitants of all parts of the East. At the present time in order to export coal, the producer has first to send it to the nearest open port. This not only involves unnecessary expense, but valuable time is lost also, and the development of the industry checked. For example, coal from Takashima, Karatsu, Taku and Suminoye, must first go to Nagasaki before it is exported. Again coal from Horonai and Iwanai in the Hokkaido, two mines which are about to be opened, will have to go to Hakodate. If this state of things continues, the profits of the mine owners will be very small and it certainly is a bad system under which to hope for any great future increase in the trade. It must also be borne in mind that the consumer has now to pay much more for the coal than he otherwise would.

Japanese rice has lately come into great favour in Europe and in consequence of its superior quality, as compared with Indian rice, it fetches a much higher price at present, with every probability of its becoming higher. Rice has not as yet assumed a prominent position amongst our national exports, the shipments up to the present having been on Government account; but there is no doubt private merchants will now embark in the trade as numerous fields are open. In case of a deficiency in the crops in Australia, China, &c., we could supply their requirements and should we suffer from famine we must seek for relief from China. But rice, like coal, is heavy and bulky, and if it has to be first brought to the open ports for export or import, the price will be raised and thus the development of the industry for exportation, or the import of rice to relieve distress in case of famine, will be unnecessarily obstructed. The case of Niigata is a proof of the soundness of our argument; in 1875 and 1876 large quantities of rice were exported from there, simply because it was an open port, and the local farmers made large profits because the price of the grain was much higher there than in other districts which had no port opened to foreign trade. The foreign merchants also must have derived no little profit from the trade and the gain of both parties was owing to the port of Niigata being open. For these reasons we earnestly desire that in order to encourage the important coal trade the harbours nearest to the mines may be opened up, and that Shimonoseki, Fushiki, Ishinomaki, &c. may be thrown open in order to promote the export of rice. Thus the cost of these important products will be decreased and a great development of the export trade inevitably follow.

EQUALIZATION OF IMPORT DUTIES:—Although, as a general rule, *ad valorem* duties are better than specific duties, and it is as a broad principle desirable that import duties should be levied *ad valorem*, yet this is not invariably the case. For instance, in the case of woollen and cotton fabrics, they all come under the same denomination, but are vastly different in breadth and quality. It is manifestly unfair to levy the same duty upon goods so dissimilar and we therefore desire that duty may be imposed according to the breadth, weight, &c. of

the different materials. The Government will no doubt decide the question, yet as this Chamber has an opinion of its own on the subject, we shall be glad to report upon the matter at length if the authorities desire it.

ADDITIONAL BONDED WAREHOUSES:—We are fully convinced that the erection of additional bonded warehouses, and charging a moderate price for storage, would do much to encourage trade. On account of the scarcity of the warehouses and the high charges, only a very few merchants have hitherto availed themselves of these establishments. In consequence, the bulk of the imported goods are forwarded to the godowns of foreign merchants immediately they are landed, and when native merchants purchase these goods they have to be again brought to the wharf for shipment. The converse happens to exports, but in each case much unnecessary expense is incurred. Much inconvenience is also entailed. Most of the goods sent to Japan are drawn against, and the banks who hold the drafts will not allow the goods to leave the godowns until they are paid, and as a rule the native purchasers have to pay for these goods before they have an opportunity of examining them. On the other hand as regards exports, they are sent to the godowns of foreign firms where they remain for perhaps several days without the owner getting even an acknowledgment for them. After an interval, the goods are examined and the owner informed whether a purchase will be made or not. All this is very prejudicial to our merchants and militates greatly against their success. Amongst other causes which have insensibly led to the present state of matters, we may mention that godowns owned by foreigners are insured against loss by fire while ours are not; this is very detrimental to trade and unless some remedy is effected without delay, the injuries sustained by native merchants will increase year by year. We therefore strongly recommend that several additional bonded warehouses be erected by the Government in the vicinity of the wharves and that goods should be received therein for import and export at a low rate. Certificates could then be given for the goods stored and they could be sold by sample and the whole transaction completed without the goods leaving the warehouse. By this means the trouble and expense of constantly removing merchandise from one place to another will be obviated to the great benefit of merchants. The Chamber holds some further views on this subject of warehouses and charges, which we will be happy to submit to the Government if we should be honoured with an invitation to do so.

DRAWBACKS:—The practice of returning the duties paid on imported goods which are exported (technically known as "drawback") is only just and reasonable and we have long advocated the establishment of the system in Japan. It is done in Europe, America, China, &c., and although each country has its own regulations differing from those of other places, still the result is practically the same. What this Chamber desires to see adopted in Japan is a code of regulations on this subject of the most precise description, so that drawbacks will not only be allowed upon imported goods which are exported in their original form, but also on those that are exported after having been subjected to manufacturing or other processes; for example when Formosan brown sugar is refined into white or loaf sugar and exported, the duty paid upon it when imported should be returned, so also with imported English cotton yarn which may be spun into cloth here and exported, and numerous other similar instances. In all these cases the import duties should be returned, although a considerable amount of trouble and labour will be entailed and the money involved will not be very much, still it is only right that the refund should be made as it will encourage manufacturers and assist in promoting the prosperity of the open ports. We have several suggestions to make on this same subject, but as they would occupy too much space for insertion in this memorial we will defer them until some future occasion.

VALUATION OF IMPORTS:—According to the present system, when the value of imported goods is considered different from the invoice, the Custom House authorities order the appraisers to value the goods, and the duties are imposed by their valuation. If the owners or consignees refuse to pay the duties so imposed, the goods are taken over by the authorities at the price named by the appraisers. Although this system is not without its advantages, it is also open to abuse by crafty persons. As it is known that the authorities are obliged to purchase the goods at the price fixed by the appraisers, fraudulent imitations of well-known goods can be imported, invoiced at low prices and thus foisted upon the Government. This is owing to the fact that the appraisement is made by the trade marks alone. The existing system should be abolished. Competent appraisers should be appointed from amongst native and foreign merchants and in case of undervaluation in the invoices the owners or consignees should be compelled to pay duty according to the valuation of the appraisers. The practice of the authorities taking over the goods should be discontinued. If this is done there will be no opening left for fraud and the proper duties will be paid.

MODE OF LEVYING IMPORT DUTIES:—The system followed under the present tariff is to calculate the *ad valorem* duties upon

imports according to the values mentioned in the invoices. This plan has the merit of simplicity to recommend it, but if carefully considered will be found very unjust for the following reasons. In order to levy duties impartially, a proportionate difference should be made between such as are brought a long or short distance. At present however, no distinction is made and indeed cannot well be as the value given in the invoice is that of the goods at the place of manufacture, which is as a rule much lower than the price at the port where the goods are placed on ship-board. Take for example goods imported from England. If one merchant purchases muslin at the factory in Manchester and another merchant purchases in London there would be a different value given in the invoices, although the goods might be precisely similar in every respect. The reason is, that the freight from Manchester to London would require to be added to the cost of the muslin purchased in the latter place. Now when these goods arrive at one of the open ports in Japan, duty is levied according to the invoice although the actual value is identical. The same anomaly exists in goods imported from different countries: for instance cotton yarn is imported both from England and India, but England is much farther away than India, and if when the goods arrive here duty is levied according to the invoice, then we are imposing a heavy duty upon the yarn from India, and a light one upon that from England, because in the latter case, the invoice does not include the freight from England to India which has already been borne by the yarn from India. It will thus be seen that we impose a proportionally heavier duty upon goods from a country near to Japan than upon those from a country further away. Surely no one will contend that this method of taxation is impartial? We submit that we have demonstrated the injustice of the existing system of levying *ad valorem* duties and we recommend the abolition in the forthcoming treaty revision of the practice of calculating the duty merely on the value in the invoice and that there be added to such value, not only the cost of transit from the manufactory to the shipping port, but also the freight to this country. Impartiality in the duties charged will thus be secured.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN JAPANESE COIN ONLY.—When the existing treaties were entered into, silver *bons* were the only trade-coins used in Japan. It was accordingly agreed that customs duties should be paid in these *bons*, but as great difficulty arose in obtaining the coin it was subsequently arranged that the duties might be paid in Mexican dollars, 100 dollars being taken as equivalent to 311 *bons*. But as this rate of exchange was not exactly correct, the Government have sustained great loss in collecting the custom's revenue. Now that a standard coin has been introduced it is only reasonable that the duties should be paid in this coin only and the Mexican dollars prohibited. This is the more reasonable because the Japanese standard coin, the yen, has acquired the confidence of people in China, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and other commercial places, and the foreign merchants residing in the open ports of Japan, now entertain no objection to using this coin as a circulating medium. As the Government have established a Mint, where bullion in any quantity can be coined into currency, there is no reason whatever why we should depend upon foreign countries for our coinage. The Chamber therefore desires that in the forthcoming treaty revision, provision be made for the payment of the custom's duties in silver yen alone, to the exclusion of every other coin.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the regulation for annually assaying the coins coined at the Mint in Osaka, an assay of the coins retained for that purpose, out of those issued from that office during the Financial year from July 1878, to June 1879, has been made, and the following report thereupon, furnished by Mr. William Gowland (a British subject), the Assayer of the Mint is hereby notified for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

October 13th, 1879.

I have myself assayed separately four gold five-yen coins, one silver trade dollar and four silver one yen coins, which were this morning selected by Mr. Matsukata, from among the coins retained for that purpose out of those issued from the Mint during the Financial year 1878-1879. The remaining gold five-yen coins 85 in number, I have melted and made into a bar and have taken and assayed a cutting therefrom. In the case of the silver coins, viz: 200 one-yen coins, 100 ten-sen coins and 1,000 five-sen coins, I have melted all together and taken dip assays from the melted silver.

The following are the results of the assays:—

No.	Denomination.	Date of Coining.	Finesness.
1	5 yen Gold	2nd Sept. 1878	900.1
2	" " "	4th Dec. "	900.2
3	5 " "	1st Feb. 1879	900.0
4	5 " "	6th May "	900.1
Cutting of 5 yen Gold from bar			899.8
1	Trade Silver Dollar	27th Aug. 1878	900.4
1	" " 1 yen	3rd Oct. "	900.3
2	" " " "	24th Dec. "	900.1
3	" " " "	7th Feb. 1879	900.0
4	" " " "	3rd May "	900.2
Cutting of 1 yen Silver from dip			900.7

Subsidiary Silver Coins.

Cutting of 10 sen silver coins from dip	800.5
" " 5 " " "	799.2

In each case, the coin, dip, or cutting was divided into four parts: one of each of which I myself assayed and I now deliver to you the other three parts each sealed up in your presence. In all cases, the fineness of the coins are within the scale.

(Signed) WILLIAM GOWLAND.

Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

To the

COMMISSIONER OF THE MINT.

Assay Office, 25th June, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor left Tokio yesterday for the Narashino Plains, to witness a review of the army, and was accompanied by Messrs. Terashima, Tokudaiji and about fifteen other leading officials and their secretaries. The distinguished party was escorted by a detachment of the Imperial Guard.

A grand entertainment will be given in the Hall of the Engineering college, in Tokio, on the 3rd November next, to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. All the native and foreign officers of the Government, and the Foreign Ministers &c., are to be invited. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* mentions a rumour that there will be display of fireworks, from the Japanese man-of-war *Nishin Kaa* now in harbour, during the evening.

Mr. Iwakura, the vice-Prime Minister, went to Kiyoto by the steamer which left on Wednesday, in order to transact some business connected with the old palace.

As previously announced, the funeral of the late General Kawaji, Chief Superintendent of Police, took place in Tokio on the 16th instant. The funeral was attended by a great number of people and by the Ministers and other officials of the Government. Two regiments of soldiers and all the policemen in Tokio not on duty, followed in the *cortège* and also a strong detachment of the Imperial Guard. The funeral was conducted according to the rites of the *Shintō* religion to which the deceased belonged, and the remains of the General were buried in the cemetery of Awoyama, near the grave of Mr. Okubo the late Minister for Home Affairs.

Lieut.-General Oyama, the Vice-President of the Military Staff Bureau, was on the 16th instant, appointed Senior Vice-Minister for Home Affairs and Chief Superintendent of Police. General Oyama will also retain his former appointments. General Oyama, inspected all the Departments of the Police Bureau on Saturday last.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states, that it is rumoured that the police force throughout the country will be reorganized shortly. The change will, it is said, bring the police in the provinces under the control of the Police Bureau in Tokio, and that the force will be independent of the provincial Governors.

Writing on the same subject, the *Choya Shinbun* says it is rumoured, that the Central Police Station in Tokio will be abolished and all the police officers and policemen formed into regiments under the control of the Military Staff Bureau. All police affairs will then be transacted at the *Fucho*, and a Police Station established in each District or Department, at which the officers and policemen selected from among those in the regiments will be stationed.

Mr. Nabeshima, the Governor of Okinawa ken, returned here in the *Hiroshima Maru* which arrived in port on the 16th instant. Mr. Kinashi also returned in the same steamer.

Some time ago the Japanese Government with a view of conciliating the Loochoan islanders offered the officials of the

former Han Government appointments in the *Ken*, so that through their instrumentality the inhabitants might, with greater ease, be induced to observe the instructions of the Supreme Government. This offer the Loochoan officials obstinately refused to accept at the time. Since then however, they found it judicious to modify their views, principally it is supposed in consequence of becoming better acquainted with the actual intentions of the Japanese Government, through the ex-King and other Loochoan nobles in Tokio. The following appointments were lately made and accepted:—all the officials known as *Sanshi Kan* of the late Han have been made advisers of the *Kencho*, and the other officials have been made *attachés*. Since these changes were effected everything is said to be going on smoothly in Loochoo and the people are apparently quite contented with the new *regime*. It is said, apparently on good authority, that the recent visit of Mr. Nabeshima, the Governor of Okinawa *Ken* to Tokio, was to furnish in person a full account to the authorities of the recent changes and their effect.

Mr. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Korea, who left Nagasaki on the 27th ultimo, arrived safely in Fusan and accompanied by Mr. Mayeda the Japanese Consul for that place, proceeded to Gensan the newly opened port, in order to choose the site of the proposed wharf and the settlement. When these questions are settled, Mr. Hanabusa will return to Japan.

Mr. Hashimoto, the 3rd Secretary of the Home Department, has been appointed Commissioner to represent Japan at the Inter-National Exhibition of Industry to be held in Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, next year.

Mr. Ito, the Minister for Home Affairs, and suite, will it is expected return to Tokio, about the 2nd proximo.

Mr. Ishie, the Director of the Prison Bureau, will shortly visit Sendai, to inspect the prison lately erected in Miyagi *Ken*.

Mr. Kobayashi the Japanese Vice Consul for the Saghalien Islands is expected to visit Tokio early next month.

Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Osaka Fu, arrived in Tokio a few days ago.

His Excellency the Italian Minister, entertained the Russian and Dutch Ministers and Messrs. Saigo, Yamada, Yemomoto, &c. at the Legation in Tokio on the evening of the 16th instant.

The two Chinese Officials who arrived in Tokio a few days ago, have applied to the Foreign Office for permission to inspect the principal manufactories in the capital.

The ceremony of presenting diplomas to those students who successfully passed the medical examination in the Tokio University took place on the 18th instant. The same forms were observed as in the case of the Departments of Law, Science and Literature. Addresses were delivered by the President of the Department Dr. Ikeda, the vice-President Dr. Ishikuro, the foreign Professors Drs. Schultze and Langgaard, and by the Minister for Education Mr. Terashima, and Mr. Fukuzawa. Thirty-seven students received diplomas; of these, three will be sent to Germany at the expense of the Government to study special branches of medical science, whilst the others will either be employed as assistant instructors in the University or be placed in charge of the provincial hospitals or sanitary bureaux.

The ceremony of presenting certificates of the completion of their studies to the successful students of the engineering college, will take place in a few days. A large number of the leading officials (native and foreign) of the government and the Foreign Ministers, &c., will be invited to attend to give *éclat* to the proceedings. A banquet will be given in the evening.

A general meeting of the Central Board of Health was held in their office in Tokio, on the 23rd instant, in order to discuss the permanent preventive measures to be adopted after the total disappearance of the present cholera epidemic.

The Tokio Board of Health while it was in existence during the recent epidemic, expended 86,864 yen in sanitary measures, hospitals, etc., etc.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Japanese man-of-war *Hōshū Kan* arrived in port from Kobe on the 16th instant.

The Japanese man-of-war *Takao Maru*, arrived in Kobe from Korea, on the evening of the 18th instant.

A Military Medical Bureau has recently been established by the War Department, and the central military hospital in Tokio placed under its control.

Lieut. General Yamagata, has recently been relieved from

the command of the Imperial Guard, and Lieut. General Toriwo from his position as an *attaché* of the Military Staff Bureau. The latter has since been appointed to the command of the Imperial Guard.

On the 21st instant, the following French Officers of the Japanese Army, were decorated with the "Order of the Rising Sun":—Colonel Munier, second class; Captains Chalvert, Fauconnet, Golopin and Barré, Lieut. Baugouin and Veterinary Surgeon Augot, fifth class, and Mr. Dagrou the Chief Instructor of Music, sixth class.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The opening of the competitive exhibition of raw silk and cocoons, has been fixed for the 1st November next, in the Town Hall. A large number of exhibits have already arrived from various provinces and Mr. Ansei, of this town and nine other persons, have been appointed judges.

The *Naikoku Tsū-un Kaisha* (Internal Carrying Company) intends to undertake the carriage of exhibits from the different provinces to the 2nd National Exhibition of Industry to be held in Tokio in 1881, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from the ordinary rates.

It is intended to hold a competitive exhibition of cotton and sugar in the city of Osaka, from the 15th February to the 5th April next.

From the *Aikebono Shinbun* we learn that the total quantity of tea exported from the district of Uji, in Yamashiro, during the months of October, November and December, last year amounted to 70,000 *kin*, of the value of 26,250 yen. Our readers will remember that this district obtained a special prize at the recent competitive exhibition in Yokohama.

According to the *Kiyochiu Shinshi*, the grape crop this year in Yamanaishi *Ken* (the principal vine growing district), is worse than it has been for years past, but on the other hand, the yield of chestnuts and persimmons, is very abundant.

Mr. Yasui Kichizō, of Osaka, has recently ordered a steamer of 120 tons register to be built at the Kobe ship-building yard, which he intends to run between Loochoo, Osaka and Korea.

The number of silkworm egg-cards which have arrived in Yokohama from the various provinces, since the beginning of the season up to the 16th instant, is 439,712.

Mr. Usui the well known photographer took a portrait of General Grant during his stay in Tokio and has now commenced to sell copies as the Government have given him a copyright.

The Branch Office in Tokio of the Osaka Mint is about to be erected in the premises of the Finance Department, close to the eastern gate. The building will be in the foreign style of architecture, and will cover about 80 *tsubo* of ground. The estimated cost is 6,000 yen.

Mr. Matsuda Tsūshin, and four other residents of Kagoshima *Ken*, applied to the government last May for permission to establish a National Bank at Nafa, in Loochoo. The application was granted on the 9th September last, and the bank will be styled the "152nd. National Bank."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* also states, that in consequence of the numerous large sales of silk lately effected, a large number of Mexican dollars are on the market.

The following is the return of the exports and imports of Japan during the half-year ending June 1879:—

Imports	Yen 14,251,786.239
Exports	" 10,054,244.916
Excess of Imports	Yen 4,197,541.323
Imports and Exports duties and other customs revenue	Yen 1,061,991.290
Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion	Yen 7,999,854.688
Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion	" 1,424,244.214
Excess of export	Yen 6,575,610.474

The following is the return of the exports and imports of Korea for the half-year ending on the 30th June last.

Exports	Yen 330,500.865
Imports	" 253,073.190
Excess of exports	Yen 77,427.675

Of the imports, yen 24,480.29 was for Japanese products whilst yen 228,592.60 was for foreign articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intelligence from Kiyoto states that Professor Nordenakjold arrived there on the 14th instant, and, accompanied by a number of officers from the *Fuho* visited all the places of interest in the city and neighbourhood on that and the following day. On the 16th, Mr. Makimura, the Governor of Kiyoto *Fu*, himself accompanied the Professor to the temple of Honguanji and Yasaka Jinsha, where various kinds of ancient pictures, &c., were shown to him. On the evening of the same day, the Professor took leave of Kiyoto and returned to Kobe by train.

A recent report from Yokosuka mentions, that the town has enjoyed such great prosperity lately, that the number of houses now amounts to 1,582 and the population has increased to 5,022; while new buildings are springing up in every direction. The ships in the harbour at present are the German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, the Japanese men-of-war *Hiyei*, *Raiden*, *Adzuma*, *Asama*, *Seiki Kasuga* and *Fuso*, (the latter in the large dock) and the M. B. S.S. *Kinshin Maru*.

The rifle match between the officers of the police department, which was postponed owing to the death of General Kawaji, will take place to-day at the rifle-range at Mukōgano, Tokio.

It is reported (says the *Mainichi Shimbun*), that during the gale at Hakodate, on the 6th instant, five boats carrying cargo to the Mitsui Bishi s.s. *Kumamoto Maru* were upset, and that Messrs. Howell & Co., the owners of the goods, have commenced proceedings against the local agent of the company to recover damages.

A telegram has been received in Tokio from Kamaishi announcing the total destruction by fire of the local branch office of the Mining bureau on the 22nd instant.

Mr. Godai, the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Tokio, by the *Tokio Maru*, on the 23rd instant.

A person recently arrived from Kagoshima informed the *Choya Shimbun*, that Mr. Saigō Kikujirō, (the son of the celebrated rebel leader), is now studying in the local school, and intends as soon as he completes his studies there, to apply to be admitted to the Military College in Tokio.

An enormous piece of coral was lately dredged up near Tosa. From the account given of it in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, this coral has five branches, the stem being fifteen inches in circumference and about five feet in length. A foreigner who saw it offered 2,500 yen to the owner for his prize, but the latter wanted a higher price.

Yamawaki Nawokichi, a *shizoku* of Ibaraki and a teacher in the Kawai school in Kanagawa Ken, who sometime ago surrendered to the authorities, was on the 18th instant sentenced at the Tokio *Saibankō* to be degraded and imprisoned for eighteen months with hard labour. The offence with which he was charged, was having conspired to assassinate the Ministers Sanjō and Iwakura and misappropriating 300 yen of the school funds.

Mr. Tōyama Unzo, the editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, who was sentenced on the 23rd October last year, to imprisonment for one year for violating the press laws, was released on the 23rd instant, his sentence having expired.

The *Choya Shimbun* informs its readers, that the *Shōji Junpō*, a commercial paper published in Kiyoto by the *Shōhō Kaisha*, has lately been much improved and its size enlarged. Mr. Yamamoto Nakuma, President of the Kiyoto *Fu* Assembly has been appointed editor and, as the *Choya* remarks, this step is a somewhat singular one as Mr. Yamamoto is blind.

Our weekly returns of cholera in the city of Tokio and in the Kanagawa ken, must have convinced our readers that the epidemic has virtually ceased, and we shall therefore discontinue them for the future, unless there should be an unexpected return of the disease. We may state that the last returns for the whole country (made up to the 21st instant) shew that 156,204 persons were attacked during the epidemic; of these 89,702 died, the mortality amongst the patients reaching 57.43 per cent.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 19th October, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$8,050.48
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,375.89

Total.....\$9,426.37

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$6,489.89
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,170.86

\$7,660.68

Miles open 18.

KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 19th October, 1879.

Miles open, 35.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$11,665.74
Merchandise, &c.	\$2,196.32

Total.....\$13,862.06

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$8,251.57
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,205.84

Total.....\$ 9,457.41

Miles open 47.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE COMPLETE ABOLITION OF TORTURE.

(Abridged from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

ON the 9th October instant, we published a Notification issued on the previous day by the Council of State, and have no doubt that our readers are already thoroughly acquainted with the contents of that important document. The Notification in question runs thus:—(here follows Notification No. 42 finally abolishing torture, which appeared in this paper on the 11th instant.)

The 8th day of October 1879, can therefore be considered the eventful and happy day when all the laws relating to torture were completely abolished, and instruments of torture entirely disappeared throughout the length and breadth of Japan. As we have frequently observed, the practice of torture was adopted in ancient times so that criminals would be convicted on their own confession, when the evidence was insufficient, and thus innocent persons escape wrongful punishment. The intention was no doubt good, but in practice the result was frequently contrary to the end desired. Sometimes, through extremity of torture, a person confessed a crime of which he was guiltless to avoid further anguish, and again hardened criminals occasionally endured the most excruciating agonies to conceal their crimes. Thus the kind and benevolent object of the law was defeated. For these reasons the opinion became universally adopted, that the practice of torture was a most detestable custom and could not be consistently followed in any community pretending to be civilized. We believe our readers are generally aware of these facts, and also that it was admitted as far back as when the government was in the hands of the Tokugawa family, that the reckless application of torture to criminals, was contrary to the true principles of law and justice. Accordingly we find that in the years of Genwa, Kanyei, Keian and Kiyohō (1615 to 1735), proclamations were issued that the use of torture should be confined to cases in which grave offences were concerned, and subsequently it was ordered that torture should only be resorted to when sufficient evidence existed to warrant the conclusion that the accused would have to suffer the punishment of death. But if the actual practice of the period is remembered, it will be conceded that the last order was disregarded to a great extent and during the latter years of the Tokugawa Government altogether unheeded.

After the restoration both the civil and criminal procedure of the empire was revised. In December, 1870, when the new laws were promulgated by His Majesty the Emperor, it was enacted that all instruments of torture of a cruel description should be abolished, the "stick" only being retained. It was also ordered that this instrument should

only be employed in cases where the criminal refused to confess and there was ample evidence of his guilt. The "stick" consisted of three bamboos lashed together into one round weapon five *bû* in diameter, the size being, however, reduced in May, 1873.

Thus ever since the month of December 1870, torture has only been applied in grave offences where strong evidence of guilt existed and the criminal refused to confess. Since that date also, every instrument of torture has been abolished except the stick, which alone could be used and then only to obdurate and guilty persons. However, as torture still had a place in our criminal code, the cries of miserable wretches undergoing extremities of physical anguish resounded throughout Japan and resulted in continual representations both from natives and foreigners, that the practice should be altogether discontinued. As civilization continued to advance in the country, the feeling gained ground that torture should be entirely abolished, and on the 10th June, 1876, the 318th article of the code was altered to, "Verdicts in criminal cases shall be given in accordance with the evidence adduced, and in the event of the death of the accused before a verdict is given, all proceedings shall cease." This alteration in the law removed the original object for which torture was inflicted and implied that the use of the "stick" was to be practically dispensed with. Over three years have since elapsed and the Government having, we presume, concluded from the experience gathered in that time that the laws relating to torture may now be altogether abolished, issued the Notification of the 8th instant. Now that the Notification has appeared, this detestable practice which continued for so many centuries has been blotted out altogether, and the effulgent rays of civilization illumine the laws of the Empire of the Rising Sun! Every praise should be bestowed upon the Government for this commendable step tending to give further evidence of our advance in civilization. Let historians write in large letters the record of this Notification in the annals of the years of Meiji!

THE TAKETORI MONOGATARI.

A paper read before the German Asiatic Society.

By DR. R. LANGE.

The earliest extensive Japanese prose compositions written in Hirakana are the Monogatari, being chiefly tales of fiction in which the "tender passion" plays a prominent part. The oldest among them extant is the "Taketori Monogatari." It derives its name from an old bamboo gatherer (*Take*, bamboo, *tori* a gatherer) who, one day, in a piece of bamboo, discovers a diminutive little elf-maiden of wonderful beauty, whose advent causes great blessings to descend upon his house. Soon growing into womanhood she is sought in marriage by five wooers of high degree, all of whom she refuses, and when the latter still press their suits she gives them five impossible tasks. After refusing even the hand of the emperor she returns to her heavenly home from which, for a fault which she had committed, she had been banished for twenty years.

From this short statement it will be seen that the story belongs to that fantastic and romantic species of fiction called *Mæhrchen*, (the nearest equivalent in English, "fairy tale," is neither as comprehensive, as definite nor as expressive) still, in many parts it refers to and portrays life as it existed in reality and tells us much that is of interest about the habits and customs of olden times. The time when it was first written can only be determined approximately. The most voluminous and best known of all the "Monogatari," the "Genji Monogatari," written about the year 1000 A.D. makes mention at one place of the Taketori Monogatari as being the father of all the others; in another place it speaks of Kosen Omi having painted pictures illustrating it and of Ki Tuanyaki having copied its text. This must have been at a time when the story was already well known. The two men whose names are here mentioned lived towards the end of the ninth and in the beginning of the tenth centuries, and, as the first appearance of the Hirakana falls into the beginning of the latter century, the Taketori Monogatari must have been written in the first half of the tenth century when Japanese literature was just entering upon one of its most flourishing epochs. This time may be still further narrowed down to the beginning rather than the middle of the century; for a

comparison of the close, concise idiom of our story as compared with the broad and diffuse style of the Genji Monogatari warrants the belief that a certain number of years must have elapsed to bring about this change in the language.

The author of this as well as of many other Monogatari, is unknown, and it is only surmise which attributes it to Minamoto Shitago the author and compiler of the "Wamiosho" lexicon. He must however, have been a man of letters, well acquainted with Indian and Chinese book-lore as well as with the old Japanese historical writings. In the poem of Manyoshu mention is also made of an old bamboo gatherer who, meeting nine celestial damsels in the fields, is teased by them in various ways, but no relation can be traced as existing between it and our story. The language of this as well as of other Monogatari of that time compares with the Japanese of our day, in about the same way as the German language of the middle ages compares to that idiom as spoken at present. It shows few Chinese words, and Chinese characters are also only sparingly made use of, the form in which they appear being the running or "grass" hand. It is to be regretted that the text of the Taketori Monogatari has been handed down to us in a very bad state. There is very special testimony to prove that the Monogatari from their very first appearance have been badly and carelessly copied: the poetess Seishonagon complaining of it in her book "Kusazoshi" written about the year 1000. Copies of an edition in two small volumes now extant contain so many wrong words and blank places that they are hardly of any use. Two commentaries exist of which only one, the Taketori Okina Monogatari Kai, in six volumes by Tanaka Obide one of the head scholars of Motoori Norinaga, can be recommended. By dint of comparing old manuscripts and printed copies and where this was insufficient (as happened very often) by supplying conjectures of his own, assisted by his teacher and by other literary friends, the compiler succeeded in making up a readable text of which the following is a translation, made as literal as possible so as to present to the reader an idea of the style of those times.

In ancient times there lived a man who subsisted by bringing home bamboo from the fields and from the mountains, utilizing it in various ways and he was generally called the "old bamboo gatherer" although his real name was Sanuki Miyatsukomaro. Amongst this bamboo he once saw a piece which was bright and shiny at the lower end and to his surprise he found, when he approached more closely, that it sparkled from within. Looking into it he saw it contained a wonderfully lovely little being about three inches tall. The old man said: "Having discovered it in the bamboo which is placed before my eyes morning and evening, it has been intended that this little thing should be as a child to me" and taking it in his hand he confided it to the care of his wife. Its loveliness surpassed all belief and, being so very small, it was placed in a basket in which it was brought up.

From the time that the old bamboo gatherer had met this child he frequently found canes which contained gold between the joints and thus gradually became wealthy.

The child grew very fast and when in three months she had attained to the size of ordinary human beings it was determined to tie up her hair,¹ and this being done she was henceforth kept behind the curtain.² Great care had been taken in bringing her up and everything unclean had been kept away from her as it is kept away from the gods; so it came to pass that when she had grown up, there could be found nothing to compare with her beautiful figure. The house was always filled with light and there was not a dark spot in it. With the old man a sight of her when he was angry was sufficient to restore his good humour, and when he was downhearted to make him forget his sorrows and his troubles. Continuing as he did for a long time to gather bamboo he came to be a man of wealth and position.

1. Tying up the hair of girls generally took place in olden time when they reached their thirteenth year. Up to about the eighth year of their age only the ends were cut off and the hair allowed to grow as far as the shoulders. From this time on it was allowed to grow without being touched by scissors, hanging downwards, until the time came for tying it up.

2. The women of the superior classes did not in those times show their faces to strangers, and, in general, remained seated behind a screen covered with a woven fabric (usually brocade.)

When the child had become tall he called Jinbo Akita of Mimurodo³ to give her a name. She was called Naotake Kaguyahime. For three days there was great rejoicing, people kept clapping their hands and gave themselves up to all kinds of amusement. All the friends and acquaintances, male and female, had been called and they all were very merry.

Men of high and low degree heard of the maiden and wished to possess her, or at least to see her, for they had all fallen deeply in love, but neither the people outside nor even those who had succeeded in getting within the fence surrounding the house were gratified by getting a look at her. At night they were unable to sleep quietly and went around in the dark here and there making holes in the fence, and while they looked through they were so enraptured that they knew not what to do. From that time on people speak of yobau.⁴ In their desperation many went away from the sight of human beings but they found no relief. They prayed to the people of the house to intercede in their favor but received scant sympathy from them. There were those who would not leave the place but remained there day and night. Others there were who had not been so deeply affected and who at last finding it was useless to continue remained away. But there were five among the lovers, of great repute for gallantry, who came day and night and of whom it was said that they never ceased thinking of the object of their love. These five were the prince Ishitsukuri, the prince Kuramochi, the Uda-jin Abe Minshi, the Dainagon Otomo Miuki, and the Chiunagon⁵ Iso Kami Marotaka.

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Much sorrow have I seen by sea and land,
And tears of blood have shed to bring this bowl.

When Kaguyahime examined the bowl more closely with regard to the lustre she found that it did not even sparkle as much as a glow-worm. She therefore returned it with the accompanying verse :

Where is the dewy sparkling on this stone ;
What did'st thou on the hills of Ogura ?¹²

When her lover received the bowl he threw it away outside the door, but yet he sent the following lines :

How dark were Shirayama¹³ to my love !
The bowl is gone but hope remains behind.

Kaguyahime however returned no answer and would not even read his poem. Not knowing what else he could advance he returned home. Having tried to ingratiate himself with the maiden even after he had thrown away the bowl, people since that time characterise a shameless action as "haji wo suteru."¹⁴

(To be continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 19.—The details of the capture of King Cetewayo show that while the King was being watched on the one side by Lord Gifford and some scouts, Major Marter, with a detachment of the 1st. Dragoons, approached him from the other. Lord Gifford, whose presence was unknown to the King, intended to defer the attack until nightfall, so as to prevent the King from escaping into the dense bush. Cetewayo had caught a glimpse of the dragoons, but he thought that in consequence of the bad condition of the ground they could not approach quietly. Major Marter, however directed the removal of all noisy accoutrements, and sent a native contingent on ahead. These surrounded the kraal where the King had taken refuge, and Major Marter then rode up and called to Cetewayo to come out of the hut. The King, after some parley complied. He preserved a dignified demeanor, and asked to be shot.

New York, September 26th.—The British Government has just issued a blue book containing reports from its Consuls in Russia on the condition of the Russian grain trade, now suffering severely from American competition. Stanley, Consul at Odessa, explains the cause of Russian wheat reaching market in bad condition. He says the greater part arrives from the interior in uncovered wagons, and

frequently for want of wagons remains exposed on railway platforms. Unless it can be produced cheaper and brought to Odessa in better condition, and the cost of transportation and placing it on board vessels be reduced, South Russian corn will soon no longer, except in exceptional seasons, find a market in England and Western Europe, being unable to compete with American, Indian and Australian corn. During the past year, owing to the depreciated value of the rouble, purchasers in England had to pay only £1 for what, at the normal rate of the rouble, they would pay £1 7s. 6d. Even then American corn was able to undersell Russian corn. To contend with American competition attention is at length being drawn to the absolute necessity of improving the facilities of this trade, and as the price of grain at its place of production is moderate and can stand comparison with that of other countries, direct communication is demanded with an export depot which will ship expeditiously and at a minimum. A scheme has been presented and approved by the municipality of Odessa to build an elevator on the American system, modified to suit the local custom, capable of holding 20,000 quarters.

London, September 27th.—Short time and low wages are causing great distress to the working classes.

London, September 27th.—The bicyclists, Ferrout, Cann, Keen and Stanton, who are engaged to visit America, go first to Boston, and after a tour of the principal cities, visit San Francisco.

London, September 29th.—The mass meeting summoned for Saturday, in Hyde Park, to denounce the incapacity of the Government and the demand for an appeal to the country, proved a failure. The attendance was meagre, and no prominent leaders were present.

London, September 29th.—The single scull race to-day between John Higgins and R. W. Boyd for £400, over the Thames championship course, was won easily by Boyd.

London, September 30th.—The *Times*, on the disorganizing effects of Parnell's policy, says it would become really formidable only if it should extend all over Ireland. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and they believe in their right to remain on the land. If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders, and unless the Irish executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claims, and giving the signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from civil war.

The anti-rent agitation is only one among many other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of the agrarian distress was relieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much disquiet, as in the condition of the country the enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate home rulers and emboldened the ultras. Among its first results was somewhat to precipitate the proposal to assemble a National Convention. The fate of this particular project is at present uncertain, but the agitation upon which the more violent section of the home rulers have entered will, in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally. The troublous prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing a pressure upon the Government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation while this temper remains what it is—semi-seditious among the people and recklessly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether the Convention ever meets or not. The old statute which prohibited a Convention in Ireland has been repealed.

London, September 30th.—The suspension of the Hamburg House of Wedstein is announced. It has involved that of Meyer of Layos, with liabilities of 6,000,000 marks. Three Manchester houses are among the creditors.

Advices from Vienna announce the suspension of Schill & Co., a large firm of drapers. Liabilities 500,000 florins. Several Paris and Lyons houses are among the creditors. Sieber & Jerabek, cotton merchants, Vienna, have failed.

11. Such a one was used for the rice which was given as an offering to the gods Bindzura is one of the 500 scholars of Shaka and an effigy of him may be found in many temples. Originally covered with red lacquer, this coating is generally worn away, for a belief is current that a pain in any part of one's body is made to disappear by touching and rubbing the corresponding part of the idol.

12. The Ogura mountain is in the district of Tochi and its temples must have been celebrated at that time. The author uses the name to make a play upon words which especially in the songs of a later period is of frequent occurrence. Ogura calls up the word *Kurui* (in combination *gurai*) dark, hidden.

13. The Shirayama is in the province of Kaga. Here in poetic exaggeration reference is made to Kaguyahime the light of shining brightness rivals the snow-covered "White Mountain."

14. In the text, the *Nijori* not being marked, *hachi* bowl and *haji* shame is written in the same way. The author here makes the pun that from the time where the prince threw away the bowl (*hachi wo suteru*) it is said of an impudent fellow: He has thrown away shame (*haji wo suteru*.)

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(To be continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 19.—The details of the capture of King Cetewayo show that while the King was being watched on the one side by Lord Gifford and some scouts, Major Marter, with a detachment of the 1st. Dragoons, approached him from the other. Lord Gifford, whose presence was unknown to the King, intended to defer the attack until nightfall, so as to prevent the King from escaping into the dense bush. Cetewayo had caught a glimpse of the dragoons, but he thought that in consequence of the bad condition of the ground they could not approach quietly. Major Marter, however directed the removal of all noisy accoutrements, and sent a native contingent on ahead. These surrounded the knal where the King had taken refuge, and Major Marter then rode up and called to Cetewayo to come out of the hut. The King, after some parley complied. He preserved a dignified demeanor, and asked to be shot.

New York, September 26th.—The British Government has just issued a blue book containing reports from its Consuls in Russia on the condition of the Russian grain trade, now suffering severely from American competition. Stanley, Consul at Odessa, explains the cause of Russian wheat reaching market in bad condition. He says the greater part arrives from the interior in uncovered wagons, and

frequently for want of wagons remains exposed on railway platforms. Unless it can be produced cheaper and brought to Odessa in better condition, and the cost of transportation and placing it on board vessels be reduced, South Russian corn will soon no longer, except in exceptional seasons, find a market in England and Western Europe, being unable to compete with American, Indian and Australian corn. During the past year, owing to the depreciated value of the rouble, purchasers in England had to pay only £1 for what, at the normal rate of the rouble, they would pay £1 7s. 6d. Even then American corn was able to undersell Russian corn. To contend with American competition attention is at length being drawn to the absolute necessity of improving the facilities of this trade, and as the price of grain at its place of production is moderate and can stand comparison with that of other countries, direct communication is demanded with an export depot which will ship expeditiously and at a minimum. A scheme has been presented and approved by the municipality of Odessa to build an elevator on the American system, modified to suit the local custom, capable of holding 20,000 quarters.

London, September 27th.—Short time and low wages are causing great distress to the working classes.

London, September 27th.—The bicyclists, Ferront, Cann, Keen and Stanton, who are engaged to visit America, go first to Boston, and after a tour of the principal cities, visit San Francisco.

London, September 29th.—The mass meeting summoned for Saturday, in Hyde Park, to denounce the incapacity of the Government and the demand for an appeal to the country, proved a failure. The attendance was meagre, and no prominent leaders were present.

London, September 29th.—The single scull race to-day between John Higgins and R. W. Boyd for £400, over the Thames championship course, was won easily by Boyd.

London, September 30th.—The *Times*, on the disorganizing effects of Parnell's policy, says it would become really formidable only if it should extend all over Ireland. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and they believe in their right to remain on the land. If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders, and unless the Irish executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claims, and giving the signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from civil war.

The anti-rent agitation is only one among many other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of the agrarian distress was relieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much disquiet, as in the condition of the country the enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate home rulers and emboldened the ultras. Among its first results was somewhat to precipitate the proposal to assemble a National Convention. The fate of this particular project is at present uncertain, but the agitation upon which the more violent section of the home rulers have entered will, in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally. The troublous prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing a pressure upon the Government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation while this temper remains what it is—semi-seditious among the people and recklessly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether the Convention ever meets or not. The old statute which prohibited a Convention in Ireland has been repealed.

London, September 30th.—The suspension of the Hamburg House of Wedstein is announced. It has involved that of Meyer of Layos, with liabilities of 6,000,000 marks. Three Manchester houses are among the creditors.

Advises from Vienna announce the suspension of Schill & Co., a large firm of drapers. Liabilities 500,000 florins. Several Paris and Lyons houses are among the creditors.

Siebert & Jerabek, cotton merchants, Vienna, have failed.

11. Such a one was used for the rice which was given as an offering to the gods Bindzurn is one of the 500 scholars of Shaka and an effigy of him may be found in many temples. Originally covered with red lacquer, this coating is generally worn away, for a belief is current that a pain in any part of one's body is made to disappear by touching and rubbing the corresponding part of the idol.

12. The *Ogura* mountain is in the district of Tochi and its temples must have been celebrated at that time. The author uses the name to make a play upon words which especially in the songs of a later period is of frequent occurrence. *Ogura* calls up the word *Kurai* (in combination *gurai*) dark, hidden.

13. The *Shirayama* is in the province of Kaga. Here in poetic exaggeration reference is made to Kaguyahime the light of shining brightness rivals the snow-covered "White Mountain."

14. In the text, the *Nijori* not being marked, *hachi* bowl and *haji* shame is written in the same way. The author here makes the pun that from the time where the prince threw away the bowl (*hachi* *wo uteru*) it is said of an impudent fellow : He has thrown away shame (*haji* *wo uteru*.)

Liabilities, 200,000 florins. This failure affects parties in Manchester and Liverpool.

London, September 30th.—The rinderpest is raging in Russian Poland with great virulence, and further precautions have been taken to prevent its introduction into Germany.

London, October 1st.—The Hall Colliery Company, Polesworth, near Tamworth, has failed. Liabilities, £20,000.

London, October 1st.—Fordham will ride *Parole* in the Cesarowitch handicap.

London, October 1st.—Owing to unfavorable reports of the labor market in America, the North Wales Slate Quarrymen's Union have declined to give further pecuniary assistance to members desiring to emigrate.

London, October 1st.—Five of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, sentenced the 1st day of February to eight months imprisonment, were released to-day amid the hooting of the crowd. Two other directors, K. Robert Sumner Stronach and Lewis Potter, convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement, have still ten months to serve.

London, October 2nd.—A static street encounter occurred between Edward Levy Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph* and Labouchere of the *Truth*. Lawson attacked Labouchere on account of paragraphs in *Truth*.

London, October 2nd.—A letter on Egypt's African Empire says: "Gordon Pasha distrusts his native subordinates and is almost without European assistance." The letter further states that should he resign everything would fall to pieces.

London, October 3d.—Major Chard and Surgeon Reynolds of Rorke's Drift, South Africa, fame, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished officers welcomed and congratulated them.

London, October 3rd.—The Lords of Admiralty have given instructions for making a handsome piece of furniture from the timber of the old Arctic exploring ship *Resolute* for presentation to Mrs. Grinnell, widow of Henry Grinnell, who fitted out two expeditions to search after Sir John Franklin.

The greater portion of the cotton operatives at Wigan have resumed work at five per cent. reduction in wages. It is expected that the remainder will return to work on Monday. All the mills are working.

London, October 3rd.—Captain Robert Charles Clipperton, the present British Consul at Nantes, has been appointed Consul for Great Britain in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside in Philadelphia.

Capo Town, October 3rd.—Cetewayo has arrived and been conducted to the Castle.

FRANCE.

London, September 26th.—One million pounds sterling leave Paris to-day for New York.

Paris, September 26th.—The *Courier du Soir* says that Blangui is seriously ill.

The transport *Var* has landed another convoy of armed communists.

Paris, September 29th.—Gambetta, in a conversation with the Spanish Ex-Minister, Carvajal, said he would not undertake the direction of affairs except in circumstances of which there was no prospect.

Paris, September 29th.—A committee of Rouen cotton factory overseers, in a letter to the President of the Tariff Committee, state that not one-quarter of their production finds a market and the stock is increasing alarmingly. Prices are so low that wages have fallen twenty-five per cent. Unless there is some change soon, the industry will come to a complete standstill.

Paris, September 29th.—Legitimists' banquets are given to-day at Dijon, Marseilles, Perpignan, Montaurain and Chambord in honor of the birthday of the Count de Chambord.

The transport *Lenairin* with 450 Communists has arrived at Brest.

Paris, September 30th.—The Foreign Office is considering the expediency of creating a French Chamber of Commerce abroad, and giving the most important Consulates the assistance of commercial agents.

Lyons, October 1st.—Jules Ferry, Minister of Public

Instruction, speaking here, said the Ministry would accept no compromise on the Educational bill.

The *Messenger de Paris* states that the aggregate stock subscriptions invited during the past three months, exclusive of the Panama canal, amount to 1,068,000,000 francs, and still they come.

London, October 3rd.—Many eminent Bonapartists have arrived here to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the Ex-Empress Eugenie and Prince Jerome Napoleon.

GERMANY.

Lisbon, September 26th.—Two distinguished German Geographical Doctors, Græfe and Gasseri, have arrived here on their way to Africa. They have been sent by the German Government on a scientific mission.

Berlin, September 26th.—Rinderpest has appeared near Königsberg. The disease is extending in Russian Poland.

Berlin, September 26th.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,806,000 marks.

Prague, September 27th.—The firm of Reitter has been declared bankrupt.

London, September 30th.—A Vienna dispatch says: It is now certain that Prince Gortschakoff will visit Berlin, although the date is not yet fixed. The Prince acts on his own initiative in making this visit, the object of which is to consult Bismarck on his recent journey to Vienna.

Berlin, October 1st.—It is regarded certain here that Bismarck will not take an active part in the forthcoming session of the Prussian Diet. He will be represented in the Diet by Count Stolberg Weingerode, Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry.

Field-Marshal Von Moltke has returned to Kollmar from the Autumn manœuvres, with a number of staff officers. The visit, it is believed, was made with a view of considering how Upper Alsace and Baden could best be defended in the event of a French invasion.

The Judiciary reforms decreed by the Reichtag throughout the Empire also came into operation yesterday. Herr Schülegens, formerly Alsatian Deputy in the Reichtag has been appointed Ministerial Counsellor in the new Alsatian administration. Wilhelm, son of Prince Bismarck, becomes Secretary to Field-Marshal Manteufel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Gov. Manteufel yesterday issued the following address: "To-day I assume the office with which the Emperor has entrusted me, of Imperial Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. May God give me strength to exercise the powers conferred upon me to the glory of the German empire and to the welfare of Alsace-Lorraine."

The election returns from country districts come in slowly. So far as received they indicate success of the Conservatives. Lasker and Richer, two of Bismarck's chief opponents, are probably defeated.

The *North German Gazette*, replying to an article of the *St. Petersburg Golos*, which declared that Russia is independent of any attempt to isolate her in Europe, says that Prussia and her friends in Germany supported Russia in the peace of Adrianople, in the Polish wars of 1841 and 1863, and in the Crimean war. If the friends of the *Golos* consider this support unimportant, then their own attitude is responsible if Germany is compelled to look elsewhere for the support which she had found in her relations with Russia. Germany's policy will remain a peaceful one and she will seek only peace-loving support. If the *Golos* and its condutators wish to repel the only strong and trustworthy friend on whom Russia can count, it is quite probable they may attain that object by continuing in the path upon which they have entered.

London, October 3rd.—A Berlin correspondent has good reason to believe that by the time the Prussian elections are finished the Liberals and Progressists will have lost about 50 seats in the Diet.

Berlin, October 3rd.—The Emperor William is endeavoring to reconcile Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Vienna, September 27th.—It is said that extensive preparations are being made for further negotiations in matter relating to trade, and the means of communication between Germany and Austria.

London, October 1st.—It is denied that Queen Victoria wrote to the Emperor of Austria expressing gratification at

the appointment of Baron Haymerle as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Marquis of Salisbury merely wrote the British Ambassador at Vienna, instructing him to express the satisfaction of the Government at Baron Haymerle's appointment.

Vienna, October 1st.—Hodja Lodja, leader of the Bosnia insurgents against the Austrians, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

London, October 2nd.—Baron Chalices will succeed Count Zichy as Ambassador of Austria at Constantinople.

Archduke Albrecht, Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of the Austrian army, and leader of the military party, gave a dinner to Count Andrassy at Weisburg yesterday. This fact is regarded as a contradiction of the rumors that the Military party is averse to an Austro-German understanding.

Vienna, October 3rd.—The impression is that Gortchakoff will visit Bismarck during the autumn. The idea of such an interview originated at the meeting of the Emperors at Alexandrowe.

Pesth, October 3rd.—The Hungarian Diet assembled yesterday.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, September 26th.—The Russian telegraph lines have been repeatedly cut by the Turcomans. The news from the advanced detachment of the expedition against the Tekke Turcomans is accompanied with an urgent petition for reinforcement, and another division has therefore been ordered to assemble at an advanced post.

London, September 26th.—Russian official messengers state that 2,987 fires occurred in Russia during August, causing damage to property to the amount of 20,000,000 roubles.

London, September 27th.—A last caution has been given to the Russian newspaper *Russkaja Pravda*. Several Russian journals within the last few weeks have made a bold attack upon the Russian Government respecting the Turcoman expedition, the cession of Kuldja to China and the disregard of all economy in public services.

It is reported from several quarters that a new Russian four-and-a-half per cent loan of fifteen or twenty millions is about to be offered in London. The money is to be used for the construction of railways. It is also intimated that another and larger loan on account of war material may be expected.

London, September 30th.—Special dispatches from Tchikislar and St. Petersburg give different accounts of the Geok-Tepe affair from the official reports. A Tchikislar telegram merely says that there was a severe engagement, in which the Russian loss was 200 killed. A St. Petersburg telegram says that the engagement resulted in the temporary capture of Geok-Tepe. The opinion prevails at Baku that the expedition will return and winter at Tchikislar in consequence of sickness and scarcity of provisions. General Fergukasoff had arrived at Tchikislar, replacing General Lomakin in command.

Count Schouvaloff will quit the Russian Embassy in London at the end of October.

A Vienna dispatch says the Emperor of Russia is suffering from mental fatigue, and is daily getting worse.

London, September 30th.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that twenty-five important political prisoners will be tried in that city in October. Among them are: Mirske, Gen. Orenteln's assailant; the coachman who drove the assassin of Gen. Mesentzoff; and Weimar and Bogdanovitch, who were connected with Solovieff, the man who fired at the Czar.

St. Petersburg, October 1st.—The *Golos* states that 11,854 persons were incarcerated in the Central Prison, Moscow, during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

ITALY.

Rome, September 29th.—One of our journals denies that Prince Jerome Napoleon's visit to King Humbert has any political signification.

Rome, September 29th.—A recent dispatch from Monsignor Jacobini respecting his interview with Bismarck and his promises, are considered at the Vatican highly satisfactory.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, September 27th.—The person recently arrested for attempting to enter the palace has been secretly

assassinated, it is believed at the instigation of an influential person, who feeling that his own position was insecure, believed the only means of averting his dismissal was by awakening the Sultan's fears of assassination, and fearing that the person arrested might make disclosures, bribed the soldiers to assassinate him.

Vienna, October 2nd.—The disturbance in East Roumelia is becoming a guerilla war. There is a gang of 600 well-armed discharged soldiers in the mountainous district of the west.

Constantinople, October 2nd.—The International Commission will hold a meeting before the end of the week to prepare a plan of reforms for the provinces of Turkey.

Phillipopolis, October 3rd.—Aleko Pasha is making a tour of Eastern Roumelia to allay the excitement there.

London, October 3rd.—The situation in Syria is alarming. The Arabs have joined the Kurds to oppose Midhat Pasha's reforms, and the Porte seems decided to send forty battalions of regulars to maintain order.

Constantinople, October 3rd.—Discontent is general in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population is unanimous in its dislike of Austrian rule. The Duke of Wurtemberg has demanded reinforcements to suppress the insurrection, which is spreading in Herzegovina.

AFGHANISTAN.

Simla, September 27th.—General Baker's brigade to-day will proceed to Zargun Shahr, where it will be joined by the force under Sir Frederick Roberts, the last detachment of which leaves Ali Kheyl on Monday for Cabul. The Ameer's officials have been instructed not to oppose the advance of the British troops. A small body of rebels assembled near Lalpurn, but were disposed of. Six fatal cases of cholera have occurred in the ninth regiment. The Royal Artillery and eighty-first regiment are also afflicted by the same disease.

London, September, 29th.—There is a very general distrust of the conduct of the Ameer during the Cabul outbreak, but as he has now come to our camp he has given a material guarantee for his future good behavior. The gates of Cabul are closed apparently with the vague idea that the British are close at hand.

The *Times* points to the fact that Daoud Shah's being alive and at the British camp confirms the suspicions of the Ameer's insincerity, as he, in a dispatch to the Indian Government at the time of the outbreak, stated that Daoud had been killed while endeavoring to quiet the rebels.

Simla, September 29th.—Many persons here regard the Ameer's arrival in the British camp as an astute move on his part to foster the belief that he is innocent of complicity in the murder of the British Envoy at Cabul. On the other hand the officers express confidence in his entire innocence. The advance of the British forces continues. The Ameer accompanies the troops. It is expected that the column will arrive before Cabul on Wednesday next. Resistance is unlikely.

Sir Frederick Roberts has received instructions to issue a manifesto to the Afghan people that the British army advances on Cabul for the purpose of avenging the treachery to the British Envoy, that peaceable inhabitants will not be molested, but if opposition is offered, those persons with arms in their hands will be treated as enemies. Non-combatants, women and children are advised to withdraw to a place of safety.

Simla, September 20th.—A telegram from Shutargardan, dated 27th instant, says that General Roberts has arrived there. His party was fired at by a large body of Mongols near Jagathana and five Sikhs were killed. The Mongols were repulsed with loss. The latest news from Cabul states that all was quiet there. Dakka was occupied without opposition on the 26th.

Simla, October 1st.—General Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs from Kushi that he will advance on Cabul to-day. The health of the troops is good. Lieutenant Kiulock, on the way to join his regiment, was ambuscaded and killed.

Kushi, October 2nd.—The townspeople of Cabul asked three Kohistanic regiments if they would fight the English. They replied: "They would meet the English if they went to Kohistan."

Simla, October 2nd.—The cavalry brigade of General Roberts's advance guard reached Jellalabad to-day. The whole expeditionary force will be concentrated for an attack

on Cabul by Sunday next. The Tarnekzai chiefs are in friendly relations with the British.

Simla, October 2nd.—Authentic information has been received here that communication with the British troops was cut off to-day on both sides of the Shu'argardian Pass by the tribes. Reinforcements are being sent up the Kurum Valley.

Zargun Shatz, October 3rd.—The preponderance of native opinion is that the Afghans will make a stand this side of Cabul. The Ameer is anxious to return to Cabul. The general opinion is that he was allowed to leave on his engagement to arrest the British advance, and he fears that the troops will avenge themselves by attacking his palace.

Simla, October 3rd.—General Hughes's brigade reached Khelat Ighilzai on the 30th of September. The Governor of that place furnished him with supplies. The tribes profess friendship for the British.

ROUMANIA.

London, September 29th.—Jean Bibesco, brother of the Ex-Hospodar, Georges Bibesco of Wallachia, died last week in Switzerland.

DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Hammerfest, Norway, October 3rd.—The Dutch Arctic expedition has returned, after penetrating as far as Francis Joseph Land.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

London, October 3rd.—A despatch dated Valparaiso, September 8th, says: It is reported that the Chileans, before evacuating Calama, sacked and burned the place. The Chileans have made raids into Bolivia beyond Conchas Blancas, destroying the commissary and ordnance supplies, and seizing horses and carts.

It is reported that Peru has suspended payments from the treasury, and prohibited the exportation of silver.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1879.

Every one during the forenoon was on the tiptoe of expectation over the arrival of General Grant, but as he did not come early it was believed he would not arrive to-day.

The city is densely crowded, especially the hotels, where sleeping room is not available. The Reception Committee was discussing the propriety of postponing the reception till Monday, when at a signal given by the fire brigade that the City of Tokio was sighted the fire bells rang, whistles sounded and a general uproar was created.

Every kind of business was suspended and people poured forth in such numbers that in a few minutes the streets were densely crowded with citizens flocking toward the ferry down Market street. The sun was shining brilliantly and the effect upon the decorated buildings, arches and flags was very fine. The utmost good humor prevailed, and as evening approached the streets were lined with people and business wholly suspended and the city turned out.

MARINE AND SHORE PROGRAMMES.

The marine programme was carried out as fully as possible, and the shore programme was followed to the letter. Salutes were fired from every fort and battery in the harbor.

The cross fire from the batteries on the approach of the Tokio and escorting vessels, showed that any hostile descent upon San Francisco would be extremely hazardous.

The bay was covered with steamers freighted with sightseers who wanted to be the first to welcome General Grant. The sight was very fine some thirty yachts besides ocean and river steamers forming an escort to the incoming steamer.

At least thirty thousand people were afloat on the bay and two hundred thousand on the street.

THE LANDING.

The Tokio passed up the water front at a quarter to six p. m., followed by the escorting fleet.

About seven General Grant landed from the ferryboat Oakland, according to arrangement, at the foot of Market street, and was received by the Mayor and Governor also by Governor elect George C. Perkins. Governor Irwin was accompanied by his staff.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor then addressed the General as follows:

General Grant—As Mayor of the city of San Francisco I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you on your return to your native country. Some time has passed since you departed from the Atlantic shore to seek the relief which a long period in your country's service had made necessary, but during this absence the people of the United States have not forgotten you. They have read with interest the accounts of your voyages by sea and travels by land round the world, and they have observed with great pleasure the honors you have received in the different countries which you have visited, and the universal recognition which your brilliant career as a soldier and an American citizen has obtained. They have felt proud of you, and at the same time of their country, which you have so fitly represented.

And now, sir, you are again on your native soil, and the thousands who here greet you remember that your home was once in this city. This bay, these hills, the pleasant homes about us are all familiar to you. Great changes, it is true, have taken place. The young city is now the rival of cities which were old when its history began. But the men to whom this marvellous prosperity is due in those early days were your personal associates and friends, and many of them are here to-day waiting anxiously to take you by the hand once more.

It is a pleasing incident of your journey that when leaving your country at the ancient city of Philadelphia Mayor Stokely expressed the hope of that city for your safe journey and a happy return. It is now my privilege to express the joy of San Francisco that the hope of her elder sister has been realized. The city desires to receive you as an old and honored resident and friend, returning after a long absence, and to extend to you such courtesies as may be agreeable to you, and in obedience to such desire, which extends through all classes, I tender you the freedom of the city and its hospitalities. In the short time allowed to us we have arranged a reception in your honor and ask that for an hour you will permit us to present our people to you, and we beg that while you remain in the city—yourself, your family and your travelling companions—you will be its guests.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express the wish of each and every one of us for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself and every member of your family.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

General Grant, in reply to the speech of the Mayor of San Francisco, made a short speech expressing his gratification at his return to his native country.

Among other officials present were the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors-elect, members of Congress and the Reception Committee. The foreign Consuls were invited to join the procession, but were assigned no place, consequently but few were present, among them the English and French.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was one of the greatest ever seen in San Francisco. The streets were lined with people and the windows and balconies were crowded. The procession was fifteen blocks long and about seven thousand persons took part in it.

It counter-marched on Market street before General Grant, from which point the General went to the Palace Hotel and was serenaded in the court yard.

Mrs. Grant will not leave the City of Tokio until Sunday morning. The streets during the procession were a blaze of light.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXI.

BENKEI.

"Nine hundred and ninety-nine. A goodly number in sooth if they were all honest blades. A plague on dainty Lords and Squires that think more of the chasing on their scabbards than the names on their hafts. Not but what the times are mending in that respect too. The clink of

the hammer makes many a ward merry to-night that was silent enough last May-day, no doubt. Mayhap I shall find presently that all this is little more than rubbish, but come what will, I shall have pretty plain proof that one may follow one's own fancy a long way in this fair city."

The speaker was a man whose personal appearance almost justified the portrait notoriety had drawn of him. Seated on the mats before a low desk or stand on which a well thumbed manuscript reposed, he might at first sight have been accredited with even more than the ten feet of stature report gave him, for though in reality he lacked some three feet of that height, his vast limbs and enormous development of muscle would have sufficed to furnish a considerably taller giant. Nature, however, having created such exceptional prowess, had evidently become timorous of her own achievement at the last moment, and accordingly done what she might to check its abuse by associating it with a heart of equally exceptional tenderness. Nothing could possibly describe the gentle geniality of the man's expression, or the infinite good humour that seemed to brim up in his eyes and ripple continually over his face. In truth so preëminently conspicuous was this air of benevolence that it had the effect of obliterating all the stateliness of his colossal physique, so that he seemed rather like a large plaything than an object of fear.

The soliloquy we have quoted above was apparently suggested by an entry he had just made in the manuscript before him, and an examination of the entry, which was inscribed in a fair clerical hand, would have showed that with the exception of a date corresponding to that same day, and the number nine hundred and ninety-nine, it was nothing more than a copy of the characters traced on the hilt of a sword which lay across the writer's knees.

Looking back through the pages of the book one might have seen that their whole contents consisted of similar entries, ranging over a period of little more than a year, and in some few instances notes were added of such a nature as the following:—"A tenacious owner." "Two varlets that ran away too fast to be thanked." "This blade was proved on myself before it came into my possession," and so forth.

All this was sufficiently enigmatical, but the garniture of the apartment in which the man sat was still more curious. It was a rudely constructed chamber; large and lofty enough to accommodate even such an inmate, had it not been almost entirely occupied by an immense multitude of swords of all sizes and fashions which were placed in rude racks here and there, with less attempt to economize space than to consult convenience of access. They were evidently tended with much care, for their hilts were neatly swathed in paper and the atmosphere, about them was redolent of clove-oil, while to the loops of each, labels were attached bearing numbers and dates.

To this well furnished armory the giant now added the blade whose inscription he had just copied, and then clapping his hands, summoned a white haired old woman, who presently served his evening meal and sat watching him with an inquisitive eye while he discussed it. They offered a strange contrast these two: her wrinkled decrepitude and his lusty sturdiness, but for all that, she treated him with an air of authority and protection the unfitnes of which never seemed to strike either.

For a time the man devoted himself with unflinching assiduity to the consumption of his supper, stealing however every now and then a comical glance at his attendant, whose naturally cross-grained face was gradually sharpening to an expression of irrepressible discontent. At last when with trembling hand she had piled up his bowl for the fourth time; she closed the rice-pail with an ominous clatter and broke out into this querulous soliloquy.

"It don't seem to spoil his appetite a bit, leaving a body hampered in the house with a parcel of bloody swords."

"Bloody, did you say, old lady?" cried the giant, arresting his chopsticks in mid-air to achieve a sonorous peal of laughter. "Whatever they were when they came into my possession, there's not a stain on them now, I'll warrant you."

"Yes, yes," sneered the old woman, "you waste work enough on them I know, but there are some spots all the rubbing and scrubbing and mooling in the world can't take out. If the phantom-flames of the dead that owned the

blades were to pay us a visit, there'd be too much light to hide the stains, I'm very sure."

"Come, come, my lass," the man remonstrated, forgetting the absurdity of the appellation he employed in his momentary annoyance. "You know well that the loss of the swords never cost anybody more than the price of their substitutes. I'd carry home empty hands and a broken head anyday rather than the consciousness of having struck a base blow."

The beldame seemed to know that upon this subject even her long-suffering master's composure might be disturbed, for she retired at once from the contest, covering her retreat with a reserve of incoherent grumbling.

"No, no," the man presently resumed, "if I have won all these it has been without bodily hurt to their owners. The quest has been a merry one and harmlessly achieved, though to tell the truth, I have been as much surprised myself at its possibility as you are inclined to doubt it. Pshaw! I thought I had undertaken a difficult task, but now that it's nearly completed I begin to believe I've been somewhat wasting my time."

"Aha! you've found that out at last, have you?" cried the old woman exultingly. "And yet I'll be bound it will be the usual story again to-night. But have a care, master. A man's hands serve him badly when his heart is not in their work."

"You speak truth, old lady, though you render my meaning somewhat falsely. Right or wrong however I mean to go through with what I've begun. It were a sorry business to stop within one of my count."

"A sorrier business to lose the whole lot for the sake of that one, master," retorted the woman. "I tell you, Benkei, you'll have had luck in the end. It's only now I read the real meaning of what the seer told me at the fair of Kwannon."

"And what may that have been?" enquired Benkei, with more complaisance than curiosity.

"He said that at the thousandth essay, the first attempt should be a failure, and the second the beginning of vassalage."

"A pretty vague prediction it was too," said the man, evidently however somewhat shaken in his confidence. "But there'll be time enough to consider it when the first part is fulfilled."

"Yes, forsooth! you are so likely to be more reasonable then. But after all, successful or not, what possible use can you make of this multitude of swords? They're the plague of my life as well as of your own already. What with getting the cobwebs off them in the morning and the rust in the daytime, we have a task that's likely to last us both as long as we have breath in our bodies."

This question, natural as it seemed, had evidently harassed the giant's mental processes already, for his only immediate reply was a violent friction of his head—which was close shaven like a friar's—and a perplexed survey of the nine hundred and ninety-nine blades.

"You see, old lady," he explained in a deprecatory sort of tone, "a man doesn't always ask himself what's to follow the end before half his journey's over. After all, if I haven't any immediate use for the swords, that doesn't prove them an utterly profitless property. There's one among them, I can tell you, that the chief of the Heike himself would give a bag of gold to recover: a sword with a raven carved on the hilt, and an edge that would shave off your eyebrows without making you wink. And then the number! that's the whole point of the thing. Everything goes by thousands. Kiyomori has a thousand remounts in his stables; Hidehira, a thousand suits of mail in his armory; the flower of paradise has a thousand petals; life, a thousand vicissitudes; a thousand priests chant the perfect litany, and the tortoise lives a thousand years. Now, if a thousand men consent to let me have their swords for the asking, I take it to be a pretty fair augury for my future prospects."

"That depends very much on the fashion of the asking," the woman objected.

"Ho, ho, ho! you're a quick wit of your own, old lady," laughed the giant. "But isn't it a little hard to fancy a man incapable of civility because he happens to have bigger limbs than his fellows. Now look here. Suppose that meeting you on the road, I took you by the wrists thus"—suiting the action to the word—"and told you

you could only get out of my clutches by consenting to give up your sword, should you dispute the point, or should you —?"

But the further progress of the demonstration was interrupted by a piercing shriek from the woman, who wrenched her hands away from the other's grip and displayed two livid marks encircling her wrists.

"You mouser," she cried. "To show off your strength on an old woman of seventy! That's what you call your civility, I suppose?"

The consternation of the giant when he understood what he had unwittingly done was almost pitiable, but though he made the most earnest apologies, and declared that he had not been conscious of even closing his fingers, the old woman refused to be appeased until she had completely exhausted her treasury of invective.

"You see," explained Benkei ruefully when calm had been somewhat restored, "I've been a mistake all my life. I had teeth and hair when I was born, they say, and if my father had been suffered to accomplish his purpose and throw me into the river at once, a bushel of bother might have been saved."

"Teeth and hair when you were born!" echoed the old woman, all her resentment dispelled by curiosity. "Why nobody has that but the little imps."

"So my father thought too," said Benkei, "but his sister believed she knew better. She told him of one Koseki in China whose wife bore a child eighty years after she had conceived it: a child that came into the world with long white hair, and died two hundred years afterwards, the most revered man in the kingdom. On the strength of this my good aunt obtained permission to bring me up, though why she took it into her head to make a friar of me, 'twere beyond her wisdom, I fancy, to explain. A fellow of my inches would look well forsooth tinkling changes on a tiny bell or chanting verses from the canons to an audience of women and children!"

"Yet I'm sure you know well what advice your aunt would give you if she were here to-night," urged the woman; "and it's to be hoped you'd pay more heed to her than you do to a poor helpless body like myself."

"Nay, nay," replied Benkei soothingly, "I were right glad to follow your counsel if I might, but there's more to be lost by accepting it than by rejecting it now."

"So you would have it, and so you make it," retorted the old woman. "Well, well, I know you don't give a puff for all my preaching, but you may tempt fortune once too often before you've done with it; and you will too, if there be any truth in the divining rods."

Benkei however put a period to these forebodings, by rising and thrusting his swords into his girdle, after which he cast a lingering look over the well filled racks whose contents recalled so many stirring memories, and then bidding the beldame a cheery good-night, strode out into the moonlight.

The streets through which he passed at first were almost entirely deserted, and the dilapidated condition of the houses proved that the presence of no Heike palace brought prosperity to the district, but as he approached the vicinity of the river, the air of the spring evening began to be filled with sounds of music and mirth. The festivities of the laughter-loving city had recommenced with the opening of the cherry buds, and in the ten-houses that looked out over the wide rocky area where the stream crept timidly along as if ashamed of the surrounding evidences of its own excesses, gaily dressed dancing girls might be seen filling wine cups for their boisterous swains or waving hands of welcome to reluctant wayfarers.

Benkei's jovial face expanded into a very mirror of reflected happiness as he noted these evidences of frolic, and his step grew so elastic that one might have fancied he was treading an unconscious measure to the strains floating about him, but though he looked wistfully up at the pretty faces in the verandahs, and stopped more than once to inhale the savory odours encircling the cook houses, or listen to the clumsy witticisms of an itinerant buffoon who poured forth a monotone of broad scurrility to the accompaniment of a cracked guitar and a gourd drum, he made no serious delay in his journey until he reached the Fifth Avenue.

There posting himself under the shadow of the eaves at the corner of a street, he stood watching the passers by with an air of unconcern that went far to disarm suspicion.

Nevertheless of those whose attention was attracted by the extraordinary proportions of this giant loiterer, none failed to remark that his scrutiny was almost entirely directed to the girdles of the pedestrians, and possibly some divined the truth, for by degrees a little group of on-lookers assembled at the other side of the street, and began to whisper to each other fancies, that would have caused their object some uneasiness had they been audible to him.

But Benkei was intent upon a search which, though not novel to him, demanded on this occasion more care than he had hitherto been wont to bestow on it. He was determined that the sword which completed his magic number should be one of unusual excellence, and since the public taste was only just recovering from its lethargy in the matter of weapons, it was no easy matter to discover anything thoroughly satisfactory. The appearance and bearing of the wearer were not less important guides than the fashion and mounting of the sword, and from some cause or other, an eligible combination did not present itself on this night for so long, that Benkei was becoming uncomfortably impatient when the notes of a flute came faintly to his ears from the direction of the temple of Tenjin.

The sound had some inexplicable attraction for him: an attraction which was certainly increased by his sudden consciousness of the scrutiny to which he was being subjected from over the way: so without formulating to himself any definite object, he strode rapidly off towards the steps leading to the enclosure of the faue.

Standing before the shrine was a young man of slight but exceedingly symmetrical proportions. He wore a surcoat of white silk from beneath the folds of which peeped the glittering hilt of a gold-mounted sword, and slung over his shoulders was a wide-brimmed straw hat, such as is worn for purposes of disguise rather than protection. Facing eastward, his back was not presented either to the faue or to the road of approach, but his head was turned away and his ears so filled with the sounds of his own flute that it seemed impossible he could detect Benkei's stealthy coming.

The latter therefore, fancying he had been led thither by special good fortune, and seeing a weapon not only of unusual beauty but also belonging to one whose life probably depended on the keenness of his blade, only hesitated long enough to draw his hood more closely about his face, and then gathering himself together, sprang forward with astonishing rapidity, never doubting for a moment that his favourite manœuvre would be rendered more than usually feasible by his puny opponent's terror.

The assault was deftly timed and unerringly directed. There was no bungling either in its conception or execution and certainly nothing unfavourable in the opportunity; yet instead of finding his iron grasp fixed upon his adversary's wrists, Benkei saw the latter standing five or six yards away at the sequel of the onset, and felt his own right hand well nigh numbed by a blow which must have been delivered, he was disposed to think, by some spontaneous action on the part of the other's iron-ringed flute.

He knew well that no ordinary, nay—he almost thought—no human muscles are adjusted so as to be capable of such instantaneous achievements, and yet he could not discredit his own judgment sufficiently to attribute any exceptional thews to this slightly built stripling. Completely bewildered therefore by the nature of his discomfiture, and doubtful how to proceed, since the only method he considered perfectly legal had failed, he stood for a moment silently eyeing his youthful opponent. Not indeed that he altogether eschewed the use of his sword on such occasions, but it had invariably been his habit to employ that weapon only for purposes of defence, and in those rare instances where the first exertion of his immense strength, or the first terror his gigantic proportions generally inspired, had failed to achieve his purpose, he had never experienced any serious difficulty in beating down his adversary's guard, and coming to such close quarters that the issue was decided without risk to life or limb.

But he understood at once that these tactics were inapplicable to the present case, and moreover, the notion of crossing blades with a mere lad was inexpressibly repugnant to him. While he hesitated, however, the further direction of the affair was taken out of his hands.

His adversary, having deliberately wrapped up his flute and transferred it to his girdle, leaned against a pillar of

the wooden dome that covered the sacred font, and delivered himself of these words as the outcome of a leisurely study of Benkei's appearance:—

"Aha! I understand. You are the 'ten foot friar-fiend' that robs men of their swords and makes the citizens' evening rambles so perilous. An uncommon fashion of burglary, I admit, but since your frenks seem to be practised for the most part on my enemies, I am not disposed to interrupt them, though I cannot by any means consent to be your victim myself."

There was an undertone of merry contempt perceptible in this speech which threw Benkei into a doubt whether to be amused or exasperated. He replied without much consideration:—

"Your consent is possibly of more importance in your own eyes than in mine, young gentleman. The fact is that my habit has always been to spare their swords only who can show me my own blood on the blades, and I see no cause to vary my fashion now."

"Probably not," was the answer. "Nevertheless I think I can show you a satisfactory reason of another nature, unless you are too careful of that large body of yours to risk the demonstration."

Benkei drew his sword without further parley and commenced the attack. He could not yet persuade himself to anticipate serious resistance, and he therefore adopted at first a manoeuvre intended to intimidate rather than to injure. Raising himself to his full height, and his blade with both his hands over his head, he made as though he would have delivered a blow no guard could possibly avert, but an impulse of instinct obliged him to convert this menace into a reality, for by another inexplicable exercise of celerity, his opponent's point darted forward to within an inch of his throat, so that it was only by bringing down his uplifted weapon with all the force and promptitude he might command that he could hope to save his own life.

This was however but the prelude of the demonstration his adversary had promised. The stroke served neither for a defensive nor an offensive purpose, for falling where the object of its aim no longer stood, the keen point, encountering only the massive pillar of the dome, bit deep into the knotless timber.

Benkei, conscious too late of the error into which he had been betrayed, exerted all his great strength to extricate the blade. His pull proved more than sufficiently mighty, for its unabsorbed residue of force drove him staggering backwards, and before he could recover his equilibrium, a tremendous kick in the breast completed his discomfiture. He fell to the ground, for the moment a helpless mass, his sword flying some half a dozen paces from his hand.

When he recovered his feet the combat was virtually over so far as his own chances of success were concerned. Not only had his nimble adversary gained possession of the fallen sword, but climbing with it in his hand, first to the buttress and afterwards to the lofty lintel of the gateway, he now stood in such a position that one attempting to reach him would be completely at his mercy.

"Ha! ha! Mr. Sword-stealer," he laughed, "instead of taking my blade from me you have to beg for the restoration of your own, you see. Let us hear what plea you have to urge."

Benkei after a moment's rueful consideration of his youthful victor, surprised himself by bursting into a shout of merriment.

"By my faith," he cried, "I never fought with a cat on two legs before, and I take small blame for my defeat. But I am not so thickskulled as to cavil at necessity. You have me in your power, for if I cannot reach you though you wait, much less can I escape you if you follow. Say therefore what you ask, or do what you list. Neither of us can gain much by delay."

He had scarcely ceased speaking when his sword fell at his feet and the figure on the lintel, descending from its airy position, walked leisurely out of the gate, stopping only for a moment on the threshold to say:—

"I have a strange fancy that we two shall see more of each other in the future. Meanwhile since we are both on similar quests though with different objects no doubt, I have no just cause for enmity and you ought to be satisfied seeing that I have redeemed my promise."

"Satisfied enough for the matter of that," soliloquized Benkei, as he descended the temple steps; "for I have

seen an extraordinary performance at the cost of some shaken bones. Why bless me, if I don't begin to think wings are better than sinews in a battle after all. There are strange folk, to be sure, in this old city of ours, but there's not another, I'll be bound, who would have conceived the idea of countering a sword cut by a kick in the breast. This, I suppose is the failure the old lady's seer predicted, but what a failure it was! Why I do believe the fellow must have kicked higher than his head and for the life of me I couldn't reach my own girdle." Here the giant stopped to indulge in a peal of laughter. "Let me see now," he resumed; "here goes for a try. Yeisai, chosai, dokkoisho?"

This series of ejaculations was the accompaniment of a vigorous kick delivered amongst a bunch of huge radishes that depended from the lintel of a stall in the night market. Benkei, totally unconscious of the consternation his wild gambols caused the peaceful costers and their customers, smote his thigh in ecstasy as the fragments of the broken vegetables flew hither and thither and the long roots swayed violently to and fro; nor was his reception of the stall-owner's invectives a whit more rational, for having surveyed the man critically for a moment, he drew him to his side without any apparent exercise of strength, and measured the point to which the struggling merchant's head reached on his own person.

"Much of the same height and build," he muttered as he strode off again, "and just as I thought, his crown doesn't reach within half a dozen inches of the place where the kick was planted."

Thus ruminating, and interspersing his reflections with bursts of laughter as he recalled the tableau of his own figure sprawling before the gateway, and his adversary standing on the roof with the two swords in his hand, he at last reached his house without having determined how much or how little of his adventure he should confide to his shrewish attendant. Possibly however, experience had taught him the vanity of any resolution he might form on such a subject, for he resigned himself patiently, first to a course of cross-questioning which soon elicited all the details of the affair, and afterwards to an amount of ridicule and foreboding that made him begin to remember the wonderful kick with less mirth and more resentment.

It may be, that the circumstances of his home life that night suggested the advantage of a change more forcibly than usual; it may be that the breath of spring and the transient contact of those gladdening influences apart from which he was constrained to live, had kindled some unwonted fever in his blood, for he was conscious on the following day of an invincible restlessness, that drove him to curtail his usual attentions to the armory, and sally forth before sunset with a vague idea of shaking off the past and seeking some new beacon to brighten the future.

(To be continued.)

SILK MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.

The most beautiful of all materials used for weaving purposes, is silk, and it displays to the best advantage the art of the weaver. Its preparatory processes are also the most simple required by any of the textile substances, and as it is desirable to show the process of spinning, upon which in a great measure the beauty and quality of all cloth depends, the throwing of silk is, as in the case of weaving, therefore selected. Automatic spinning machinery was applied to silk long before it was invented for cotton, the former substance being, in consequence of the great length of its filaments, more adapted for the purpose, and the carding and combing processes, excepting for waste silk, are not required.

Mention is made of the silk manufacture in England so early as the year 1363, in an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Edward III., but it was then of very slight importance. In France it was not introduced for more than a century later; but during the 16th century the mulberry-tree was extensively cultivated there, and the manufacture of silk was encouraged to such an extent that titles of nobility were conferred upon some manufactures who had persevered and had been successful in the business. James I. of England observed that the French were deriving great benefit from this comparatively new manufacture, so he determined to encourage the trade in England. For this purpose he sent letters to all parts of the country recommending the people to cultivate the mulberry-tree, and it became fashionable to do so. Thus it is related of Shakespeare, Milton, and others having planted trees of that description. The king also, by a like proceeding requested his subjects in the American colonies to cultivate the mulberry-tree instead of that "detested weed" tobacco. He encouraged Mr. Burlamach, a London merchant, to introduce throwsters, and dyers from the continent, and in 1629 they became of such importance that the throwsters formed themselves into a company under the name of

"The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Silk Throwers." In 1661 they are said to have increased to such an extent in London that 40,000 men, women, and children were employed in the business. But this statement, although mentioned in the preamble of an Act of Parliament, is probably very far from being correct.

Although the cultivation of the mulberry-tree was encouraged, it does not appear, from that time to the present, that the production of silk has ever been in England attended with any degree of success. The raw silk, therefore, upon which the manufacture depends, is procured from countries more favourable for its production, and large quantities are imported from Italy, India, China, and Japan. Before silk throwing became well understood in England the silk imported, at that time from Italy, came already thrown or spun. At first the English throwster could only spin "tram," or the most simple process of spinning as required for weft. The "organzine" used for the warp was for a long time afterwards imported ready thrown.

In 1702 a gentleman named Crotchett thought he saw a good opening for profitable speculation; he, therefore, erected a small silk mill at Derby, but he did not succeed, and he became insolvent. Some time afterwards Mr. John Lombe, who was a good draughtsman, went to Italy to obtain the secret of the process, and he succeeded in doing so by corrupting the workpeople at one of the Italian mills. His plans were discovered and he had great difficulty in making his escape.

On arriving in England he fixed upon Derby where to commence the business, and rented from the Corporation of that town a small island formed by the river Derwent, where he built a new mill adjoining the one lately used by Mr. Crotchett. During the building of the mill he obtained the use of the Town Hall, in which he carried on the process under protection of a patent obtained in 1717, with such great success that it is said the new mill was gradually built and filled with machinery from the profits derived from the work done in the Town Hall!

In three or four years after he had obtained his patent John Lombe died, when the proprietorship devolved on his brother William, and subsequently to his cousin Thomas, who afterwards became Sir Thomas Lombe, and who obtained £14,000 from the Government in lieu of an extension of the patent. Hatton says that the Lombes had amassed £80,000 before the expiration of the patent.

One of the conditions the Government exacted for the payment to Sir Thomas was that he should deposit in the Tower of London—perhaps the only available public place at that time—a complete set of models for the benefit of the public, showing the process used by him. These models, some thirty or forty years ago, were destroyed by the order of the then Governor of the Tower! Three or four pieces remain, however, and are to be seen in the Patent Office Museum. They consist of a spindle belonging to the throwing mill, a reel, and a portion of a "sliding bench," or the rail.

There is a tradition that John Lombe was followed by a woman from Italy, and that his death was attributed to poison administered by her in revenge for his obtaining, surreptitiously, the secret Italian process of throwing.

The Derby silk mill was long afterwards considered a great wonder, although in reality the process was exceedingly simple, for it was in the combination of the numerous spindles into each machine that really formed the value of the new introduction. A second mill was shortly afterwards built at Stockport, and from that time Congleton, Macclesfield, and Leek followed the example.—*History and Principles of Weaving. By Alfred Barlow.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Now Earth begins her matin hymn;
The wide expanse of hill and plain,
The river and the mountain breeze
Uniting, swell the glad refrain;
Day throned upon the eastern height
From herb and flower bid incense rise
To mingle in the azure Heaven,
With Nature's wordless harmonies.

1.

In every land I'm found on hill and lea;
In every quarter now I plough the sea.

2.

The poet, Heaven inspired, thy banks hath often strolled along,
Perhaps dreaming of his "mystic and unfathomable song."

3.

From cowardice it springs, yet often leads
To courage, coolness and heroic deeds.

4.

Through this deformities will beauteous seem,
And dull prosaic life a happy dream.

5.

Thine ancient independence now is lost—perhaps not regretted,
While mariners forget how much to thee they are indebted.

6.

He serves to show how better far than unguents, draughts or pills,
A bath in clear cold water is to cure the body's ills.

7.

For being this, light-fingered folks sometimes get apprehended,
Though members of society are frequently commended.

DELTA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Glorious country of my birth,
Long may it be,
Before my first of sterling worth,
Capsized you see;
And in its place my *arond* stand,
Alas the day!
That Gladstone once more rules the land,
With vicious sway.

1.

Fair lady look upon this light,
And see reflected there,
All that is good and kind and bright;
Let mortal man beware,
Nor seek imaginary bliss,
By printing on the glass a kiss.

2.

This prince of fruits with yellow case,
Suggests a bottle of "square face,"
At least both hail from the same place.

3.

A season of a certain kind,
Tis opposite to spring you'll find.

4.

A battle-field in bygone days,
Well nigh five hundred years ago,
Where Britain failed, so history says,
To vanquish her reputed foe.
It named a duke who sought the hand
Of proudest lady in the land.

5.

She owned a tea-house built upon a wall,
And visitors received both great and small;
Her habits we should think were somewhat lax;
She stowed her visitors among the flax;
And when destruction came, e'en so it's said,
Her life was saved by just a scarlet thread.

6.

A curious garment some are said to wear,
With modern clothing it cannot compare;
By superstitious folk 'tis held to be
A lucky heir-loom to posterity.

7.

Pacific Isle, upon thy distant strand,
Fell the discoverer of this unknown land;
Had greater care impulsive thought controlled,
His influence would have been divine I'm told,
For here the savage ne'er had seen before,
A white man's face upon his island shore.

8.

A social hall, 'tis not afloat,
Although 'tis on the sea,
Nor yet the cabin of a boat,
In the Mitsa Biabi.

FUJITAMA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 18TH, BY "FUJITAMA."

<i>Theodore</i>		<i>Cetywaye.</i>
T	r o p i	C
H.		E. (His Excellency)
E	o l a	T
O	b s e q	Y
D	o	W.
O	p h t h a l m i	A
R	a	Y
E	g	O

Correct answers received from Oedipus, Le bon temps viendra, "30 and 1 Bisque," Zulu, Peter, Rowena, Carlotta, and Helm's-a-lee. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 18TH, BY "HOODLUM."

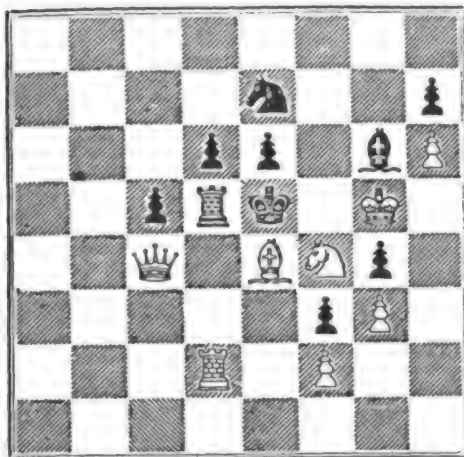
<i>Double</i>		<i>Barrel.</i>
D	r a	B
O	u i d	A
U	m b e	R
B	r i a	R
L	i	E
E	a s s	L

Correct answers received from Fujiyama, Blazes, Oedipus, Helm's-a-lee, Rowena, Carlotta, Zulu, Peter, "30 and 1 Bisque," and Le bon temps viendra. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OCTOBER 18TH, BY S. LOYD.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1.—Q's B. to B. sq.
2.—R. or Kt. mate.

1.—Anything.

Correct answers received from W.H.S., V.d.P., and A.O. "30 & 1 Bique," wrong.

EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's Closing Rates.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3 91
" " 6 " "	3 93 nominal
" Bank Bills on demand	3 84 @ 3 83
" Private 4 months' sight	3 94 @ 3 93
" " 6 " "	3 93 @ 3 91
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.68
" Bank 6 months' sight	—
" Private 6 m. sight	4.85
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	\$ prem.
" Private 10 days' sight	par
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" Private 10 days' sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90
" 30 days' sight Private	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" 30 d. sight Private	91½

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 25th October, 1879.)

		Yen Satz.							
		A.M.	Noon	Clos-	Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver 1 Yen pieces (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
1879.									
Monday.....	Oct. 20	493	494½	495	372	326	406	118	126
Tuesday.....	" 21	493	495	493	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday..	" 22	498	498	499	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday....	" 23	499	496	498	—	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 24	498½	498	498½	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 25	499	500	499½	—	—	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—S. 45, and 10 A.M.; 0.30, 3.00, and 5.25 P.M.

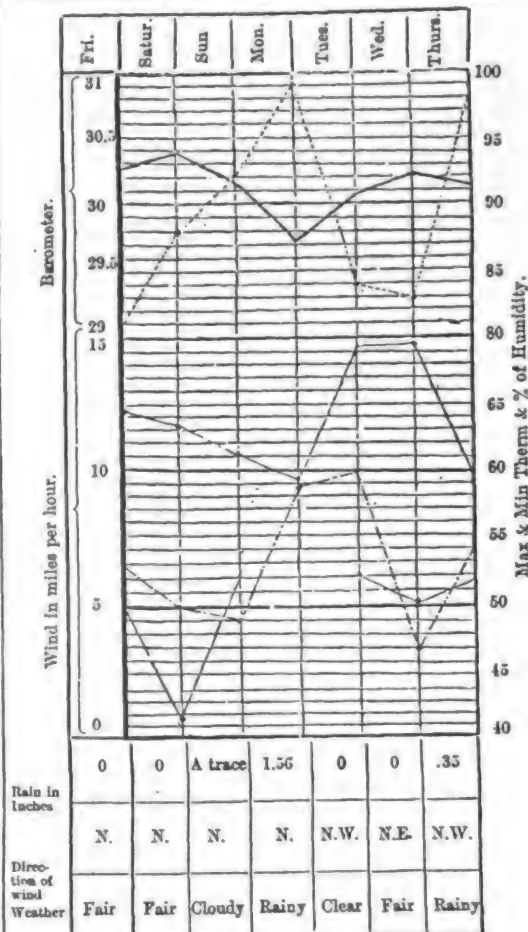
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—C. 0 and 9.30 A.M. and 11 A.M.; 1.30 and 5 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1879,

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of Humidity.

Max. velocity of wind, 28 miles per hour on Monday, 10 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The barometer has continued during this week, as in several weeks past, to be very fluctuating. The maximum height for the week was a little short of 30.4. The lowest minimum temperature thus far, for the season, was on Saturday, being 41° 6. A total of 1.91 inches of rain fell during the week, the most of which was on Monday, and was accompanied by a high wind.

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Oct. 19, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Felgat, 315, from Hongkong, General, to Hulton & Co.
 Oct. 19, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Thompson, 534, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 19, Russian corvette *Crysaer*, Capt. Nazimoff, 1,334, 8 guns, from a cruise.
 Oct. 22, British barque *Emulation*, Gunn, 391, from Newchwang, Beans, to Chinese.
 Oct. 22, German schooner *Mary C. Bokm*, Petersen, 72, from Kurilo Islands, Furs &c., to P. Bohm.
 Oct. 22, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 23, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 1,411, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 24, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Yokkaichi, General, to M. B. Co.
 Oct. 24, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Manry, 5,050, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Oct. 24, German frigate *Prinz Adalbert*, Captain McLean, 3,500, 11 guns, from a cruise.
 Oct. 24, American schooner *Maiden*, Lenard, 35, from Kurilo Islands, Otter skins, &c., to Captain.
 Oct. 25, French ironclad *Armide*, de Labarriere, 3,900, from Kobe.
 Oct. 25, British steamer *Ruhnorskir*, Davies, 1,201, from Hongkong, General, to Adamson Bell & Co.
 Oct. 25th, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,503, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Oct. 25, British steamer *Glencayle*, McBain, 1,857, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—His Ex. Watanabe, Mr. Godai, Baron Stillfried, Messrs. Poussat, Von Pelt, Arranger, Mrs. Kumamoto, Mrs. Yoshii, Mrs. Honda, Miss Shimada, Mr. and Mrs. Kawaguchi, Messrs. Toya, Merriamun, Togawa, Togo, Hiyano, Niino, Ando, Niino, Ichiki, Shimozara, Okumura, Muraki, Oniwa, Terao, Kawabuchi, Ikado, Kawai, Sakai, Tajiro, Kakimoto, Nagai, Mitsui and child, Kanematsu, Kobayashi, Watanabe, Kubo, 2 Japanese ladies and 2 children, and Messrs. Narasaki and Tsuruda in cabin; 1 European & 3 Chinese and 406 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* from Yokkaichi:—245 Japanese.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Dixon, Merian, Chenet, Mr. and Mrs. Seffrey and child.

Per P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco:—Mr. F. W. Galles, wife, 2 children and maid, Mrs. E. Farmer and child, Mr. H. B. Broadhurst, Rev. W. Boone, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. C. Hubbard, Mr. R. John H. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Barry, Baron Francis Von Stelfried, Mrs. McKaig and child, Rev. E. B. Booth and wife, Miss G. Howe, Miss D. Howe, Miss K. E. Bushnell, Mr. P. Sacconi, Mr. A. Moot, Mr. Bassett and child, Rev. T. A. Hunter, wife, and 2 children, Mr. J. Bishop, Miss Mary E. Nelson, Mr. R. Rockorius, Miss E. B. Gray, Rev. J. A. Legenberg, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Boswell and child, Mrs. Pratt and 2 children. For Hongkong:—Capt. T. Bennig, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. G. A. Morgenroth, Miss H. McDonald, Miss M. McDonald, Miss H. E. Hartwell and Mr. E. L. Grout in cabin and 5 Europeans and 633 Chinese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Oct. 19, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 19, American barque *Ohed Baxter*, Baxter, 916, for New York, despatched by China & Japan Trading Co.
 Oct. 19, Russian corvette *Djigit*, Capt. De Livron, 1,334, 8 guns, for a cruise.
 Oct. 21, British steamer *Scindia*, Windham, 1,423, for Kobe, General, despatched by Hudson & Co.
 Oct. 21, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, —, 800, for Sabnzawa, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 21, H.B.M.'s sloop *Pegasus*, Comd. Hood, 1,124, 6 guns, for Hakodate.
 Oct. 22, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 22, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 22, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Thomson, 534, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Oct. 23, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Oct. 25, American brigantine *Leri Stevens*, Gilmore, 561, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Messrs. J. B. Porter, Senia, Francis and 2 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Iwakura and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Ishibashi, Miss Sakamachi, Capt. B. C. Gall, Messrs. W. Webb, J. J. Keswick, C. T. Hooper, H. E. Gill, Yokoya, Okamoto, Otazaki, Asada, Hiyume, A. K. Dent, Tagashima, Hojo, Nakamura, Takasaki, Nakamura, Coy, C. Oegemer, Taki, and R. Mulder.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—Treasure \$ 9,461.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure \$32,000.00
 " Yen 91,724.83

Per French steamer *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—Silk for France 443 Bales.
 " London 182 "

Total 625 Bales.

Waste Silk 339 "

Silkworm Eggs for France 102 Cases.

" for Italy 93 "

Total 195 Cases.

Per P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco:—

Cargo 2,381 tons

U. S. Mails 46 pigs

Treasure \$343,366.86

REPORTS.

The British barque *Lord of the Isles* reports: Left Hongkong on 11th instant, had strong N. Easterly gales with rain and high sea throughout. Arrived at Yokohama, 19th inst.

The German schooner *Mary C. Bokm* reports: Left Kurile Islands, 15th instant; having rain first part; latter part, variable winds and fine.

The British barque *Emulation* reports: Left Newchwang Sept. 21th. Experienced strong N.E. and N.W. gales with high sea throughout. Arrived at 3 a.m. 22nd inst. Passage 27 days.

The Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* reports: Leaving Kobe 7 p.m. 21st instant, had fresh easterly winds to port. Arrived 2.50 a.m. 23rd.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports: Leaving Shanghai 15th instant 10 a.m. had fresh N. W. winds to Nagasaki, arrived at Nagasaki 8.40 a.m. 17th. Left same day at 10 p.m., had moderate winds with drizzling rain to Kobe, arrived at Kobe 6 p.m. 21st, had fresh easterly winds to Yokohama. Arrived 2.15 a.m. 23rd.

The British steamer *Glencayle* reports: Left Hongkong on the 18th instant, had strong N.E. monsoon during the first part of voyage, afterwards northerly winds and high sea. Passage 6 days.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 28th*
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 29th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. B. Str.	Nov. 8th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Oct. 30th

* Left Hongkong, October 20th, China.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 30th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 30th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. B. Str.	Nov. 6th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Oct. 29th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Nov. 22nd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 1st
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Nov. 1st

THE

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

A CASH DISCOUNT of Twenty per Cent. (20%) will be granted on all Premia collected from this date.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co., Agents.

Yokohama, August 20, 1879. 1m.

The Staffordshire

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT (20%) will be granted on all Premia collected from this date.

G. T. M. PURVIS, Acting Agent.

Yokohama, August 20th, 1879. 1m

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Yarns and Piece Goods. The market has continued quiet and transactions generally have been on a restricted scale. In *Cotton Yarn* holders maintain a firm front in view of the stronger advices from Manchester, whilst dealers, being generally well in hand with contracts for arrival, seem little disposed to enter into further engagements at the moment. Some sales of *Grey Shirtings*, for arrival, have been reported at about former rates. The enquiry for *Indigo Shirtings* and *Velvets* continues. Dealers are expressing considerable uneasiness at the continued depression of *kinsatsu*.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.25 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$28.25 to 30.25
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.00 to 36.25
" " Good to Best ... "	\$36.75 to 37.50
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$36.00 to 37.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.62½ to 1.92½
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.92½ to 2.27½
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.75
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in.	\$1.85 to 1.95
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 2.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 23 in. per piece	\$7.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffelclass:— " 12 " 43 in.	\$1.75 to 2.05

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.00 to 5.10
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.50 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.24½ to 0.31½
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 32 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousseline de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—Since the issue of our last weekly report, we have no further supplies to hand. Quotations are firm as undernoted.

Sugar:—Tahao in bag ... per picul	\$5.85 to \$5.95
" " in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.50
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$5.85
do. in basket ... "	\$5.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.25

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... per picul	\$6.50 to \$8.00
Daitong ... "	\$4.10 to \$4.50
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.60 to \$3.10
Kerosene Oil ... "	\$1.50 to \$1.92½
Newchwang Peas ... "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The demand has much fallen off during the week, news from the London market being worse again. Some holders have been rather anxious to sell. At the close, small concessions have been obtained in several instances. Our last quotations we repeat below. The market is weak.

Settlements:—340 Hanks, and 50 Oshius—70 bales of Filatures more have been rejected than bought during week. Arrivals 1,040 bales. Stocks 5,000 bales. Total export 5,125 bales, against 6,387 bales last year.

	In London at 3/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom.		
" Best.....	\$580 to 620 19/8	to 20/11 fra. 54½ to 58
" Good.....	\$560 to 570 18/9	to 19/4 fra. 52 to 54
" Good Medium.....	\$520 to 540 17/9	to 18/5 fra. 49½ to 51
" Medium.....	\$500 to 510 17/2	to 17/6 fra. 47½ to 48½
" Common, Inferior.....		
Oshius,—Good.....		
" Medium.....		

	In London at 3/9½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.80. per kilo.
Kakeda,—Extra.....		
" Best.....	\$710 to 720 23/9	to 24/1 fra. 66 to 67
" Good.....	\$680 to 700 22/9	to 23/5 fra. 64 to 65
" Medium.....	\$610 to 660 21/8	to 22/3 fra. 57½ to 62
" Common.....		
Filatures,—Extra.....		
" Best.....	\$690 to 750 23/2	to 25/1 fra. 64½ to 70
" Good.....	\$640 to 660 21/7	to 22/3 fra. 60 to 62
" Med. & C'on.....		

TEA.—Little change of importance to make on last weeks report, quotations in which however were slightly erroneous.

Correct quotations are as under, but buyers are by no means very eager at these figures. Stocks are small and supplies apparently come in just sufficient to fill up the vacancies caused by each day's purchases.

Quality has fallen off greatly, and with the exception of a few high grade parcels held for full figures, there is little or nothing at present worth purchasing on the market.

To-days prices close as under.

Common ...	\$24 & under	Fine ...	\$36 to 38
Good Common ...	\$25 to 27	Finest ...	\$40 & upwards
Medium ...	\$29 to 32	Choice ...	Nominal.
Good Medium ...	\$33 to 35		

SHIPPING.

The *Obed Baxter*, with a cargo of Tea, has sailed for New York, direct, and the *S. S. Scindia* for Kobe. The *Radnorshire* and *Glencagles* arrived to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Albion	Becaley	British steam yacht	38	Kobe	Oct. 14	Owner
City of Tokio	Maury	American steamer	5,050	San Francisco	" 24	P. M. Co.
Glencagles	McBain	British steamer	1,837	Hongkong	" 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Felgate	British steamer	1,568	Hongkong	" 19	Hudson & Co.
Raidnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,201	Hongkong	" 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	Oct. 11	P. & O. Co.
Tanaia	De la Marcelle	French steamer	1,783	Hongkong	" 8	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	" 23	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 23	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sprout	American ship	1,122	Barrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	303	Newchwang	" 16	Chinese
Claverhouse	Parsons	British barque	356	Newchwang	Oct. 4	Chinese
Emulation	Gunn	British barque	391	Newchwang	" 22	Chinese
Gustav and Mario	Kurich	German ship	353	Newchwang	" 18	Chinese
Importer	Shelburne	American ship	1,270	New York	" 1	Frazar & Co.
Jonathan Bourne	Doane	American barque	1,472	Cardiff	Sept. 29	M. M. Co.
Jumna	Bissett	British brig	346	Put back	Oct. 11	E. Abbot
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hobnolds & Co.
Maid Marian	Holm	German brig	298	Nagasaki	Oct. 17	P. Bohm
Mary P. Bohm	Peterson	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 22	P. Bohm
Matinee	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Captain
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Osago	Isaacson	Dutch schooner	46	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. Cook
Santa Rosa	Archer	British barque	563	Antwerp	Aug. 12	M. Raspe

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN.—Ranger	4	450	—	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
FRENCH.—Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michand
Armide	6	3,750	450	Iron-clad	Cruise	Captain De Labarriere
GERMAN.—Prinz Adalbert	15	3,500	—	Corvette	Cruise	Captain McLean
RUSSIAN.—Czarsar	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tanaia	M. M. Co.	Nov. 6th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Nigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 1st, at 4 P.M.
New York	Glencagles	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 22nd
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O.	About Nov. 1st
San Francisco	Importer	Frazar & Co.	Nov. 5th
San Francisco	Jonathan Bourne	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 15th
Shanghai, &c.	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 29th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARNOX, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq.; H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.; H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.

Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpots, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,

Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

SULPHUROUS ACID.ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.


Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Dis-
infecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

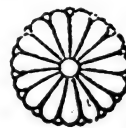
Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION**

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin,

(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,

12th year of Meiji.

tf

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th Instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tf

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARCO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

C. GIUSSANI,

PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR,

No. 168, Swamp.

Yokohama, August 12, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } CornerStationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.**CHIT BOOKS**, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.**HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS**, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and **AZURE**, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE

"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Eastern extreme of Matsui Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima...S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.

INOUE KAORU.

Minister of Public Works.

Tokei, April 11th, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

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JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 44.]

Yokohama, November 1, 1879.

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PATENT LAWS.

SINCE this subject was last treated in this journal, on the 3rd of May in this year, there have been many instances to point to the increasing necessity for the enforcement of patent laws. A speaker at the meeting of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce had, at that time already drawn attention to the question of the protection of foreign inventions, and the registration of their trade marks. He inferred that the proposed policy of the government in penalizing manufactured imports, and admitting raw material on a very moderate tariff, would tend at first to the introduction, on an extensive scale, of foreign machinery; and that such implements in Japanese hands would be likely to induce the forgery of established brands. The foreign importer would thus be placed at a double disadvantage. He would have to compete with the native manufacturer, fortified behind a protective tariff, and the counterfeits of the articles of his own commerce. The case, cited by the speaker, of imitation Silber lamps, of local manufacture and employed to light a section of the capital, is far from being an exceptional one. Most people are aware that labels, made to any order and in the semblance of any copy, capsules engraved and stamped with any device, and even corks marked with any familiar or other combination of letters and stars, can be imported from the great centre of fraudulent industry in Europe. A native trader was recently tried, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, for selling spurious foreign brandy. How many of his fellows are still driving a thriving and undetected trade! This is a point which affects Japanese far more than foreigners. Few of the latter are likely to buy their spirits and wines at the retail shops presided over by ex-house-servants. We may be sure that much of the large quantity of logwood extract, annually imported into Yokohama, is used to dye some matter else than cloths and other woven fabrics. If any faith can be placed in the result of a very simple test which we recently applied to two bottles of "La Rose," res-

pectively bought in distant Japanese stores, and each bearing an indisputable label, a great deal of the colour finds its way into the vats of ingenious resident wine-makers, and subsequently into the thirsty and unsuspecting systems of their native customers of European tastes. That the whole matter of the falsification of western industries in or for Japan is attracting considerable attention among the *bond fide* makers and merchants, whose trade is thereby injured, in Europe and America, is evident from a recent article in the *Times*, to which we drew attention two weeks since. There it was pertinently stated that well directed legislation for protecting the fruits of inventive genius is calculated not only to raise the standard of thought, but to stimulate intellectual study and research in the various branches of science and industry, and must, therefore, produce ultimate, if not immediate, benefit to the nation at large. In justice to itself and its own people, as well as to the outer world, to which it has accepted obligations in accepting intercourse, the government of this country should legislate, with all possible promptitude, on the subject of patents. No possible revision of the treaties can be complete until this matter is attended to.

Indeed, the fair settlement of the question, while it involves the application of the most elementary principles of international justice, would be at least as much to the advantage of this country as to that of the strangers who would be protected. As we indicated in our previous article, while we have a right to ask, at the present moment of adjusting our international accounts, that Japan shall give us our just dues, we can hold out an inducement, in the shape of future profit, for the equitable settlement which we claim. Laws enacted and enforced for the protection of patents would not only tempt outside manufacturers to register inventions already in operation and request: they would induce others to bring innumerable specialities to the country. Again, they would stimulate the inventive faculties of the Japanese themselves into brisk activity. We cannot too much insist upon this point. Fresh paths would be opened to the achievements of native skill, energy and perseverance. The hope that his well-directed and patient researches might bring him the material rewards of the emoluments, and the higher ones of honour, which await the successful inventor, would spur the earnest and ambitious student in the particular branch of his investigations. Apart from this partly sentimental view of the benefits to be derived from the pursuit of the policy which we advocate, the authorities would be large gainers in point of revenue. The commissioners of the British patent office are a very wealthy corporation. The sums which they have expended in the perfection of their wonderful library are almost fabulous. As an instance;—when the new patent act (of 1852) was passed, it was decided to classify and reprint all the specifications which had been filed between 1711 and the then present time. The documents so to be treated were found to attain to the large number of 12,977. The expense of the whole undertaking for paper, printing, and lithographing, was £92,000, a large sum, but one which was quickly reimbursed. Most people who know anything of London are

acquainted with the handsome offices in Southampton. Buildings, and the intricate yet simple machinery by means of which an inventor can assure himself that he has not been forestalled in his ideas. The rapid accumulation of models and designs some years ago compelled the commissioners to transfer their museum to South Kensington. We are unaware whether they have yet completed their negotiations for the purchase of a property which shall accommodate all departments of their charge. They are certainly rich enough to buy almost anything, as their receipts exceed £100,000 a year in fees from patentees alone; and after what might perhaps be called a lavish outlay for salaries, pensions, editing, compiling, printing, and literary purchases, they have a considerable surplus. The Japanese Government may here find an example which it would be just, prudent, and profitable to follow.

As with manufactures, so with the equally valuable property which a man's brain and pen make his own. Copyright laws are as necessary to protect an author from foreign plagiarists as patent laws are essential to guard the manual inventor from the unscrupulousness of imitators. The fraud to be prevented is at least as great and as injurious in one case as the other. A very profitable trade is being done by dishonest printers in the metropolis in reprinted editions of English and American text books of several descriptions. The disadvantage which this entails upon the authors needs no description. It will be as evident to any reader as is the brazen impudence which prompts a borrower, when printing an edition of a stolen foreign school book, coolly to append his own name as author or original publisher. We think that the authorities, even in the absence of laws which relate to foreign copyright, might, in a case like this, put those in action which operate as regards Japanese literary productions. It may be said that it is the duty of the wronged one to set the necessary legal machine in motion: that the administrators of the law are only supposed to take action on request made to them. Perhaps so; and it would then be worth the while of some agent for the pirated authors, to apply for an injunction. We hardly think that the imposition would be allowed to continue; but this opens a question which we will not at present pursue. We conclude this article with the expression of the hope that both patent and copyright laws, for the protection of foreign as well as Japanese inventors and writers, will be provided for in the pending revision of treaties.

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

IV.

BEFORE proceeding upon the line of enquiry indicated at the conclusion of our last article, we must refer briefly to some points that have arisen incidentally, or been brought into discussion by way of argument or as corroborative evidence in the case. Most of these, and certainly all of any importance, have been brought under general notice, through mention, either in the published series of despatches, or in the documents that have from time to time appeared in the public prints. Some, as for instance, the use of the Chinese calendar, the education in the Chinese colleges of the sons of Loochooan nobles and officials, and some others, have already been alluded to in our previous articles; and as to these, and such as these, a passing notice is all that is called for: they point to Chinese influences, but have no bearing on the political question. But there is one point among those adduced by the Chinese Government, by way of collateral support to the main foundation of their claim, and, quite legitimately made the most of in their despatches, which cannot be thus lightly passed over, because it has a *prima facie* appearance of strength and validity: but it really admits of a very complete answer.

The Chinese Government points to the fact that Loochoo made separate and independent treaties with certain foreign powers; and this fact is turned to account in various ways. It is argued that this fact is conclusive evidence of the independence and sovereign existence of Loochoo: it is also said that, in dealing as she has with a nation whose independent sovereignty is thus established, Japan has simply seized arbitrarily a country not belonging to her: and, that, in so doing, she has infringed the rights of China, and even broken her treaty-engagements with her, by which each empire is bound to respect the territorial possessions of the other: and, furthermore, that she has acted in contemptuous disregard, not only of China, but of the foreign powers who made treaties with Loochoo.

Now, without entering into argument upon the somewhat kaleidoscopic views, presented by the Chinese despatches, of the political status of Loochoo—which is at one moment made to appear as an integral portion of Chinese territory; at the next, as an independent sovereign state; and, yet again, as a subject state under the mixed jurisdiction of the two Empires¹—we will confine ourselves to the actual charges preferred and arguments used by China on grounds connected with these treaties. To take them in inverse order, beginning with the last-mentioned. If the action of Japan in this matter is an offence to the foreign powers who made treaties with Loochoo, that is a matter between Japan and the powers in question, and one with which China, who was not a party to those treaties, has no concern. It is not at all certain that the Chinese despatch writers do not intend to go further, and charge Japan with having outraged the world at large. Expressions, to which it is difficult to attach any other definite meaning, occur in the despatch just referred to; and the fact of Loochoo being a portion of the Chinese Empire is elsewhere declared to be 'patent and notorious to all the world.' However, as foreign powers generally are not likely to take more than an abstract interest in the question, we may safely leave this part of the charge on one side. The powers more nearly concerned are France, Holland, and the United States of America, whose representatives signed treaties with the Chief of Loochoo at about the same period that they and other foreign powers were making treaties with Japan herself—1854-5. The treaties with Loochoo amount to little more than undertakings to succour shipwrecked mariners, afford fuel and water to ships, &c., &c. When applied to by the foreign parties to those treaties, the Japanese Government have not repudiated them (as they might lawfully have done), but undertook that their provisions should be carried out—as indeed they would have had to be in any case, seeing that Japan at the same period had undertaken the same, as well as other and far more onerous obligations, on behalf of *all* the subjects of her Empire, towards these and other foreign powers.

The other charge, that, in seizing (as she is said to have done) a country whose sovereign existence has thus been 'recognized,' Japan committed a public robbery, and that moreover this act was in derogation of the sovereign rights of China in general, and, in particular, was in breach of Japan's own treaty-engagements to that Empire, is perhaps a little complex; but, (apart from the validity of the alleged 'recognition,' of which presently) it admits of being shortly met by the answer that, the question here is one of *fact*, and that, if the islands belong to Japan herself, her acts cannot amount to a seizure at all; and

1. See the despatch of Prince Kung, dated 10th May, 1879; (published in *Japan Weekly Mail* of October 11th at page 1,349) in which all of these views, and possibly some others, are either explicitly or implicitly contained.

that, the fact that they do actually and completely belong to Japan being proved, the charge falls to the ground: and the second part of the charge (which would admit of being turned aside without any direct answer by reference only to its own inherent inconsistency) falls at the same time; for, if the islands belong to Japan, they cannot form a portion of Chinese territory; nor can China have any other rights over them, an inherent right being *ex hypothesi* impossible, and Japan being under no diplomatic obligations in the matter, such for instance as those which formerly were framed to bind Russia towards other European powers, in relation to the Kingdom of Poland.* If the facts upon which this answer rests be well established, there is nothing more to be said: and as to this, we feel some confidence that enough has been already said to leave no room for doubt in the minds of our readers.

The answer to the argument drawn from these treaties of Loochoo, is of a different nature, and rests not so much on grounds of fact as of law. It is argued that because Loochoo made these treaties, it must be a sovereign state—the making of treaties being a mark of sovereignty: and that, by entering into these treaties, several foreign powers, on their side, recognized the sovereignty of Loochoo: and thus the sovereign independence and separate state-existence of the islands is placed beyond dispute. Now the answer to this is, that the status of a sovereign state is not to be acquired by so simple an expedient as falsely pretending to it: and it is no less fallacious to argue that foreign powers who, in ignorance of the true state of the case, make treaties with an island-chief in apparent possession of, and actually assuming, as towards them, the rights of an independent sovereign, thereby 'recognize' those rights. To constitute such 'recognition' the pretensions recognized must accord with existing facts, and their admission by foreign powers be made, not in ignorance, but with full knowledge of those facts. The pretension of Loochoo to have the right of entering into independent treaties was a mere pretension and nothing more: though, at the time, the Government of Japan was not only decentralized, but considerably disorganized, and other feudalities, besides the Chiefs of Loochoo, not unfrequently assumed, tentatively, attitudes of independence incompatible with the traditions of even the loosest of feudal relationships. But, unless all the historical evidence already adduced is to go for nothing, there is no occasion further to labour the point, that in affecting to conclude independent treaties with foreign powers Loochoo was putting forward a pretension unfounded in fact. Nor is it open to much question that, at the time these treaties were made, when next to nothing was known by foreigners of the political relationships of the various island-kingdoms of these seas, the other parties to the treaties were ignorant of Loochoo's want of the right to contract: and it is very certain that in what they did they had no intention of 'recognizing' any 'rights' as between Loochoo and Japan, or any other country. Such being the circumstances, it follows that, if the law applicable to the case be rightly stated, as we venture to believe it is, then the whole superstructure, based by the Chinese despatch-writers upon these treaties, falls to the ground, by the removal of its foundations.

Now, as was very natural in the circumstances, all these matters have been brought into argument by the Chinese Government to 'fill up the crevices,' so to speak, of a case,

* The illustration has reference solely to the presence or absence of a treaty-right of interference by one power with the exercise of dominion in any particular by another. We are not afraid that the allusion will suggest, to any reader of our previous articles, any comparison, in another direction, dangerous to the position we have taken on the question at large.

the framework of which was not too robust. Not that any difference in the scale of importance is ostensibly made between the real ground of the case itself and the most trifling even of the collateral matters adduced to corroborate it. With the exception that some of the arguments, presumably those considered of most importance, are repeated more frequently than others, no trace of discrimination—no idea of proportion—is discernible: but all the parts—foundation and superstructure, walls and the buttresses which prop them—all alike are heaped together in the equality of a common confusion.

This criticism suggests itself at once upon even a superficial analysis of the form of the Chinese despatches. But the matter is not merely one of form: it betrays a corresponding want of discrimination, and of the power to view things in their just proportions, in the minds of the writers. And when we couple this with the curious mental attitude of Chinese officials as displayed in their ideas upon 'Empire' and 'Tributary States,' the presentation of a claim, based upon grounds scarcely sufficient, in European eyes, to support even the barest *prima facie* case, almost ceases to be matter for surprise.

We incline to the belief that the action of China has been taken, to an extent not easy for Europeans to realize, under conditions, and, though to a less extent, through and by reason of want of familiarity with facts, and with the logical bearing of facts in the world of general politics. Lack of knowledge is not itself a mainspring of action; but it may be accountable for the manner of taking action and for the grounds assigned for it. There is no doubt that, until recently at any rate, the Chinese official classes were systematically hoodwinked by the Loochoos; and, though the deception was not practised altogether without internal connivance, they did, as a body, seriously believe that, at the very least, the islands belonged more to China than to any other country. How far this ignorance of facts and these grotesque views of international politics and public law are shared by the men at the head of the state in China to-day, it is impossible for us to say: but, whether shared by them or not, when such opinions are held by the rank and file of the official classes, as there is little reason to doubt, they become a political force; and forces of this kind statesmen know very well how to turn to account, without necessarily themselves sharing the opinions or feelings which go to make them up. If, therefore, the Chinese Government had motives for desiring an opening for a certain display of activity, they would have found, in the feelings excited (whether genuinely or by factitious means) among the official classes of China by Japan's proceedings in Loochoo, a weapon ready to their hand: and it may well be that, on the principle that 'any stick will do to beat a dog,' the Chinese Government seized the opportunity thus afforded them to take a step which their interest seemed to demand, without too closely canvassing the appropriateness or substantial foundation of the pretext chosen.

Such a motive is to be found in a perhaps not unaccountable jealousy widely felt in China of the growing importance and power of her island-neighbour, and a certain misgiving among her politicians as to the possible development in Japan of aggressive tendencies in the future. The history of the Formosan affair discloses the existence of these feelings; though it is true that there was no indication of it until after the lapse of a considerable time from the commencement of those proceedings. Indeed, it would appear, that the Chinese Ministers entertained no such misgivings, until they were put into their minds by the subsequent course of events, or by other less passive agencies. Certain it is that, at the outset, the Chinese Government made no kind of objection to the

proposed movements of Japan, either on the score of any claim of her own to be the protector of the Loochoons, or on account of the afterwards alleged infringement of her own rights by the despatch of a hostile force to the island of Formosa. But it is equally certain that at this time the suspicions and anxieties of the Chinese Government were, by whatever means, thoroughly aroused; and ever since then every step taken by Japan has been eagerly watched and subjected to a suspicious scrutiny.

There is a party in China, on which one of her ablest and most powerful statesmen leans for support—though it is by no means certain that he would, otherwise than for his own political ends, endorse their sentiments—which consistently advocates something like what it is the fashion to call in England just now an ‘Imperial Policy;’ which, in China, means a general hostility to things foreign, including the rival influence of a neighbouring Empire in particular. It has been called a ‘war-party,’ and, whether the name be well deserved or not, it is to this influence now, whencesoever the original impetus may have been derived, that the present attitude of the Chinese Government must be attributed. The Formosan affairs of 1874 cost China a most unpalatable diplomatic defeat; and the soreness felt in consequence is directed not only against Japan, but against the Ministers and Government responsible for the humiliation. It is to wipe out this, and to recover the ground then lost, that an opportunity had to be sought: and, whether the possibility of making good the claim to Loochoo was believed in or not, the chance was not to be let slip. The fact that Japan was gradually tightening her hold upon the islands was regarded in itself in the light of a growing menace to China, both on general grounds, and in some degree specially also as being a stepping-stone to Formosa; over which Japan, at a remote period, exercised a certain authority, and upon which she has always of late been suspected by China to have designs. Whatever grounds there may have been in the past for these suspicions, we can most sincerely affirm a not unfounded belief that they are absolutely baseless now. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that such feelings are widespread; and, that being so, a ministry might well be driven, even against its own wishes and better judgment, especially having regard to the stain remaining to be wiped out, into taking diplomatic measures of which the outcome could not be foreseen, but which, if they were intended to end as well as to begin in diplomatic negotiations, seemed foredoomed to defeat. Of course, if this matter had been put forward as a mere pretext for war, then no doubt it would as a pretext have been sufficiently appropriate. But this extremity does not seem to have been intended—contemplated, as a possibility, it must of course have been: but that the case was certainly not put forward as a mere pretext for declaring war—nay more, that the Chinese Government had a sincere intention of avoiding war if possible—is sufficiently shown by the subsequent course of events. The fact is, they were driven into a diplomatic blunder, as the lesser of two evils, trusting to the chapter of accidents to bring them out again: that trust will be found, we believe, to have been not misplaced.

In our next article we hope to bring to a conclusion our review of the question up to the present time.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

XII.

A RECENT English diplomat and writer of acknowledged ability, speaking of the extra-territorial authority of foreign ambassadors and consuls in eastern countries, asserts that “it is a power fearfully abused and

ill-defined.” He adds, that “such mighty interests are constantly placed in jeopardy by it, that I would respectfully venture to submit that there is no portion of international law which requires a more careful revision.”¹

There can be little doubt of the serious abuses of extra-territoriality of which this writer, in common with many others, so justly complains.² But they arise we conceive, not so much from any erroneous principle of international law as from a mistaken application of their principles; from the notion that the treaties with eastern countries confer upon the subjects of the western powers, privileges and immunities which were never intended, and which in fact never were conferred thereby. The whole subject of the treaty rights and privileges of foreigners in Japan has been totally overclouded, confused and obscured by the use of the vague, indefinite and misleading phrase, “extra-territoriality.” Treating this figure of speech as a fact and reasoning from it as such, has led to most erroneous and absurd conclusions. Instead of securing to private individuals, as it was intended to do, the simple right to be tried and punished for their offences by their own courts in the manner prescribed by their national laws, it has been made the pretext on the part of foreign officials and subjects, for the exercise of powers and the enjoyment of immunities, for which there is not a shadow of legal justification.

For the want of a better word to express the treaty-rights and privileges of foreign subjects in eastern countries the term “extra-territoriality” has been generally employed for that purpose; but that such subjects are extra-territorial, or in legal contemplation beyond the territory in which they are commorant, is as completely opposed to every accepted principle of law, as it is inconsistent with actual truth; no foreign subject in Japan, in his private unofficial capacity is in legal contemplation, *extra-territorial*. The fiction of extra-territoriality, as every one knows, was invented to secure to public ministers and ambassadors absolute immunity from the laws of the country in which they temporarily reside. Representing as they do the dignity and presence of their own sovereign, it would be absolutely incompatible with their official character to submit to be tried and punished as criminals under the local laws. Hence by the usage of civilized nations, the person of a public minister or ambassador is considered absolutely inviolable. To secure this inviolability, the fiction of extra-territoriality was invented, whereby such persons are regarded in law as absent from

1. *Embassies and Foreign Courts. A History of Diplomacy by a member of the British diplomatic service, Chapter XX. p. 334.*

We cannot forbear giving the following brief extract, in which this author depicts in lively colours the fallen prestige of an Eastern potentate, under the Circean spell of christian extra-territoriality. He says:—

“In our day the reception of Ambassadors at Constantinople is a most undignified affair. They go when they like to see the Sultan, and they do what they please in his presence. They, (or some of them,) lecture him as though he were a culprit, and he answers with fitting humility, every nerve twitching with the bitter sense of his fallen fortunes, I never saw anything so touching as one audience. I would as soon have been present at the ceremony of administering the rod to a weakly boy, or the application of the cat-of-nine-tails to a sickly soldier. I felt a sensation of sincere pity, almost of national humiliation, when I, (among a crowd of tinselled nobodies, who all shuffled in a disorderly manner into the presence together,) witnessed the vulgar and shameful scolding by which a Christian Ambassador thought proper to insult the mild and helpless Prince who now sits on the tottering throne of the Eastern Cæsars. There was small bowing or reverence there; and the Court of the Sultan might as well have been a bear-garden.” Chapter XIX. p. 305.

2. If the reader desires to particularly acquaint himself with the serious dangers and abuses of extra-territoriality he cannot do better than read “Von Arnim’s Cursory Remarks of a Traveller,” (Berlin, 1838,) pp. 1. to 104., also the interesting works of Von Hammer, entitled “Constantinople and the Bosphorus,” Vol. I. p. 1 to 600; Moser, part IV. p. 329; Von Steck, Versuche, p. 88; Dumont, Corps Diplomatique, tom. VII. part II. p. 4; and Klüber, Vol. I. pp. 343, 344.

the territory of the sovereign to which they are accredited and within the territorial jurisdiction of their own sovereign. How any one that has given the subject a moment's thoughtful consideration can contend that it was the intention of the so-called extra-territorial provisions of the treaties with Japan, to extend to private subjects the enjoyment of such immunity from the laws of the country as is accorded by the usage of nations to public ministers, entirely surpasses our comprehension. No such "fiction of law" is necessary to secure to private subjects the right of being tried and punished by their courts "according to their own laws," for crime and offences committed by them. Their persons are neither sacred nor inviolable by the law of nations and they neither represent the person nor the dignity of their sovereign. The only analogy that exists between the rights, privileges and immunities accorded by the law of nations to public ministers, and those secured by treaty to private subjects in Japan, consists in this, that both are exempt, though not to a like extent, from the ordinary jurisdiction of the local courts; in other words, from the judicial power of the territory. The analogy extends no further.³

Public ministers and ambassadors, by the comity and for the convenience of nations, are considered to be extra-territorial, and consequently wholly exempt from the laws of the country. This exceptional immunity is accorded to them to secure their inviolability, without which, their office could not exist. Their exemption from the judicial authority of the country is a necessary consequence of their extra-territoriality and inviolability. Not so, however, in the case of private treaty subjects living in Japan. Their exemption from the judicial authority of the territory is not founded on any extra-territorial principle, but results solely, from express treaty stipulations. It is to those stipulations, strictly, that we must look, therefore, to ascertain and define the immunities of private subjects in Japan, and not to any fiction of public law which has no relation to the subject. What then are the privileges, so secured to treaty subjects? Simply the right to be tried and punished, by their own courts, according to their own laws, for crimes and offences committed by them in the country. Now in all conscience, is not every violation by a foreigner in Japan, of the lawful commands of the territorial sovereign a crime or an offence? We think it is. The treaties do not define what acts shall be considered as crimes or offences; they simply provide that all crimes or offences committed by British subjects or Americans in Japan shall be punished. By whom? By their respective Consular Courts. In what way? According to the laws of their respective countries. The laws of Great Britain may declare certain acts to be criminal if committed in Japan by British subjects, but the Treaty declares that all crimes are to be punished. The phrase "according to the laws of Great Britain," considered either logically or grammatically, obviously and clearly relates to, and qualifies the acts of trying and punishing, and has no relation to the

3 There are abundant instances in history where the private employes or servants of a public minister have been voluntarily surrendered to the local authorities and punished by them for breaking the municipal laws of the country. It will be perceived at once, that if such private employes or servants were really extra-territorial, or legally within the territory of the minister's country and absolutely out of the territory of the local sovereign, it would follow that he could not lawfully try or punish such person, unless he would have had such jurisdiction had the act been done on the soil of the minister's country. There can however be no question of the perfect legal rights of the local courts of any country to take cognizance of, try and punish any criminal act committed in the country by the servants or employes of a foreign minister, upon the voluntary surrender of such persons by the minister to the local authorities for that purpose. If this be so, it necessarily results that the private subjects of a foreign state, although exempt,—either by the usage of nations or by virtue of express treaty agreement—from the criminal jurisdiction of the local courts are nevertheless civilly bound to obey the laws of the territory.

subject matter of the clause. What sound reason can be assigned for the assumption that it was the intention of the British and American treaties that the subjects and citizens of these countries residing in Japan were only to be punished for violating British and American laws? Is it rational to suppose that the Japanese, or either of the treaty governments ever contemplated such a thing? Such a conclusion is neither to be inferred from the language of the treaty itself, nor from the nature of the compact.

The sages of the law, it is said, in the exposition of treaties, pacts, statutes and other solemn instruments, have handed down to us certain rules of interpretation, which are commended as the dictates of enlightened reason and common sense, of which this is one, viz:—*That the reason of an obligation should first be regarded.* Whatever helps the parties to go straight to this point, conduces to honesty, to mutual satisfaction, and to exact and equal justice. What both promisor and promisee proposed at the time, as the object to be attained, that, and that only, is the agreement. We do not see how any impartial, fair-minded man, having a just regard to the reasons which prompted Japan and the other high contracting parties to enter into the so-called extra-territorial treaty arrangements, can escape the conviction, that it was clearly the design, that foreign subjects should be tried and punished for all violations of Japanese law. The serious danger which would necessarily result from withdrawing whole communities of foreigners from the common restraints of the territorial laws, even if there were no other objection to such a pretension, is more than sufficient to refute any such presumption.

We will conclude what we have to say on the subject of extra-territoriality in Japan, at present, with these words of a great Lord Chancellor of England:—"When the Roman citizen carried abroad with him his rights of citizenship," and boasted that he could plead in all the courts of the world, '*Civis Romanus sum*,' his boast was founded, not on any legal principle, but upon the fact that his barbarian countrymen had overrun the world with their arms, and reduced all laws to silence and annihilated the independence of foreign legislatures."⁴

And so, we think, when the subjects of Christian nations come to Japan and boast that they carry with them their national laws and that they may therefore disregard and disobey at their pleasure the laws of the country, unless those laws have first received the sanction of their ambassadors, their boast is founded, not upon any legal principle, but upon the fact, that the extra-territorial assumptions of foreign powers, have reduced all local laws to silence and annihilated the legislative independence of the territorial sovereign.

It would be strange indeed, if after the lapse of twenty centuries, the very maxim which the ancient Romans regarded as the "badge of universal slavery which their warriors had fixed upon mankind," should come to be adopted as the maxim of Christian nations in their intercourse with non-Christian states. "*Civis Christianus sum*," is but the popular paraphrase of extra-territoriality, and is as wholly devoid of legal principle as the old Roman plea of which it is a copy. It is the dying echo of Mediæval barbarism.

MR. HENRY VON SIEMOLD has just produced a work on Japanese archaeology which will prove of the greatest interest, not only to students of that science in all parts of the world, but also to general readers; whilst, as a work of

4. Lord Brougham's Judgment in the great case of *Warrender vs. Warrender*, 9 Bligh 115, to 118.

art, it will be a welcome addition to every drawing-room.* The photographs of the various specimens, arranged in symmetrical groups, reflect the greatest credit upon the artist who has thus reproduced, for our benefit, in bold and clear outline, numerous objects of a pre-historic age which must have cost the author much time and labour to collect; objects which many of us might pass by unnoticed, or have left unsought for beneath their covering of later and historic rubbish. But, under Mr. Siebold's guidance and with the assistance of his beautiful photographs, these objects become interesting pages of history and faithful records of the life, death, manners and customs of a race which existed before history was written and before even language passed on its mythical traditions. The discovery of implements and weapons of the stone age has shown that in those pre-historic times a great similarity existed in the appliances for war, for the chase, for domestic use or for ornament of peoples then inhabiting different parts of the globe, and it must remain an interesting speculation to determine whether this similarity of appliances was the effect of inter-communication between them or was purely the result of a similarity of wants producing similar contrivances. As our author points out, the Japanese "celt" (a kind of chisel, available either as a weapon or an implement), is known as the *raifu* or "thunder-bolt," just as in Germany it is called by the peasantry "Donner Keil." And thunder would appear to be a favorite adjective for these relics, for here we have also the *raijo* or "thunder-mallet," and the *raitauchi* or "thunder-hammer."

Mr. Siebold's work commences with an introductory chapter in which he describes the two distinct characteristics of the stone implements discovered in Japan; the one, polished and ornamented, to be attributed to Japanese origin; the other, rarely polished and never found in conjunction with metal, traceable to the Aino period. He also adds some interesting speculations as to the origin of the inhabitants of Japan, but is obliged to own that more information is yet required before that point can be satisfactorily determined. His present researches must, however, add many links to its proper investigation. Special chapters are devoted to "Stone Implements and weapons," "Japanese Graves," "Japanese Caves," "Japanese Ancient Pottery," "Japanese Shell-heaps," "Stone and Bronze objects," and "Clay Figures," each of which will be found to contain concise and useful information.

In our notice, last September, of Professor Morse's work on the Omori shell-heaps, we referred to the conclusion that gentleman had arrived at of the early inhabitants of Japan having practised cannibalism; but Mr. Siebold does not confirm this supposition and points out that human bones have been found in one shell-heap only, whereas in seven similar heaps no single bone of human origin could be discovered. He reminds us at the same time, that Marco Polo particularly states that the inhabitants of Japan did practice cannibalism by devouring their prisoners. We think, however, that even that testimony, based on information collected in China by the great traveller, can hardly be accepted as conclusive; and, although it seems unquestionable that human sacrifices were made in Japan at religious ceremonies, and that faithful servants were buried alive at the obsequies of their master, still we are not yet forced to admit that actual cannibalism existed. We will not further anticipate the satisfaction of readers of Mr. Siebold's "Notes" by extracting from his work, but we would recommend its purchase by all who are at all interested in these curious records of ancient time.

THE competitive exhibition of Tea, which has lately been held at the Town Hall, has had the effect of bringing

* NOTES ON JAPANESE ARCHEOLOGY, with especial reference to the Stone Age, by Henry von Siebold. With 12 photographic plates: Yokohama, Typography of C. Lévy, 1879. (Office of *Echo du Japon* and Kelly & Co., Yokohama.)

many of the native tea-merchants together; and, in our opinion the most interesting result of this meeting has been the publication of the speeches delivered on the 19th October, by merchants and others interested in the tea trade, which will be found in our columns devoted to the "Japanese Press." The speakers could not have been more frank in expressing their views, and foreign merchants cannot fail to be interested in reading them. One conspicuous point about the discussion was that no attempt was made to disguise the faults of the tea trade, whilst Mr. Masuda's sweeping condemnation of the actual dishonesty of his countrymen, engaged in that business, could hardly have been stronger. "He wished to impress upon the meeting that those engaged in the tea trade have lost the confidence of the public, and also that no honest person would engage in a business so fraught with chicanery and danger." He described the country producer and the town consignee as being both engaged in a game of mutual deception, and both certain to be ruined sooner or later. He himself had been in the business for several years and left it simply because of the fraud and deceit with which the trade was saturated from beginning to end. Such language, coming from one of the most prominent merchants in Tokio, is a most severe censure upon the tea trade of Japan, and it will form a strong argument for those who are disinclined to credit the native merchants generally with much commercial morality.

Of course the subject of direct exportation was discussed and one speaker strongly urged that large companies should be formed with branch offices in America, which he considered would be a 'great benefit to trade.' Fortunately, other speakers were more prudent in their ideas, and hinted that the advisability of direct exportation was not easily to be determined. It is possible, that the advice we tender on this subject may be considered by our native readers as caused by a wish to keep Japan from spoiling foreign trade, but it is intended as sincere when we recommend native merchants to devote what attention they can to the improvement of their own business here in Japan, and not to seek further evils, of which they yet know little or nothing.

THE combination of Steamship owners connected with the China and Japan trade is an important item of news, and cannot fail to interest the mercantile communities of the East. The particulars of the agreement made between the P. and O. Company, the Messageries Maritimes, the Ocean and Glen steamers and the Castle line, must now be familiar to our readers and we need not, therefore, repeat the details; but we may well remark that the combination is a very strong one and must, until new interests enter the field, over-ride any possible opposition from the "outside" steamers hitherto trading to the East. No ordinary tact and perseverance must have been displayed by the originator of this movement, and he must be congratulated on having gained the co-operation of so many opposing elements in the shipping trade; nor is it likely that at least a large proportion of the mercantile interests in London have not also given their acquiescence to the scheme. The circular states that the combination is intended as much for the benefit of merchants as of shipowners, and we can hardly assume that what, on the face of it, is evidently an arrangement for the sole benefit of the principal steamship owners, should be declared as intended for the advantage of a class who can look after their own interests, unless a previous understanding had also been arrived at with some if not most of the mercantile houses. But in spite of the undoubted strength of this combination, and in spite of the mercantile support we must presume has been promised to it, the difficulties in the way of carrying it out successfully, for any length of time, are great and, we should feel disposed to add, insuperable. A few of these difficulties may be briefly pointed out. One of the objects of

the combination is to prevent the accumulation of tonnage, and to put on the berth, at any one time, only sufficient for the requirements of the trade; but this cannot be done at both ends without obliging steamers to lay up both in England and in the East when cargoes are scarce, for otherwise when cargoes are plentiful the discovery might be made that the tonnage was at the wrong end; and when steamers, have either to be kept back or sent away empty in order to carry out the programme of "regulating the tonnage," which of the combining lines is to suffer? Here must arise an occasion of dispute within the circle of the confederacy that cannot fail to dissatisfy some owner and perhaps lead to his withdrawal. It is of course presumable that these contingencies have been provided for in the details of the arrangement made between the ship-owners, but of these details the public are not yet informed, nor of the *modus operandi* that will be pursued against any "outsider" who may be bold enough to take his chance against the combination. Again, what is to become of the steamers which are now, if possible, to be shut out of the eastern trade? They must either run here at a loss, lay up, or try other employment, and if forced to other employment the vessels already in that trade should, according to this principle, also combine against the new comer. We may thus have certain "pariah" steamers, owning allegiance to no combination and fought against by all.

Combinations or monopolies of any kind are, *per se*, objectionable and they have always been strenuously fought against; for a time they may succeed but ere long they invariably succumb, either through internal dissension or by force of external opposition. Many causes exist to make the present steamship owners' combination a justifiable one, if not an imperative one for their own interests, and we do not doubt that it will hold good for some time; more especially as every possible step has been taken to conciliate the views of merchants and shippers. But it is not in the nature of things that conflicting interests will not, in the course of time, clash, and we are not disposed to think that the present amalgamation will form an exception to this rule.

NEW "rules of the road at sea" were formally issued in England on the 18th of August last, but do not actually come into force until the 1st September, 1880, so that mariners and others have ample time to make themselves fully acquainted with their provisions. These rules are no doubt of great importance, much more so indeed in one respect than the laws of any country, which, if found defective, can be altered by that country alone. With these rules, however, it is different; for sometime to come at least they are practically immutable as they represent the law, not merely affecting British ships, but also the ships of France, Russia, Germany, the United States, Austria, Italy and other countries, all of whom have agreed to these regulations and all of whom would have to be consulted if a change, however slight, required to be made. Amongst the alterations in the existing regulations we observe, that any vessel which is employed "either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command," shall carry, at a certain height above the hull, three red lights in a vertical line, which in steamers are to take the place of the white masthead lights. Vessels exhibiting these red lights are to carry the ordinary side lights when making any way through the water, but not when making no way at all. A ship which is being overtaken by another is to show from her stern to the overtaking vessel, a white or a flare-up light. In the "steering and sailing rules" an important alteration is introduced which seems judicious and likely to put an end to those complicated admiralty cases in which there is usually a large amount of contradictory evidence forthcoming.

The new rule says, that when two "ships are running free" with the wind on different sides (and only under such "circumstances can they meet end on), the ship which has "the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the "other." Another desirable change extends to sailing-vessels the rule which obliges steamers to go at a moderate pace in a fog, and also makes the precaution necessary, not merely when there is a fog, but when there is mist, or when snow is falling. There are also new provisions regulating sound signals in time of fog, &c. which however do not seem to have met with much favour, in fact we read that in America exception has already been taken to them. Some slight alterations will probably be made and then there is reason to believe, that these new regulations, affecting this important subject which embraces such vast interests, will be worthy of the collective wisdom brought to bear on them.

THE following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* describes a new method for making timber which is of interest, and might be of practical value in countries where lumber is deficient:—"Some samples of hard-wood lumber made out of common wheat straw have lately been exhibited in Illinois, and have, it is stated, attracted much attention among the lumbermen. The wood has all the polish and finish of the hardest black walnut and mahogany. An ordinary straw board, such as is usually made at any paper mill, is used for producing it. As many sheets are taken as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution which thoroughly softens up the fibre and completely saturates it. The whole is then drawn through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the process, as well as polished, and then comes out of the other end of the machine, hard dry lumber ready for use. It is said that the chemical properties hardening in the fibre entirely prevent water soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in a very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water. The samples which have been exhibited could hardly be told from hard-wood lumber, and in sawing the material the difference could not be detected."

WE notice in one of the English papers an account of a recent scare caused to the police force in Berlin. The authorities of the Empire have been uneasy for some time past on the score of the socialists, and a close watch has been observed over the communistic fraternity, who are the cause of so much annoyance to their paternal Government. In the course of this *surveillance*, a telegraphic message addressed to a prominent socialist leader, in Berlin, was intercepted. It read: "cannot send the 5,000 daggers till day after to-morrow. You must postpone." Here was a horrible discovery. 5,000 daggers! Enough to assassinate the whole department of public safety! What diabolical plot was now in course of fruition? At any rate whatever it was, it could easily be nipped in the bud. A watch was set at the railway station, a number of boxes arrived addressed to the socialist leader and were promptly confiscated. The boxes were taken to the police station, and solemnly opened in the presence of an interested crowd of officials and the daggers found, sure enough. But they were the little ornamental nickel ones which ladies have been using for hairpins of late and not a bit more dangerous. The leading socialist and would-be regenerator of society happens also to be a dealer in fancy goods, and the "daggers" were required in the way of his legitimate business.

A RECENT number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* expresses the opinion that the time is not far distant when water-gas (hydrogen and carbonic oxide) will come into general use, replacing fuel for domestic pur-

poses, at any rate in cities, and in many metallurgic operations. The same paper thinks it probable that, enriched with hydrocarbons, it will supplant the coal-gas now in general use for illuminating purposes, since it has at length been fully proved that enriched water-gas is a cheaper and much more satisfactory illuminant than coal-gas, the difficulty which existed through the hydrocarbons having no chemical affinity for the water-gas, having been surmounted. The German physicist, Wagner, styles the new process of making water-gas "an epoch-making invention." On the invitation of the Swedish Iron-master's Association interesting experiments are in course of progress with the manufacture of water-gas by the "Strong Process" having in view its adaptability in many of the operations of iron manufacture. No promising have these experiments been up to the present, that Swedish metallurgists predict a complete revolution in the manufacture of iron through its use. We are informed that large permanent water-gas works are being erected in Sweden, and others will shortly be established in Germany and Russia. The chief economy in the use of water-gas is stated to be not so much in its greater calorific equivalent, as in the greater calorific intensity of its flame, and in the fact of a larger proportion of its combustible elements being actually utilized. It is worth recollecting however, that large sums of money have already been squandered in England in unsuccessful attempts to utilize the gas produced by the decomposition of water and however good the results of laboratory experiments, the test of actual experience on an extensive scale has yet to be made. We believe that there is at least one place in America where this water-gas (enriched) is used in lieu of the ordinary coal gas with good results, but we are not aware whether the venture is commercially successful or not.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October, 26th, 1879.

Germany and Austria have signed a treaty of Alliance.

LONDON, October 28th, 1879.

A new German Loan is announced.

LONDON, October 31st, 1879.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 19th of December.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 1ST DAY,
DO-YO-DI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. & O. steamer *China* arrived from Hongkong on the 27th instant, followed by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the morning of the 30th. The *City of Tokio* left here for Hongkong on the 26th, and the *Sunda* went forward with the home mails on the 30th. The *Gaelic* left for San Francisco, with mails for America and Europe, this afternoon at four o'clock.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with the European Mail of the 21st September, left Hongkong this morning, at 8 o'clock.

Monday next, the 3rd instant, will be kept as a general holiday by all Japanese and by most foreigners, in honor of

the anniversary of the birth of H. M. the Mikado. Tokio will be *en fête* during the day and well into the night. The Foreign Minister and Madame Inoué entertain a large company at a Ball to be given in the Engineering College, while here, the Governor of Kanagawa, has issued numerous invitations for an official dinner. Altogether, next week will be a holiday time, for in addition to Monday, we also look forward to two days devoted to racing,—days which an excellent custom has invariably made Bank holidays. The bright, clear autumn weather of Japan has come at last, and holiday makers could wish for no more pleasant prospects than those of the next week.

We are requested to correct a portion of our report, last week, of the Church Meeting held on the 21st ultimo. We are informed that the Chairman did not say that the gentleman in Foochow had offered his services to the Church Committee for the chaplaincy here.

Mr. Fairclough made his appearance on Thursday evening in the title rôle of Bulwer's *Richelieu* and again proved himself a genuine and conscientious artist in every sense of the term. His previous representation of some Shakespearian characters, especially that of *Shylock*, had won for him so great appreciation at the hands of the public, that the house was "engaged full" some days ago, and by a few minutes after nine o'clock, there was no more standing-room.

What need is there again to paint the merits of Mr. Fairclough? Have we not all seen him for ourselves? Do we not all recognise the great art which enables him entirely to merge his own existence for the time being, in the character he undertakes? In cajolery, defiance, entreaty, scorn, hatred, love, revenge, he is alike good and we are well within the limits of the truth, when we say that no such powerful actor has before appeared in Yokohama. The part last night suited him to perfection and were we to instance all the places in which he carried the audience with him, either to the height of exultation or to the depth of despondent rage, we should far exceed the bounds of this notice. We should not forget to mention, however, his powerful play in the third act, where, after his loving protection of *Julie*, he defends himself by words only against the nefarious designs of the *Cherrier de Mauprat*, turning by the force of his invincible will alone, an enemy into a friend: also his splendid delineation of contrasted feebleness and revived energy in the last act. In fact one could always see amid the old man's abject misery his proud article of faith "*Resurgam*." Mr. Fairclough was called before the curtain at the end of the last three acts and warmly applauded. Miss Elcia May, made a charming ward to the Cardinal and played the part of *Julie de Mortemar* with fine effect. Her scene with *Richelieu* when he receives her in the third act, and the scorn displayed when he suggests that she may have yielded to the king's solicitation, were above all praise. In fact to our mind, the third act was the gem of the whole performance; the stage was clear for the play of the professional artists and they both showed a dramatic power and talent, which we own fairly surprised us.

Of the Amateurs, it were perhaps unjust to say too much and ungracious to say too little, but we cannot refrain from complimenting Mr. Brower on the marked improvement in his bearing and elocution. Had the disguise of dress been a little more perfect one could not have recognised him as *Gaston* and this is how a part, however small, should be played. We wish we could say the same of every one, but let us remember that it is not as easy to appear in high class drama as in burlesque or comedy, a Robson could not make a *Shylock*, and one of the brothers *Dromio* would be sadly out of place as *King Lear*. Even our local princes of the Theatrical art came far below our ideal; it is true that they had to contend against the overpowering brilliancy (we had almost said genius) of the chief actor, still there were some parts in which they failed to rise to a proper and impassioned reading. This was especially the case with *de Mauprat* in the third act, where he comes to assassinate the Cardinal in his own house, with the concurrence of *Hugnet* and the disaffected guards. Here we think Mr. Bayne fell far short of a great rendering, and it is in passages of this kind that true art shows itself. On Thursday, the cool philosophic *Lucater* could have played the part as well. Mr. McClatchie

was not as successful as in *Iranhor*; in spite of his most conscientious endeavors *Wamba* was ever present, especially when he departed "more fortunate than *St. Denis*." Mr. Herbert's play as the *Black friar* was especially good, the obsequious attendance on the eminent *Red friar*, who could one day make of poor Joseph a bishop, was well conceived and thoroughly carried out. Mr. Russell had also good success in the part of *François*, and Mr. Brewer as the traitorous officer *Huguet*. "The divinity which doth hedge a king" prevents us from saying anything about Mr. Howland; the fear of the Bastille haunts us yet.

We hope that Mr. Fairclough will not leave us without giving some more of his special rôles—the advantage of having a master among them must prove invaluable to the members of our Amateur Corps—and we have faith to believe that they will not let him pass away from us, without gaining from him some of that experience in their adopted art, which is so requisite if they intend to uphold their name and fame in Yokohama. With such a model before them they cannot fail to improve at every succeeding representation.

We should add, that a small string band from the *Prins Adalbert* enlivened the scene-shiftings, and that the proscenium would seem to be undergoing a course of decoration, it being now in a transition state of blue and green in violent contrast; in fact a chromatic chaos, out of which it will doubtless emerge a "thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

The interests of the Amateur Rowing Club affect us all too closely for us not to feel real regret at the reported failure of their endeavours to secure the French Hatoba as the new site of their boat house. It is reported that an old engagement entered into by the Japanese Government with the French Minister prevents any change being made in the purposes for which that Hatoba was built; but by mutual consent it is always possible to annul or modify any agreement, and we trust that the French Embassy will yet see its way so far to modify the privileges it possesses over the French Hatoba as to permit of a portion of that enclosure being used for what may well be termed a public benefit. At present there cannot be two opinions as to the blot upon the fair picture of our Bund which the dilapidated buildings, the rotten fence and the dreary waste of overgrown grass in its centre, presents to every eye. The place for years has had no practical use beyond that of a landing for passengers, and this purpose need not now be sacrificed. But the opportunity presents itself of transforming what is an eye-sore into a pleasant garden, of changing waste land into an agreeable promenade, and of devoting a portion of it to the rendezvous of the most popular club in Yokohama. For such a good purpose—for what would be appreciated as a general boon to the community—must we appeal in vain to the consideration of those who hold the power of granting or refusing it? We trust not; we hope yet that the satisfaction of giving pleasure—especially where no actual personal loss or inconvenience can be experienced—will prevail over other feelings, and that the power held by the French Legation over this central part of our Bund will merely be so far exercised as to ensure that it is relinquished under proper guarantees that a suitable "recreation ground" be provided for the general public as well as the Rowing Club.

Mr. J. R. Black has announced the forthcoming publication of a work entitled "Young Japan," which will form a narrative of Yokohama and Yedo since the signature of the treaties in 1858, and comprise a glance at the progress of Japan during that period. Mr. Black has taken an interesting topic for his literary labours, and, as he himself has borne no small or ephemeral share in the vicissitudes of this port, we may count upon the subject being well and thoroughly treated by his experienced pen. No slight additional attraction to the work will be its illustrations, which, from those that have appeared in the *Far East* (under his editorship), we may rely upon as being faithful and well executed.

The demand of the native import merchants in reference to the non-removal of the hoops from bale goods has not been generally accepted by foreign merchants, and we hear that several of the importing firms have declined to agree to the terms which the dealers would impose. Perfect unanimity on the subject is, however, far from existing; and foreigners show themselves much less united than the native merchants. The

native papers contain several allusions to the dispute, and the *Hochi Shimbun* writes as follows:—

"Foreign merchants seem to be of opinion that as the Japanese merchants generally lack the capacity of joining their forces and thus maintain a decided opinion for any length of time, this question will sooner or later break up by some of them separating themselves from the association and thus making the others unable to insist on their claim. But on this occasion we are of opinion that such will not be the case, because it is reported that some five or six foreign firms have already agreed to comply with the request and are receiving orders from our merchants which they contract to execute. Consequently it seems at present that these five or six firms are transacting all the trade which would otherwise have been in the hands of over fifty firms. As the former would naturally make all efforts to meet with our demands in order to have the control of the trade in their hands, and thus profit themselves, our merchants will not experience any difficulty in obtaining their supplies. As moreover, our Mitsui & Co. &c. &c. have branch establishments abroad, we can order our things through them by means of the telegraph if necessary. With all these advantages in our favour we fully believe that our merchants will not sustain defeat on the present occasion as in former cases. But if they should, on the contrary, their reputation will at once fall to the ground. Although the present case is of only the small matter of 'hoop irons' yet it is to remove an injurious custom which has existed for over twenty years, and is to restore to some extent our rights in the transactions of trade, which we have hitherto been deprived of by the foreigners. Our merchants must make all endeavours to attain a complete victory in this case."

The usual winter change has been made in the train service between Yokohama and Tokio. The first train, from both ends, will in future leave at 8 a.m., and the last at 10 p.m. The 9 p.m. train has been omitted, and the customary gap of an hour and a quarter between the different departures no longer exists in two instances. And, as a hint to passengers by sea, we would warn those for Yokosuka, that the steamers generally leave five minutes before the time advertised.

By the arrival of the *Niigata Maru*, we learn the result of the principal event in the Kobe Regatta viz:

INTERNATIONAL FOURS.

GERMAN.

"*Sylvia*." Colours—Red, White, and Black.

	st.	lbs.
1 C. Rasch	11	5
2 W. Pasch	11	1
3 A. Oestmann	10	8
M. Forst, stroke	11	11
R. G. Walsh, cox	9	0

ENGLISH.

"*Leen*." Colours—St. George's Cross.

	st.	lbs.
1 C. E. Fenner	11	0
2 H. J. Hawkins	11	2
3 H. Liddell	13	9
H. Foss, stroke	10	4
J. Gillingham, cox	9	0

SCOTCH.

"*Kestrel*." Colours—Rob Roy Tartan.

	st.	sts.
1 R. S. Black	9	0
2 J. G. G. Creyk	11	4
3 J. Hall	11	6
A. C. Sim, stroke	11	8
A. Vivanti, cox	8	10

The band of the *Iron Duke* was present and added materially to the pleasure of the day.

We extract the following from the *Economiste* as being a sensible objection to the new telegraphic tariff:—

LE TARIF DES TELEGRAPHES SOUS-MARINS.

"Paris 9 septembre 1879.

"Monsieur le Rédacteur en chef,

"Permettez-nous d'appeler votre attention sur la récente décision du Congrès international télégraphique, réduisant, à partir du 1er avril prochain, de cinq à trois le nombre de chiffres comptant pour un mot dans les télégrammes échangés avec les pays d'outremer.

"Le prix des dépêches sous-marines étant déjà très-élevé, il semble qu'il n'y ait aucune raison pour les aggraver encore par cette restriction, évidemment exagérée, sans parler de la nécessité fâcheuse imposée au commerce de remanier de fond en

comble des codes télégraphiques établis à grands frais. Une fois que le commerce, sans protester, aura laissé entrer les gouvernements intéressés dans cette voie en quelque sorte arbitraire, il n'y a pas de raison pour qu'ils s'arrêtent.

"Et, en somme, c'est le commerce seul qui fait vivre les Compagnies de télégraphes sous-marins. C'est donc à lui d'essayer de protester.

"Veuillez prendre cette question en considération, s'il y a lieu, et agréer, etc., etc.

"Wm HERMANN et KAHN."

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, September 13th.

We know that in Russia, when two editors indulge in unusually bad language, a jury of honor composed of their peers is impanelled, and their decision being final, the war ceases. In France the only arbiter is a duel, but even this is not always effective. Edmond About's *Journal* is at dagger's-drawn with the avowed representative organ of communism, and the language they exchange is positively horrible: perhaps three-fourths of the words could not be found in any dictionary (slang editions even included). Hence, the Russian plan of conciliation is worthy of being commended. It would no more prove successful with the French character, than the once made resolution of the great powers—Germany and France included—to leave quarrels to international arbitration. One legitimist and three radical editors are at present in prison for violently attacking the constitution and its administrators. They have celebrated the oyster season by a common meal, and the bivalves have made these extreme men great friends. The gaul regulations limiting the supply of wine, the party washed down the luxury with warm milk. There is a literary precedent for this. In the eighteenth century, the younger Crébillon and another author, consumed one hundred dozens with impunity, the accompanying beverage being milk direct from the cow. Oddly enough, this kind of diet is replacing that composed of chopped raw meat, so recently in vogue for the debilitated.

The questions of Divorce, repealing the Concordat, and voting the Ferry educational bill, "the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," are gradually getting mixed up. Alexandre Dumas takes the first in hand, in the press, while Deputy Naquet leads the atumping. Having failed to convert society by dramas, by the plan of killing erring wives and husbands, Dumas falls back on the more prosaic remedy. The agitation for the repeal of the Concordat has culminated in a bill: an arrangement, it is urged, made at the commencement of the century demands modifications. Other times, other manners. The recess continues to be rather advantageous than detrimental to the Ferry bill, and to judge by the tone of the agreeable journals, ministers have burned their ships, and do not intend their bill to be disposed of in the Senate by a few philosophers, as if it were a measure for making a feeding line of railway, or regulating runs for rabbits. Nor is the absence of ministers from town, to be attributed to their reluctance to meet each other and commence wrangling and sparring, but simply to their enjoying their vacation rambles like humbler mortals. The opposition journals indulge in jeremiads, as if France were on the eve of disappearing from the scene. The returned communists have conducted themselves satisfactorily; no seditious cries have been uttered, their language and their attitude attest they prefer a home-life to transportation. One of the amnestied believing he saw in the crowd the man who had denounced him, attacked him, which was reprehensible, and three others have been taken up for intoxication. But it is not essential to go to New Caledonia to learn how to get tipsy, nor is it fair to judge of the returned by the regrettable conduct of a few who forget themselves. The country is not alarmed at the clemency it has voted, and they are only effete parties who make mountains out of molehills. The nation has not the slightest desire to exchange its present liberties for the compression and silence of the Empire, or the Middle Ages programme of the Royalists. It would be simplicity itself to expect, that so impressionable a people as the French on being restored their liberty, would not use, and even misuse it, till time brought its seasoning effects. There is no use of trying the old game of ruling by fear; the trick has been seen through, and the Republic has nothing to dread, so long as it permits its enemies and imprudent friends to cry from the house tops.

The republicans, however, would do well to speak more of the

duties of the Republic and less of the pretensions of its enemies. The Comte de Chambord may think this or that, Prince Jérôme Napoleon may eat meat on Fridays and patronise bismuth preparations during war; the Comte de Paris may spurn the liberal testament of his father for the mess of pottage; but such will neither augment nor diminish the chances of a restoration. When the frogs wished for a king, they demanded and accepted—but never discussed. When a hare ragout is desired, the mainpoint is to possess the hare, and when people resolve to have a monarch, they trouble themselves very little about his virtues, or even vices. In 1814 when the sculptor Bosio presented a bust of Louis XVIII. to that king as the emblem of the homage of the nation, so utterly unknown was his majesty, that the model selected was the classic head of Vitellius, to which was joined a wig and epaulettes to compose the Bourbon. The escapades of Prince Napoleon at Strasbourg and Boulogne, did not prevent his subsequently becoming Emperor. All dynasties in France have been bankrupt, and seem to glory in their insolvency towards the liberty, honor, and repose of the country, aye even to make it a title for restoration. Henri V. invokes the injustice of the revolution of 1830; the Comte de Paris, that of 1830, and the Bonapartists call Napoleon III. the martyr of Sedan. The day, and may it be distant, when France shall be enough abased, enough oppressed by a foreign war, enough terrified by internal troubles, she will throw herself into the arms of the first pretender who comes. The Republic, not being dependent on the life of an individual, its friends, Gambetta at the head, labor assiduously to consolidate the government of the country by the country, and so dispense with "medicine men."

Though the harvest be not wholly terminated, and the vintage very far from commencing, the social season comes round with the punctuality of a calendar. The theatres and shooting mark the overture. The *Châtelet* theatre's great stage, is filled with upholstery and the contents of a menagerie, to represent *Venus Noire*, that is to say, the interior of Africa. The romantic part of the play lies in a Baroness who sets out to discover her husband, a missing explorer; she is accompanied by three lovers, who intend demanding her hand, in case the baron's demise be certified: he has been taken prisoner, is beloved by a native princess, is condemned to die from exposure to the sun in a desert, when the latter upheaves in the shape of a volcano, and liberates him. Nature is wondrous kind. In reviving Auber's *La Muette de Portici*, the Grand Opera has "struck ile"; the singing is uniformly good for a wonder, and the acting commendable. The rôle of *Fenella* is, as ever, charming in its dumbness. As a general remark there is no serious sporting in France: the few good shots are the exception, and the real Nimrods are few and far between. Plenty of licences are taken out, but I fear Paris has to depend for her supply of game on the poaching fraternity a vast institution said to have its own lawyers to plead, and funds to meet all fines. The usual run of men with dogs and guns are amateurs, to whom when in action it is best to give a wide berth, as in blazing, they respect neither persons nor dogs; they are capital in spoiling a dog, and their whole aim appears to be, to make a noise, and parade in the city and suburbs in a suit of coffee-colored canvas, with a game-bag, gun in case, and a dog or two held with a tea-cord leash. These are chiefly the John Gilpins; they desire a dog to retrieve, not to set, and to place a dead lark or a cock robin at their feet, would be on the part of the dog a thing of beauty. The *Globe* of this city, in a sporting article condemns the massacre of small birds, and also "a poor biped, hare or rabbit."

If stag parties be unenjoyable, a hen reunion is not very attractive; the "Laughing Club" is composed of actresses, who dine together once a month, and sing ballads of their own composition; a resolution has been voted, that for the future gentlemen may be present, as strangers are in the House of Commons.

It was Billoir, an ancient soldier of the imperial guard, that inaugurated the fashion of cutting up your victim after committing the murder. He operated thus on his mistress, in the quarter of La Chapelle, in this city. He has been out-Heroded by Prévost, a policeman, who has committed a like crime in the same neighborhood, and who was also a soldier

in the imperial guard; he was present on duty, at the execution of Billoir. Prévost was pinched for money, and knowing a watchmaker, invited the latter to call on him a few evenings ago, with samples from which to select. In the mean time he arranged with a comrade to do his beat for the evening, and provided with a key-hammer employed on railways, a hatchet, and butcher's knife, awaited the coming of the victim, Lenoble. The latter displayed his watches; one was selected, to be paid for by monthly instalments, and while Lenoble was writing the agreement and drinking glass of wine, he was felled with the hammer. Prévost originally was a butcher; so he at once scientifically disjointed the corpse. But here is where the originality of the atrocity commences; he skinned the remains, and cut the flesh off the bones. Furnished with a clothes basket, and disguised as a workman, he threw some portion in the moat of the fortifications; the head he placed between the mattresses of his bed, sleeping one night on it. Next evening he again set out disguised, with the basket having the chopped remains, which he threw handful by handful, in the mouths of the sewers as he passed. A woman seated under the trees, was struck by his proceedings, especially as he had stopped to kick something into the sewer; she rose to look, and fainted at the sight of a part of a human arm. When she came to, she described the man, adding he was dressed, and resembled a policeman whom she had known to be a detective. Ultimately she was confronted with him, asserted he was the person, and as the inspector observed his room must be searched—where the head was; he at once confessed. As is usual on these occasions, the Home Office is inundated with applications from individuals of the same name, demanding permission to change it. An actress discarded her lover. The discarded lay in waiting, entered her apartment in the Champs Elysées shot her dead, then drawing an arm chair before a mirror sat down and killed himself. There is nothing romantic in a footman who has destroyed himself, feeling his occupation "too humiliating." At Agen, a thief said the "spirits" appeared to him, and told him to go to a certain house, with jemmies and other aids, and he would find money: he did so, and succeeded; he told the judges he had once in company with the spirits made the voyage to heaven and hell. "What did you see in the latter place?" demanded the judge: "I do not like to say." "But you must"; "Well, I observed it was filled with judges." Sentence three years imprisonment.

Cham, the late caricaturist, was the great enemy of free-thinkers; yet the latter mustered strongest at his funeral. His sketches were ever superior to his illustrations.

The genealogical tree of Prince Napoleon is published; he is descended from Charlemagne, by his mother's side, and is related to all the royal families of Europe.

NAGASAKI LETTER.

NAGASAKI, 24th October, 1879.

The banquet to Professor Nordenfjöld and the officers of the Swedish expedition took place on Wednesday evening last and it must be chronicled as a brilliant and unqualified success; in fact, "the oldest resident" declares it to have been the grandest affair of the kind ever held here. Thanks to the energetic action of the Committee and to the hearty co-operation of the representatives of the leading native and Chinese mercantile houses, the entertainment attained proportions which even the few Scandinavian residents here, who bore the brunt of the canvassing campaign, scarcely anticipated. Mr. Mangum, the United States Consul, was an excellent chairman, and his speech in proposing the health of the illustrious guest was felicitous to a degree. Covers were laid for ninety and there were very few absentees. The polyglot nature of the proceedings was, although interesting in itself, perhaps somewhat of a drawback, for it can scarcely be supposed that there was one individual present capable of following the rhetorical displays in English, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Japanese and Chinese. It was quite a happy thought in Mr. T. B. Glover, when giving the toast of 'the ladies' to suggest that the company should respond to it in a tongue all could understand—"the language of love." So too was the *apropos* toast to Captain Aldrich, of H. M. S. *Sylvia*, an arctic explorer of

note and a popular officer in these waters. The dining room was elaborately decorated by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Olarovsky and the stage of the old theatre, in which the banquet was held, was transformed into a capital reception room. And to all this we had the fine band of the *Richmond* to lend its aid to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." The menu was a surprise and is worthy of a word of notice, being the result of the combined efforts of our Russian consul and a Japanese artist. It was illustrated in colours by the *Vega* in the midst of the ice and a series of sketches of polar region life, ending with the familiar Japanese sea-side cottage scene. All seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves and we note the occasion as a red-letter episode in the monotony of our life here.

Professor Nordenfjöld has since been making excursions to Takashima and other places of interest to him and his associates in this neighbourhood.

I notice considerable progress is being made with the new government hospital in foreign style, on the site of the graveyard just above Kojimachi. The remains of a goodly number of those who fell in the Formosan expedition were brought to Nagasaki and interred there, but the situation being required for the purpose indicated, they have recently been removed to the Inaridake cemetery where also repose the bones of many who died in the Satsuma rebellion.

Freights have lately risen to a fair figure and there is a scarcity of vessels for the coast trade.

The weather continues fine, and the rice crop promises well. That is more than can be said of the prospects of sportsmen.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Autumn Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, was held on Saturday (25th Oct.), the weather being specially propitious. The ground, after recent rains, having had time to dry sufficiently to make it elastic and pleasant-going, was better prepared by nature and art than if art alone had all to do with it. When the sports commenced, within a few minutes of the time appointed for the first event, a bright sun was shining; but it was soon veiled by clouds, which tempered the rays to the competitors. Opportunely enough the arrival of the French corvette *Armide*, on Saturday morning, gave the officers of the vessel another occasion to display their well-known and proverbial courtesy, and allow their band to be in attendance. Otherwise the pleasant meeting would have lacked an element of enjoyment in the absence of music in the intervals of the sports. The foreign attendance was good but hardly so strong as on other occasions. Although many of the stalwart strikers of old time have left the field, there are several fresh young contestants, who bid fair to keep up the credit of former meetings, as the lists will show. Of course the "Ladies's Purse" was the most approved race of the day. Miss Fraser, after the termination of this struggle, gave the prize to the fortunate winner, Mr. Whitmore, accompanying the reward "with a few appropriate words." The winner, returned thanks, "gracefully but almost inaudibly." The ladies, in their generosity, no doubt understand that the want of breath in the man they honor is the reason why he does not more stentoriously proclaim his gratitude; for has not his scarcity of wind been incurred by his successful efforts to gain their favor?

1.—100 YARDS FLAT; HANDICAP. Two Prizes.

1ST HEAT.

F. Walker, scratch...	...	...	...	1
F. W. Strange, 5 yards ...	...	...	...	2
Dr. Armstrong, R. N. scratch ...	...	...	...	3

All got a good start and came up to the tape in splendid style, only a few inches separating each. Time, 11½ secs.

2ND HEAT.

T. R. H. McClatchie, 4 yards ...	...	...	...	1
H. A. Vincent, 5 yards ...	...	...	...	2
E. F. Kilby, 3 yards ...	...	...	...	3

McClatchie soon passed his man and came in a capital winner by about a yard. Time, 11 secs.

3RD HEAT.

F. V. Samuels, 3 yards ...	...	...	...	1
C. E. Churchill, 4 yards ...	...	...	...	2
J. W. Whitmore, 5 yards...	...	...	...	3

Samuels showing good form scored an easy win, the others being nowhere. Time, 11½ secs.

2.—THROWING AT WICKETS. ONE PRIZE.

A. J. Clode...	...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels...	...	...	...	0
J. W. Whitmore...	...	...	...	0
H. A. Vincent...	...	...	...	0
F. W. Strange...	...	...	...	0
H. A. Herbert...	...	...	...	0
D. Fraser...	...	...	...	0
T. G. Richmond...	...	...	...	0
F. Walker...	...	...	...	0
C. E. Churchill...	...	...	...	0
W. Sutter...	...	...	...	0
M. H. R. Harris...	...	...	...	0

On the first attempt Fraser and Clode managed to hit on their third try; Walker taking the stump with his first ball. On the throw off, all three missed in three tries, and on the fourth, Clode managed to get in a straight one and won.

3.—440 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES.

F. V. Samuels, 10 yards...	...	...	...	1
T. R. H. McClatchie, 15 yards...	...	...	...	2
C. E. Churchill, 15 yards...	...	...	...	3
E. F. Kilby, 20 yards...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Armstrong, R.N., scratch...	...	...	...	0
F. Walker, scratch...	...	...	...	0

For this event only six out of 12 entries came up to the post. Churchill passed Kilby on the back stretch and led until about 100 yards from home, when Samuels put on a splendid spurt and went through his men to the front, landing himself a winner by about 2 yards; McClatchie getting in second a few feet in advance of Churchill. The others tailing off nowhere. Time 57½ secs.

4.—LONG JUMP: HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.

H. A. Vincent, 1 foot...	...	...	...	1
G. C. Charlesworth, scratch...	...	...	...	2
F. W. Strange, 2 feet...	...	...	...	0

This event was won by Vincent with a jump including his handicap of 17 ft. 10 in. Charlesworth, second with 16 ft. 10½ in.

5.—FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS FLAT.

T. R. H. McClatchie, 4 yds...	...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels, 3 yds...	...	...	...	2
F. Walker, scratch...	...	...	...	0

Walker and Samuels got the worst of the start, but McClatchie was never headed and won by about 1½ feet; Walker about 2 yards behind Samuels. Time 11 secs.

6.—880 YARDS FLAT.—For Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Men-of-War in port. No entrance fee. Five competitors to start or no race. Entries made on the ground. Three prizes—\$5, \$3, and \$1.

Vines...	...	...	...	1
Cook...	...	...	...	2
Harrigan...	...	...	...	3

Seven put in an appearance for this, Vines winning easily.

7.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 LBS.): HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.

A. J. Clode, 6 feet...	...	...	...	1
H. A. Vincent, 7 feet...	...	...	...	0
J. W. Whitmore, 5 feet...	...	...	...	0
F. W. Strange, 2 feet 6 in...	...	...	...	0
T. G. Richmond, 2 feet 6 in...	...	...	...	0
D. Fraser, 1 foot 6 in...	...	...	...	0
G. W. F. Playfair, 1 foot 6 in...	...	...	...	0
G. C. Charlesworth, scratch...	...	...	...	0

Clode won this with a throw of 25 feet, Vincent second with 23 feet.

8.—LADIES' PURSE. 600 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.—Open to members of the Association only. One prize—"The Purse."

J. W. Whitmore, 35 yds...	...	...	...	1
T. R. H. McClatchie, 20 yds...	...	...	...	0
F. W. Strange, 25 yds...	...	...	...	0
A. T. Watson, scratch...	...	...	...	0
F. Walker, 7 yds...	...	...	...	0
A. J. Clode, 45 yds...	...	...	...	0

Whitmore collared the limit man at the dressing room and kept his lead throughout, slowing down at the finish and winning easily with about 10 yards. McClatchie and Strange being about the same distance apart for second and third place. The others did not finish. Time 1.22 secs. The winner was then presented with the purse by Miss Fraser, who congratulated him on his well-earned victory. Mr. Whitmore having very modestly thanked the fair donor, three cheers were given for the ladies and three more for the winner.

9.—HIGH JUMP. HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.

F. W. Strange, 10 inches...	...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels, 8 inches...	...	...	...	0
J. H. Whitmore, 6 inches...	...	...	...	0

Strange won with a jump of 4 ft. 7 in. without his handicap; Samuels failing to get over at that figure, with 2 in. added.

10.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For boys under 12 years of age. Entrance Free. Three Prizes.

1ST HEAT.

A. Mitchell...	...	...	...	1
E. Walker...	...	...	...	2
I. Eyton...	...	...	...	3

2ND HEAT.

W. Walker...	...	...	...	1
H. Smith...	...	...	...	2
R. Spooner...	...	...	...	2

3RD HEAT.

W. Bayne...	...	...	...	1
F. Collins...	...	...	...	2
A. Edwards...	...	...	...	8

11.—880 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES:

1st, "The Secretary's Cup," presented.

F. V. Samuels, 20 yards...	...	...	...	1
F. W. Strange, 45 yards...	...	...	...	2
Dr. Armstrong, R.N. scratch...	...	...	...	0
F. Walker, scratch...	...	...	...	0
C. E. Churchill, 25 yards...	...	...	...	0

Strange kept his lead on the first round, cutting out the running at a stiff pace, Churchill following the leader. On the back straight Samuels put on a splendid spurt and passed Churchill, collaring Strange on the last turn and immediately going to the front won by nearly 10 yards. This was a beautiful race and the winner certainly showed that he was capable of making faster time if need be as he came in quite fresh. The time as given as 2 min. 11 secs.

12.—150 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For Honorary Members of the Association, Married Men, and Visitors. One Prize. Entries made on the ground.

H. Snow...	...	...	...	1
J. R. Morse...	...	...	...	2
W. Brent...	...	...	...	0
F. A. Cope...	...	...	...	0
S. D. Heyburn...	...	...	...	0
M. de Hemptinne...	...	...	...	0
C. H. Cobden...	...	...	...	0

Morse and Brent kept pretty close together, but Snow who was the only scratch man put on a spurt and won by a few inches. Time, 17½ secs.

13.—HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS. OVER 10 FLIGHTS: HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.

G. C. Charlesworth, scratch...	...	...	...	1
J. W. Whitmore, 5 yards...	...	...	...	2
T. R. H. McClatchie, scratch...	...	...	...	3
Dr. Armstrong, R. N., 10 yards...	...	...	...	0

All cleared the hurdles in fine style, but Charlesworth managed to pass Whitmore just at the finish and won by a few yards.

14.—FINAL HEAT. 100 Yards Flat: HANDICAP. For Boys under 12 years of age. Three Prizes.

W. Bayne...	...	...	...	1
F. Collins...	...	...	...	2
J. Eyton...	...	...	...	3
A. Mitchell...	...	...	...	0
E. Walker...	...	...	...	0
W. Walker...	...	...	...	0
H. Smith...	...	...	...	0
R. Spooner...	...	...	...	0
A. Edwards...	...	...	...	0

Bayne won easily and the other two leaders ran a dead heat for second place, which Collins won in the run off.

15.—440 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For Boys between 12 and 15 years of age. One Prize, presented, Six to enter or no Race.

Martin, 13 yards...	...	...	...	1
Geffeney, 40 yards...	...	...	...	2
Brooke, 20 yards...	...	...	...	3

Geffeney led round at a good pace but Martin passed him just at the finish.

16.—STEEPLE CHASE. HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES.

F. V. Samuels, 35 seconds...	...	...	...	1
J. W. Whitmore, scratch...	...	...	...	2
F. W. Strange, scratch...	...	...	...	3

All started together, Whitmore being the only one who cleared the first water jump. All three came in closely together, Samuels passing Whitmore by a few feet just at the finish, Strange only a few yards behind.

17.—TUG OF WAR.—Open to Teams of 10 Men from the Mon-of-War in Port. Prize,—\$10 to Winning Team.

Only one team from the *Charybdis* put in an appearance for this prize. A team from the residents however tried them twice and pulled off the honors.

18.—CONSOLATION ONCE ROUND. For all who have started but not won a prize at this meeting. One Prize. Presented by the winners at this meeting.

Dr. Armstrong	R. N.	...	...	...	...	1
F. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	2

Walker led at the start but on the back straight Armstrong passed him and won easily. Time 62½ secs.

The different winners were then presented with their prizes by Mrs. Kilby and at the close three cheers for the ladies were given, and thus ended a very successful meeting of the Y.A.A.A.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states, that Lieut.-General Oyama, the new Chief Superintendent of Police, has lately been relieved from the position of President of the Military College and that Mr. Tamano, the President of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Senior Vice-Minister of Justice.

Mr. Justice Kishira, has been appointed President of the Supreme Court. He has also been appointed one of the committee for revising the proposed code of laws, and it is rumoured that he will also be appointed Junior Vice-Minister of the Judicial Department.

Mr. Yanagiwara, the secretary of the Senate, was on the 24th ultimo, appointed President of the committee to revise the draft of the proposed new code of laws for Japan. Eight committeemen, chosen from amongst the officials of the Senate, Judicial Department and Council of State, have also been appointed.

Mr. Iwakura, the Vice-Prime Minister and suite, arrived in Kobe on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and left for Kiyoto by the afternoon train. On the following day he visited the grave of Kōmei Tennō, (the late Emperor), the Imperial Palace, and the branch of the Noble's Club.

Mr. Yamao, the Senior Vice-Minister for Public Works, who has been on a visit of inspection to the mines in the northern provinces, returned to Tokio a few days ago.

Mr. Hayashi, the Junior Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, returned to Tokio on the 25th ultimo. He has been visiting the districts in the northern provinces damaged by floods, and arranging for the construction of new roads, the harbour at Nobiru, &c.

Mr. Nabeshima, the Governor of Okinawa Ken, having completed the business which called him to Tokio, returned to Loochoo on Wednesday last.

Mr. Kagawa, the Governor of Oita Ken was, at his own request, relieved from office on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, returned from the Hot Springs at Ikaho, Joshiu, on the 29th ultimo.

It is reported that the annual meeting of the Governors of all the cities and prefectures in the Empire will be held at Tokio, in February next.

Mr. Sonoda, an officer in the Police, has been presented by the Council of State with 200 yen, in recognition of his services in Loochoo, when the Han Government was abolished.

A native contemporary says, that about two hundred policemen who distinguished themselves in the Satsuma rebellion, received decorations on Monday last.

The fencing school in Tokio for the Police, the opening of which was postponed in consequence of the death of General Kawaji, was inaugurated on the 30th ultimo. About three hundred police, selected from the members of the force stationed in Tokio, gave an exhibition of fencing on the occasion.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states, that the police force of Tokio,

numbers 4,875, officers and men; of these 652 are off-duty in consequence of leave, illness, wounds, &c.

The ceremony of giving diplomas to the students in the Engineering College who were successful in passing their examination, has been definitely appointed to take place on the 8th instant.

Out of 580 persons who applied for diplomas to entitle them to practice as doctors, only about 150 have passed the necessary examination, recently held at the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department.

In order to obviate the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of Post Offices in remote villages and districts, the Post Offices authorities are about to establish a number of small offices of the sixth and seventh classes.

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions a rumour, that robbers have recently broken into one of the godowns of the Council of State, situated within the castle walls in Tokio, and stolen a quantity of books, official records, &c.

Mr. Katawaka Kenkichi, the well-known President of the Rishisha society of Tosa, has been elected a member of the Kochi ken assembly.

The general meeting of the *Nikokusha* (Patriotic Society), will be held at their premises in Osaka, commencing to-day and lasting for several days.

The authorities of the Foreign Office are putting the Yenri-yokan in readiness for the reception of the Duke of Genoa, who is expected early this month.

A telegram from Hakodate announces, that the *Vettor Pisani*, with the Duke of Genoa on board, arrived there at 6 p.m. on the 29th ultimo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that up to the present the practice of lodging a sum of money as security on appeal, has been confined to the Supreme Court. It is rumoured that the same system will be extended to all the Courts.

On and after to-day, the Law Courts in Tokio and the Judicial Department, will open at 9 a.m. and close at 3 p.m.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A committee has been appointed to revise the regulations affecting the Japanese naval forces. The committee will meet twice a week in an apartment in the Naval College, Tokio, until their labours are completed.

A Torpedo school, under the control of the Naval Department, has been established at Yokosuka. Lieut. Shibayama has been placed in charge.

The Japanese surveying vessel *Moshun Kan*, returned to Shimomaseki from a cruise, on the 17th ultimo. Since then, the officers have been engaged in ascertaining by means of the telegraph line, the difference of longitude between that port and the Naval Observatory in Iigura, Tokio.

A telegram from Nagasaki, states that the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kas*, which left here some time ago on a cruise round Japan, arrived there on the 28th ultimo.

His Excellency Sanjo Saneyoshi, the Prime Minister, issued a notification on the 27th ultimo, containing the new regulations for enlistment in the army.

The Military Department recently issued an order, that every man in the service must be provided with two pairs of *scamji* (straw shoes) in case of emergencies.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that the British ship which arrived here on the 29th ultimo (?) brought 1,381 packages of machinery for making bullets and other small-arms ammunition, which had been purchased by the Military Department in Germany. This machinery is valued at \$174,477.59.

The annual grant to the Military Staff Bureau has been increased by 6,000 yen.

Medals for service were given to the Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers of the Tokio Garrison, on the parade ground at Hibiya, on the 30th ultimo.

A grand review of all the troops in Tokio, will take place in the presence of the Emperor on the Hibiya parade ground, at 8.30 a.m. on the 3rd instant. Lieut. General Nodzu will be in command.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The province of Ugo has long been famed for the fertility of its rice fields, as much as 1,000,000 koku being annually produced on an average. The price obtained has however been hitherto

very low, as there was generally a considerable quantity of mildewed grain mixed with the good grain. Ono Toda Yoshitaro, a local farmer, observed that this was owing to the rice, when cut down, being placed in large heaps on the banks of the paddy fields to dry, and the plants at the bottom becoming damp and the grain mouldy. The plan adopted by Toda Yoshitaro to remedy this, is both simple and efficacious, he erects rough bamboo staging and places the rice thereon to dry. The result has been satisfactory, and the price of the local rice has considerably increased, as it is now equal to the average produced in other localities.

The authorities of the Agricultural Bureau recently forwarded a number of Italian bees to Wakayama Ken, in order to ascertain if that locality is suitable for them.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, a silk-reeling establishment will shortly be erected in the Agricultural College at Komabano. A large quantity of the necessary machinery has already been forwarded there.

The railway to be constructed between Kiyoto and Tsuruga, will be by way of Yonehara and Shiwotsu, the distance by the surveyed line, being thirty miles and twenty-seven chains. The works include two tunnels, respectively 88 yards and 770 yards in length, and two iron bridges over the Amanogawa and Ane-gawa. There will be seven stations, viz: at Yonehara, Nagahama, Minamibayami, Iinoura, Shiwotsu, Hikida and Tsuruga. When this section is completed the total line from Kobe to Tsuruga will be 120 miles and 63 chains.

Mr. Godai, the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and well-known as an indigo merchant, recently visited Tokio, and submitted a memorial to the authorities of the Agricultural Bureau, on the subject of developing and encouraging the manufacture of indigo in various provinces of the interior.

Mr. Yanagawa, a *shizoku* residing in Tokio Fu, is about to establish a company called *Kenseikisha* (Hardstone Company) with a capital of 8,000 yen, for the manufacture, at Osaka, of artificial stone from concrete.

A native paper attributes the increase of 54,417 yen in the exports from Korea, during the last financial year, to the large quantities of rice and beans exported during that period. It says that rice was exported to the value of 179,209 yen, and beans to the value of 89,665 yen.

Recent advices from Corea state that Mr. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy, and Mr. Mayeda the Consul with other officials, visited Gensan, the port in Corea lately agreed to be opened to Japanese trade, and fixed upon the site for the settlement. Fourteen Japanese merchants have already applied for leases of ground and were each granted lots of 300 *tsubo* in extent upon condition that they erected buildings on them by May, 1880, when the port will be finally opened. Gensan is said to be very well situated for commercial purposes, it is only about 50 *ri* distant from the capital, with which it is connected by two good highways. There are at present about two thousand houses in the place and a large trade is expected to be done.

The Korean Government have appointed Mr. Kinkishiu, one of their officers, Governor of the province in which Gensan, the port to be opened to Japanese trade, is situated. Mr. Kinkishiu, was some years since in this country as Korean Envoy, and is therefore well acquainted with the habits and customs of Japanese. Mr. Hanabusa, the Envoy to Korea, has returned to Japan. According to the last accounts he left Osaka on the 22nd ultimo, overland for Tokio.

During the last four years, sixty-two sailing vessels of foreign form of construction, and from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons burthen, have been built in Hakodate.

Some of the leading merchants in Tokio are said to be contemplating the establishment of public markets in Tokio, similar to those common in western countries.

It is rumoured that about fourteen of the rice merchants of Yokohama and Kanagawa, have applied to the Authorities to establish a *Beisha Kaisha* (association for managing dealings in rice), in this port.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that the Osaka Mint is now coining daily, 9,000 yen worth of copper coins. Two-thirds of these are 2 sen pieces and the remainder 1 sen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second meeting for the present year of the *Kiyoson Doshu* (Literary Society), took place in the premises of the society in Hiyoishi-Chō, Shinbashi, on the 26th ultimo, when addresses were delivered by a number of the members. At about 6 p.m. the company adjourned to the 15th National Bank, in Hōraibashi, where a banquet was prepared at which about 380 guests were present, amongst whom were the Imperial Princes Arisugawa, Higashi-Fushimi, and Kita-Shirakawa, as well as a number of nobles, officials, scientists, newspaper editors, &c., &c. Speeches were delivered by several of the guests, native and foreign, and the party separated at about 9 o'clock. The Marine band played during the evening.

The regular meeting of the Tokio Geographical Society was held in the Gakushuin in Tokio on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Awoye, of Kochi Ken, read a paper on the "Volcanoes of Kiushiu," which, according to the native journal from which we derive our information, "caused a thunder throughout the hall."

The native papers state, that the authorities of Okayama ken have recently prohibited the priests, of the religion known as *Kurosumi*, from preaching in some of the places within that prefecture. The reasons assigned for this step are, that the members of the *Rinshisha* Society of Kochi, finding that they were prevented from delivering their seditious lectures, joined the *Kurosumi* sect as priests and gave their offensive lectures under the guise of sermons.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states, that one of the servants of the Police Bureau is in custody, charged with having opened a letter addressed by an officer of the Supreme Court to one of the police superintendents, and given a copy of it to a newspaper. The contents of the letter are not mentioned.

A report lately sent to the Home Department by the authorities of Ishikawa Ken states, that 1,551.23 *chō* (about 41,000 acres) of paddy-fields, vegetable gardens, &c., sustained damage in the districts of Yebizen, Kaga, Noto and Yetchiu, during the floods which occurred in July last.

A telegram from Yezo states, that there was a gale of wind accompanied by a great fall of rain at Sapporo and the vicinity which lasted from about 4 p.m. on the 20th instant until about 9 a.m. on the 22nd. The Ishikari river rose nearly 7 feet above its ordinary level, but fortunately no damage has been sustained.

The *Choya Shimbun* mentions a rumour that Mr. Godai, the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, visited Tokio in order to offer some suggestions on the revision of the treaties.

The police authorities notified all the Branch stations in Tokio on the 25th instant, that a number of firemen were to be kept constantly in readiness at each of the stations from the 7th November to the 30th April. This step has been taken because of the greater number of fires maintained in houses during the winter and the consequent greater probability of accidents.

A treatise on police affairs, written by the late General Kawaji, is about to be published.

The *Choya Shimbun* states, that Mr. Tokuno, the Director of the Printing Bureau, is about to establish a private school at his own expense, in order to provide a superior education for the children of such of his friends and acquaintances, who are unable to do so themselves. An Englishman will be engaged as teacher.

A horse, bred at Hakodate, has been purchased for the use of the Emperor. It is described as being of pure white colour, very fast and quiet, good tempered and rising four years old.

The great bridge of Yodo, which has not been repaired for several years is to be removed and a new one erected, constructed on foreign principles. The new bridge will be 120 *ken* (240 yards) in length.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says, that amongst the merchants of Tokio there is only one who owns so much ground that he has to pay 5,000 yen annually for land-tax. The lucky individual is Mr. Kajima Seibei.

A great inconvenience having been experienced in Tokio, from the want of a sufficiently large building for public entertainments, &c., a number of the leading merchants have agreed to erect a spacious hall at their joint expense. The site has not yet been decided upon.

The Governor of Kanagawa Ken has issued a notification, that all dogs must have a collar with the name and address of

the owner, and that if this is neglected no one need feel surprised if his dog gets killed.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says, that the Council of State have summoned the chief priest of the Yeiheiji temple in Yechizen to Tokio. The cause is apparently unknown.

The cold weather has already set in very severely at Sapporo, in Yezo. It is stated that at 7 a.m., on the 16th ultimo, the thermometer was as low as 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

The chrysanthemum is in full bloom in Daigozaka, Tokio, and the Gardens will be open to the public from to-day.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 26th October, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$7,632.23
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,151.87
Total.....	\$8,784.10
Miles open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$7,478.37
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 965.44
Total.....	\$8,443.81

Miles open 18.

Kobe and Ootzu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 26th October, 1879.

Miles open, 55.	
Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$10,912.92
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 2,275.27
Total.....	\$13,188.19
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 8,452.90
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,419.23
Total.....	\$ 9,872.22
Miles open 47.	

THE TAKETORI MONOGATARI.

A paper read before the German Asiatic Society.

By DR. R. LANGE.

(Continued from last week.)

Prince Kuramochi, also thought of finding an easy way to get over his task. He obtained leave at Court under the pretext of desiring to visit the hot springs at Tsukushi,¹ but had it reported at the house of Kaguyahime, that he left in order to find the branch with precious jewels which she had required of him. Having said that he wished to go incognito he took only his nearest retainers, who accompanied him as far as Naniwa.² When he embarked from there, those who had come with him returned, but this was only done for the sake of appearances and in three days he had the ship rowed back. Having made his arrangements previously, he engaged six workmen the most skillful of whom was called Uchinaro, had a house built which was difficult of approach and around which moreover he put three fences, and sent the workmen into this house, hiding there himself with them. In sixteen different places which belonged to him, the grain warehouses had been opened and the contents sold and with the amount realized he had a branch made, set with precious stones in exact conformity with that which Kaguyahime had demanded. Having so far carried out this clever fraud, he took the jewelled branch secretly over to Naniwa, went on board and had it reported at his palace that he had come back, acting at the same time as if he himself had undergone great hardships. Many of his people came to meet him. The branch he brought with him, had been put in a long box carefully covered. Somehow or other the news in regard to it had spread and there was a great report about, that the prince Kuramochi had brought with him the Udongo flower.³ Kaguyahime when she heard of it became frightened, thinking that she

had lost with the prince. While pondering over it, she was told that the prince had come and was knocking at the door. He was still in his travelling dress and the old bamboo gatherer went to receive him. The prince said: "I have risked my life for this branch, show it to Kaguyahime." The old man then carried it within the house. A verse was attached to the branch:—

"No fear of death could stay my firm intent.
Without this branch I never would return."

She could not but feel moved at reading this and the old man then said: "He has brought the branch covered with jewels from the Hōrai mountain and in no point does it show any difference from that for which thou hast asked him. What excuse wilt thou make now. He has not even gone home, but has come here in his travelling dress, thou wilt soon have to marry him." While he said these words she sat with her head resting on her hand, lost in thought and sighing deeply without replying a word. The prince thinking that now there could be no more objection made, came up on the verandah.⁴ The old man seemed to take this as a matter of course and said: "Such a branch as this cannot be found in this country. How canst thou refuse him now? Besides he seems to be an excellent man." Kaguyahime replied: "I feel sorry to be always obliged to refuse the request, (that she should get married) therefore I asked for such difficult things. I am quite overwhelmed with the thought that he has procured this branch and feel deeply mortified at the whole affair." The old man did not seem to mind what she said, but had everything arranged in the inner room and then spoke to the prince. "What kind of place was it where you found this branch?" "It is a wonderfully beautiful and lovely object," he continued as he kept looking at it. The prince replied: "Three years ago on the tenth day of the second month we sailed from Naniwa; as we steered out on the high sea, we had no thought as to what direction we should take, and as for myself, pondering how little life was worth to me unless I could attain the object in view, I was content to go to where the winds would take us. If we died it would make no difference and as long as we lived we harboured the hope that we would find the mountain Hōrai. Continuing in this way, we left our country behind and went to far distant parts. At times, when the sea laboured, we thought we would be hurled to the bottom of the ocean, then again the wind drove us unto unknown shores where beings having the shape of devils came out and wished to kill us. Coming we knew not whence, and going we knew not where, we often gave ourselves up for lost; our supply of provisions became exhausted and we had to live on the roots of plants; indescribably horrible cannibals came out once and wanted to devour us, and frequently we were obliged to support life with the scanty provisions we obtained by gathering shellfish on the shore. Living under another heaven we were attacked by various strange maladies. We had no thought as to which direction we should take and we continued thus to be driven about on the sea for five hundred days, allowing the ship to go where it was driven by wind or sea. Then about the hour of the dragon⁵ a mountain was seen in the distance. We called all the people in the ship together and continued to look at it. It was a high mountain showing pleasing outlines as seen from our vessel. Although we thought it might be the mountain we looked for, yet we felt afraid and continued for two or three days to sail around it, often probing and touching it with long poles. Then we saw a female figure clothed in the dress of the angels come out of the heart of the mountain, holding a silver cup in her hand with which she went to get water. When we saw her we landed and asked the name of the mountain. She replied: "This is the mountain of Hōrai." Then our joy knew no bounds. We further asked who she was; whereupon replying that her name was Hokan Ruri, she abruptly left us and went back into the mountain. We then examined the mountain but found no way to ascend it, but passing round at its base we found trees with flowers such as exist in no other part of the world. Rivulets of the colors of gold, silver and ruri⁶ flowed out of the mountain and they were arched over by bridges composed of various precious stones. Close by, there were trees

1. Old name for Kinsiu.

2. Old name for Osaka.

3. A fabulous plant said to bloom once every three thousand years.

4. The prince therefore must in the meantime have gone into the garden, fronting which was the room of Kaguyahime.

5. 8 o'clock A.M.

6. Ruri is said to be a dark blue jewel.

with flowers which shone and shimmered with sparkling brilliancy. There I took this branch; it is a poor and mean specimen I know, but as it is just like the one I was ordered to bring, I broke it off and carried it here with me. The mountain was beautiful beyond description and nothing in the world could be compared to it, but yet I could not rest, and tearing myself away, went back immediately to my ship and having favorable winds we succeeded in arriving here in four hundred and four days. My success was owing, probably to the efficacy of the prayers which I offered to the gods. Yesterday I came from Naniwa to the capital and I have hurried here to this place without even taking off my dress, wet from the waves as it is."

When he had finished his narrative, the old man compassionated him in the following verse:⁷

"For many a year have I plucked the bamboo stems,
Yet never met I sorrow such as thine."

The prince having listened to this said: "Many days there was a heavy sorrow at my heart and only to-day have I found rest." He then made the following verse in reply:

"My sleeves no more are wet with bitter tears,
Past sorrows are forgot in present joys."

Suddenly, six men came together into the garden and one of them holding up a letter with a letter-holder⁸ spoke out: "Ayabo Uchimaro of the Imperial workshop says: 'We have manufactured the branch with precious stones and although we laboured with all our might for more than 100 days, still the prince has not given us our pay for it. When we receive it we will divide it so that we can again fill our rice-pots.'" With these words he handed over the letter, or rather the petition. The wife of the old bamboo gatherer let her head drop down, thinking of what the man had said. The prince saw that there was no hope of escape and his senses forsook him. Kaguyahime when she had heard it, asked that the letter be given to her and opening it she read as follows: "The prince has been hiding himself for more than a thousand days with common labourers in order to have a branch made set with precious stones, and he has promised these men an official position. When we heard that he needed this branch for Kaguyahime we thought we could get our pay by asking for it here in this palace."⁹ Kaguyahime who until now, in her perplexity from which she saw no escape, had been sad and dejected, now resumed her pleasant, bright ways and calling the old man she said to the prince: "I did truly take it to be a branch plucked on the mountain Hōrai. I haste to return it after hearing of the extraordinary fraud which you have practiced." The old man nodded assent, saying that being certain of the imposition there could be no objection to handing it back. Kaguyahime, who had resumed her old gaiety, composed the following couplet as an answer to Kuramochi's verses, giving it in return together with the branch.

"Hearing, indeed I heard this branch was true
Seeing, I find though precious, it was false."

The old bamboo gatherer who at first had tried so hard to persuade her to accede, now after the experience he had acquired, sat helplessly as if in a dream. The prince was so crestfallen and out of countenance, that he did not know whether to stand up or sit down and he slunk away as soon as the sun began to decline. Kaguyahime called the aggrieved artisans and, expressing her joy and satisfaction at what they had done, gave them a handsome reward. They returned with gladness in their hearts, thinking that everything had gone as they desired, but on their way home they were entrapped by Kuramochi who, as a warning to others, had them flogged until the blood came, and it was not until he had taken their money, which he threw away, thus stripping them of all their wages, that they were allowed to escape. The prince had thus disgraced himself for life; nothing worse than this could have happened to him. As he acknowledged to himself, it was not merely the failure to gain Kaguyahime for a wife, but the bad repute now attaching to his name which mortified him, and alone without a companion, he fled into the mountain fastnesses. The director of his

palace sent the servants to search for him but they failed to discover any trace, and as he did not reappear with the lapse of time, it was generally supposed that he had died. Since then people speak of *Tamazakuru*.¹⁰

The Udaijin ANE MIUSU, descended from a high family, was also possessed of great wealth. He wrote a letter to a man named Okei who had arrived that year with a vessel from China, in which he asked Okei to procure for him the fur of the fire-mouse. This letter he despatched by a trustworthy messenger, together with the necessary money which the man delivered safely to Okei, who was then in port on the coast.¹¹ Okei after opening and reading the letter replied "The fur obtained from the fire-mouse does not exist in this country; I have heard people speak of it, but I have never seen any; if it does exist it ought ere this to have been brought to this country. This is a very difficult piece of business. I will find out in India from a rich man whom I know, whether this fur has ever come there and if so I will buy it, otherwise I will return the money by the messenger."¹²

The vessel came back from China. When news was received that Ono Fusamori had arrived and was on his way to the capital, a fast horse was sent to meet him and he arrived from Tsukushi in only seven days. When the letter was read, it was found to contain the following: "I sent my people to search for it, but it was only with difficulty that I was able to obtain the coat made of the fur of the fire-mouse. Now, as well as in former times, it is difficult to find. In olden times a great sage brought one from India to my country. I heard that it was kept in a mountain-temple in the west, and asking for the mediation of the government I succeeded at last in being able to purchase it. The governor of the province told the messenger that the amount of money was not sufficient, so I have laid out what was lacking and paid for the fur. I must have fifty *rios* more, please to send me this amount when the ship comes back; if you do not send the money, return the fur as security." When the Udaijin had read this he said "What is this he says? only very little money is lacking now and I am greatly rejoiced that he has sent the fur." He then turned in the direction of China and prayed with folded hands. When he looked at the chest in which the fur lay, he found it bright with the many colours of the different sorts of jewels with which it was ornamented. The fur coat was of a dark blue color, the ends of the hairs shone with a golden lustre, its beauty was incomparable and its great value was apparent to the most cursory observer. Even if it would successfully resist the action of fire, this valuable quality seemed of slight importance, as compared with the exquisite beauty of the garment. The Udaijin thought it but natural that Kaguyahime would be anxious to possess it. After having examined it with great satisfaction, he put it in a chest to which he fastened the branch of a tree; then he made a very careful toilette. He thought that his present would remain in the house of the maiden and adding a couplet to it he went to convey it there himself. The couplet was as follows:

"For love of thee my life is worn away,
This morn first sees my dress unwet with tears."

When he came to the door of the house, the bamboo gatherer came out to receive it and to show it to Kaguyahime. When she looked at the fur she said: "This is a wonderfully beautiful fur, but I cannot pronounce it perfect until I know whether it is genuine or not." The bamboo gatherer replied, "Under any circumstances I will ask him to come in. Such another fur is not to be found in the world, so it may be considered as genuine. You ought not to put these people to such trouble." With these words he called upon the prince to come in. On this occasion even the old wife of the bamboo gatherer thought in her heart, that the girl would be sure to get married. The old man, although he was sorry that Kaguyahime remained un-

7. The play upon words in these and the following verses it is impossible to translate.

8. A letter embodying a petition was held up and presented with two pieces of bamboo.

9. The artisan called the house of Kaguyahime a palace, because he expected that the prince would live there with her. According to old customs, the bridegroom lived in the house of his father-in-law.

10. *Tamazakuru* seems to be a word which was used at that time, but is now obsolete. *Tama* is *tamashii*, soul; and *zakuru* is synonymous with *hanareru* to absent oneself. *Tamazakuru* therefore seems to signify to die, while at the same time it would point an allusion to *tama* jewel.

11. This refers to Hakata in Chikuzen, where the ships coming from China used to land.

12. To understand what now follows, it is necessary to be acquainted with what is only made apparent later on by the letter of Okei; namely, that the latter goes to China and causes search to be made for the fur, which when found he sends back by Ono Fusamori.

married and endeavored to get her to unite herself to a good man, yet knowing her repugnance against marriage he was too sensible to try and force her inclination. Kaguyahime told him, "If this fur upon being put in the fire will not burn, then I will consider it to be genuine and will consent to submit to the will of this man. As it is the only one of its kind, you can tell him that I will have no doubt of its being genuine, if it is not consumed by the fire. We will now make the trial and submit it to the flames." The old man agreed to this and informed the Udaijin of it. The latter replied, "This fur did not even exist in China and it required a great deal of trouble to secure it. Why have you such doubts? but still go on and make the trial by fire." The trial was made and when the fur was put into the fire it burned with a great blaze and thus it was proven that it was quite a different sort of fur. When the Udaijin saw this, his face became as green as the leaf of a plant. Kaguyahime was loud in her demonstrations of joy and sent back the chest with the following verse which she put within it:—

"Oh, had I thought no ashes would remain.
Some other fate had met his wondrous fur."

Thus it came that this suitor returned. It had been reported that the Daijin Abe had arrived with the fur and was living at the house with Kaguyahime. People then made enquiries whether he really lived there and were informed by one of the household, that as the fur had burned with a great blaze he could not marry the maiden. When people heard this they said for the first time *ayenashi*¹³ to characterize something where one loses courage.

(To be continued.)

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE NORTH.

MATSUSHIMA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The archipelago of pine-clad islets, collectively bearing the name of Matsushima, has been famed for its beauty ever since the dawn of Japanese civilization, and is one of the "Safu-kei," or "Three Views" of Japan, which hold the highest rank in the appreciation of native lovers of the picturesque.* Instead of Matsushima, the appellation of Shiogogama no Matsushima, i.e. "the Pine Islands of Shiogogama" is often made use of, Shiogogama being the town on the coast where the peculiar landscape begins. The best way of visiting the locality is to take *kuruma* from Sendai to Shiogogama (a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ri), and thence row or sail across ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ri) to the hamlet which has borrowed the name of Matsushima, stopping a night at each place, and returning the same way, unless it be desired also to visit the new canal near Ishinomaki and the port of Nobiru described below. There are numerous inns at both places; but by far the best are the Shiyouhifrou at Shiogogama and the Kanraitei at Matsushima, both of them former pleasure-houses of the Daijyau of Sendai. At both these houses the view, the accommodation and the reception met with are all that can be desired. At Shiogogama should be visited the temple formerly belonging to the Shingon sect of Buddhists and known under the name of Hofurefzhi, where were worshipped the deities Kuwafwofi of the Twelve Visages and Yakushi Niyourai. In 1869 it was "purified," i.e. converted into a Shintau place of worship, and re-dedicated to Shiogogama Daijyauzhi, a son of the divinity Izanagi no Mikoto and the reputed inventor of the fabrication of salt from sea-water. (The word Shiogogama means "Salt Kila.") In the temple court will be noticed a sun-dial inscribed with Roman figures. It bears date 1783, and was presented by Hayashi Shikei, (a writer on the necessity of the defence of the country against the inroads of foreigners which he prophetically foresaw). There is likewise a weather-beaten iron lantern presented by the warrior Idzumi Saburo Tadaira in 1187. But in its present state, the magnificent cryptomerias and other forest-trees in the midst of whose deep shade it stands, are undoubtedly the temple's chief attraction. From Shiogogama may likewise be reached by an easy walk the Suwe-no-Matsuyama, celebrated in Japanese poetry, but otherwise unremarkable. The chief local production is ink-stones.

From Shiogogama to the hamlet of Matsushima is

13. The author makes a play upon the word *Abe* which only differs by the *ni* from *aye* (or *abe*).

* The other two being Miyazima and Chikubushima.

a delightful sail amidst the promontories, bays and inlets, which indeed stretch along the coast of Sendai for 18 ri, as far as Kikakuwa-zai, the most celebrated of the group whose sharp summit (a climb of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ri), crowned by the temple of Daikinfzhi, is seen long before the island on which it stands is approached. There are said to be 88 islands between Shiogogama and Matsushima, and 808 in all between Shiogogama and Kikakuwa-zai, of which 7 are inhabited. But eight and its compounds are favourite round numbers with the Japanese, and, moreover, even the smallest rocks are included in the enumeration. Even down to the smallest rocks, likewise, each has received a separate name, many of them very fantastic, thus Dragon's Head Island, the Twin Islands, the Twelve Emperors, Buddha's Entry into Nirvana, Question and Answer Island, Palace Island, and so on. All the islands are formed of white sandstone into which the sea makes its inroads, and doubtless many of them disappear in this manner while their number is kept up by the gradual breaking up of peninsulas. On every available nook stands one of those thousand pine-trees that have given name and fame to the locality. At the hamlet of Matsushima, the temple of Dzuwigañzhi will repay a visit, though its exterior is not promising, and though, like the majority of Buddhist edifices throughout the country, want of funds stands in the way of necessary repairs. It is supported by the produce of a small donation of land made to it by the head of the Daté family, whose ancestral tablets are all here, and by the munificent present of one thousand wen† from H. M. the Mikado in return for hospitality received on the occasion of his Northern tour in 1876. Other minor contributions are received from time to time. In the outer court are to be seen in front of a small cave called the Hotsushif-ga-Ihaya two large figures of Kuwafwofi cut in slate-stone, that to the left bearing date 1800, that to the right 1828. Behind the chief altar is preserved in a shrine a well-carved wooden figure of Date Masamune, the founder of the Sendai family and of this temple. The various apartments of the temple are very handsomely decorated, and, when the gold foil which is lavishly strewn about, was fresh, the effect must have been extremely fine. The small inner room in which the Mikado slept is shown, and before quitting the temple may likewise be seen a carved wooden gateway, said to be an imitation of one at the temple of Kinfzhi in the Corea.

The special articles brought for sale at the hamlet of Matsushima are pens made of pine-wood, and bamboo chopsticks.

Two and a-half ri distant rises the hill of Tomiyama, whence by far the best general view is obtained, and where any traveller who, during the boat journey from Shiogogama, may have been disappointed with his trip, will allow that there is very great beauty, even if he think that the reputation of the place has been somewhat exaggerated by the native lovers of scenery. The whole distance may be accomplished in *kuruma* excepting the last 3 *chian* leading up to the temple of Daikauzhi,‡ which stands near the top of the ascent. From this spot the eye wanders over a maze of islets and promontories, the land and sea seeming mixed in an inextricable but lovely confusion. Opposite the spectator, in the direction of Shiogogama may be descried in the blue distance the double peak of Shirashi-no-take, while to the right rises the range dividing Oushiu from Deha. The highest hill to the left is on the island of Funairishima, above the port of Ishibama, a place of call for merchant steamers, to whose left again lies Sabusaba a port to which the Mitsu-Bishi Mail Co. occasionally send packets. Those desirous of enjoying the view for any length of time should endeavour to obtain such accommodation as this temple affords. The traveller to Ishinomaki should take the ascent of Tomiyama on his way thither, as

† [It will be noticed that the writer of this article is another disciple of the new system of spelling Japanese words. We have no right to interfere with his orthography, much as it goes against the grain to see it and much as we feel it detracts from the interest of his narrative, but we must enter our protest against the well known word *yen* being transformed into "*wen*"! This last blow to our prejudices (if invariable custom can indeed be called a prejudice) is the cruellest of all: it surely must prove the final feather to break the back of any remaining sympathy with the new system.—Ed. J.W.M.]

‡ Said to have been founded by Tamura Shiyagun, a celebrated general who was sent against the Ainos, still inhabiting this part of the country during the reign of the Emperor Kanmu.

it is but 20 *chiyan* off the main road. The road to Ishinomaki crosses a ferry over the Narushi-gaha before entering the village of Ohono (Afugiya inn), and, after traversing an extensive rice-plain, crosses the New Canal and descends to

Ishinomaki (Chiba-ya inn, in the main street, good; Tanaya and Tashiro-ya tea-houses on Hiyoriyama very pleasantly situated). Hiyoriyama (r. on entering the town), commands an extensive sea view, which likewise includes the archipelago of Matsushima, the windings of the Kitagami, a high range of mountains inland, and a bird's eye view of the town. Ishinomaki, noted for its salmon fisheries, stands at the mouth of the river Kitagami, the natural outlet for the trade from Nafu and the north. But on account of its exposure to the full sweep of the Pacific Ocean and to the violent south-westerly gales which blow through the Matsushima group, and of the formation of a bar at the river's mouth, all attempts to remove which have proved unsuccessful, works are now in progress with a view of making a harbour at the small fishing village of Nobiru 4 *ri* further up the bay, where the Naruse-gaha falls into the sea. To connect the intended port with the river Kitagami has likewise been the object in making the new canal which was commenced under foreign superintendence in 1878, and which is ten miles long and a hundred feet wide. Boats will enter it from the Kitagami-gaha by means of a lock which is nearly completed. At present this canal can hardly be said to be navigable, having only an average depth of from 2 to 3 feet; but it is intended to deepen it sufficiently to admit of cargo-boats of the largest size being towed through. Instead of returning to Matsushima, it is possible to go by *kuruma* to Hamaidzu (4 *ri* 6 *chiyan*), and cross by ferry to

NOBIRU (poor accommodation). The port of this place is as yet little more than a creek with 5 or 6 feet draught of water, and has, like Ishinomaki, a bar across its mouth; but, it is proposed to alter the course of the river by making a cutting to a point about two miles inland where there is a wide bend, and it is supposed that the flow of the river in its new bed will suffice to keep the channel clear. The old bed of the Naruse-gaha will be kept available to take off any superfluous amount of water in times of flood, the bar at the mouth being kept down by dredging; and on the island, which will be formed between the two arms of the river, it is proposed to erect godowns on an extensive scale for the purpose of storing the produce which will be brought for shipment to other ports. The rest of the ground in the island will be leased to Japanese for house-building purposes, for it is expected that a numerous population will be attracted to the spot by the increased facilities for trade which the completion of the harbour will afford.

A breakwater built substantially of fascines and sausages made of bamboo withies filled with stones, according to a system employed with success in Holland, will be thrown out at right angles from the shore at Nobiru. This will serve as a pier, and vessels will thus be enabled to load and discharge cargo with facility. In rough weather it is intended that they shall move to the anchorage in the small harbour of Katsugi-ura which is situated in the island of Minato-Shima and is within easy reach of Tona on the mainland. Here a second breakwater will be constructed. The harbour itself is small, but it is hoped that by the addition of a breakwater a sufficiently commodious and safe anchorage for ships in stormy weather will be secured.

Another work, on the south side of Nobiru has the attention of the government with a view to connect the river Abukuma with Nobiru, viz. a canal from a point on this river to the town of Shiogama. The produce thus conveyed to this place will there be shipped in ordinary boats to Nobiru. This work has, however, not yet been commenced nor is it likely to be begun before the harbour works at Nobiru and the canal on the north side are finished and in working order. It has been estimated that by taking advantage of one or two streams flowing parallel to the course proposed for this canal, the latter can be constructed for one-third of the sum required for the canal joining Nobiru and the Kitagami-gaha.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch of the works which are either being constructed, or in contemplation, by the Government, that they are projected on a scale of considerable magnitude. Estimates of the whole have not yet

been published; but it has been stated that exclusive of the canal between the Abukuma-gaha and Shiogama, the total expenditure can scarcely be less than 3,000,000 *weh*. It is computed that 400,000 *weh* will be needed for the construction of the breakwater at Nobiru together with other minor works in connection with it, and 600,000 *weh* for the cutting to the Naruse-gaha. This latter sum will include the expense of building on the new island the godowns required for storage. The entire outlay will be defrayed out of Government funds, and the government propose to recoup themselves by levying tolls on all cargo-boats passing through the canal.

Quarries in the neighbourhood supply all the stone required for the works, but the bricks used in the construction of the lock at the entrance to the canal have been brought from Tonkiyan. Labour must naturally be found on the spot, but at present the difficulty of obtaining it is the chief obstacle to the rapid progress of the works. When they were first commenced, labourers could be hired for 16 *sen* a day, whereas it is now difficult to get the coolies to work for 30 *sen*.

It is stated by a correspondent who writes to the "Allgemeine Zeitung," that the Japanese Government have appropriated 255,000 *weh* out of the 3,000,000, *weh* raised by the internal loan, for the new harbour at Nobiru. June 1880 is fixed as the date of the completion of the works, but it is the general impression that they will not be finished until the end of that year. Much must depend on the state of the weather in so far as regards the breakwaters at Nobiru and Katsugi-ura; as one severe storm may undo the work of several months.

The ultimate success of the works as a piece of engineering is a question on which it is not for us to give an opinion, and granted their success from a professional point of view, their commercial value to Japan is a point which must be left for the future to decide. The motive which has prompted the Government to make an effort in this direction is the want of a good harbour on the Eastern Coast. A glance at the map will show that from the entrance of Yedo Bay for a distance of 300 miles northward along the Pacific shore of the Main Island, there exists not a single good harbour. Hence there is no natural outlet for the produce of the country. The district included, viz. the Miyagi Ken (in which Nobiru is situated) is undoubtedly rich, and rice, silk and cotton are numbered among its products. It is fortunate, moreover, in possessing two large rivers, the Kitagami and the Abukuma, which are navigable for a long distance and by which produce of all kinds can be brought cheaply and expeditiously to the coast. On the Kitagami, for instance, large cargo-boats can be taken up about 50 *ri* as far as the important town of Morioka, whence large quantities of rice, &c., are brought down the river to Ishinomaki. But here, owing to the reasons already given, the means of exporting it are miserably inadequate. The bar at the mouth of the river is impassable for any but craft of small size, and during a large portion of the year communication with vessels lying in the roadstead is entirely suspended. There is little doubt that with a good harbour the resources of the Miyagi Ken and of the districts with which its large water-courses connect it, might be greatly developed, whence the application by the government to this object of such very considerable sums.

The Washington Treaty of July 1878 has directed the attention of foreigners to Sendai as a possible Treaty Port of the future. Sendai, however, is not actually on the coast, and if any port in the Ken were ever opened to foreign trade, that port would probably be Nobiru.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

MEETING OF NATIVE TEA MERCHANTS.

(From the "Chugai Bukka Shimpō.")

THE tea-merchants in connection with the recent competitive exhibition held meetings occasionally to discuss the methods of growing tea, its manufacture and sale. On the 19th instant a special meeting was held at the instance of the Director of the Board of Trade. Twenty-eight merchants, including residents in Tokio, Yokohama

and the provinces, attended, and the question of the sale of tea was fully ventilated. The following is a *precis* of the speeches delivered on the occasion.

Mr. Minobe, of Kiyoto, said that about the year 1870, a company was formed in Yamato with the object of carrying on an export trade in tea on a large scale under the management of foreigners. The result was however disastrous, for owing to the continual losses it sustained, the company proved an utter failure, and since then the tea from Yamato is all sold to foreign merchants residing in Yokohama and Kobe.

Mr. Otani, of Yokohama, observed that the quality of tea was much deteriorated from the careless manner in which it was packed. This caused, in many instances, great impediment to its profitable sale. He had noticed that the majority of cases of careless packing occurred in tea from Ise and its neighbourhood. In some of the provinces, the leaf was merely placed in bags and in damp weather absorbed a great deal of moisture which so deteriorated the quality of the article, that first class tea was frequently reduced to the lowest grade in about ten days after it reached Yokohama. The speaker calculated that in some exceptionally unfavourable seasons the loss through this cause was at the daily rate of twenty-five sen per picul. Mr. Otani attributed this loss to the action of the brokers who infest the tea districts, buy up all the tea they can possibly procure in small lots, mix the whole together and forward it to the open ports without care or management, for sale to foreigners. If the consignment meets with ready sale there will in all probability be little or no loss from moisture, but if some days elapse loss is unavoidable. The speaker expressed an opinion that when different kinds of tea were mixed, they should be well fired together before packing, and that much greater care should be exercised in the process of packing than was now usual. Mr. Otani also stated that there was a description of tea called *Wakamushi* (tea which has not been sufficiently steamed), the leaves of which are of good colour and which when watered gives a good liquor. Inexperienced foreigners often buy this tea, but when they come to manufacture it, they find both the colour and quality undergoes a most remarkable change. Another kind of very inferior tea is known as *Sumizome* (black-dyed), and came principally from Shimosa and the neighbourhood four or five years ago. The process of producing it was thus described:—as inferior teas, such as *Senrin*, &c., are brown in colour and cannot be mixed with good tea, they were steamed separately and while this was being done, very finely powdered charcoal was added, which changed the colour to that of black tea. This adulteration can easily be detected on a careful examination of the leaf, or by placing the leaves in water when the charcoal will form a precipitate. None of this stuff appeared to have been made for some time past until last year, when a quantity was sold to a foreigner and the fraud not discovered until the article reached its destination abroad. This method of adulteration is supposed to have been discovered by some tea-manufacturers who had observed foreigners using indigo to improve the colour of the tea, when re-firing it in their godowns in Yokohama. As this practice of colouring with charcoal is not only ultimately prejudicial to those who follow it, but also tends to injure the reputation of all the tea produced in the country, the most stringent measures should be taken to prevent its repetition in future.

Mr. Kawai, of Tokio, said that he had long been a tea merchant in the capital and recollected when large quantities of tea were sent every year to Oshiu and other northern provinces. The reverse was, however, now the case; not only were those provinces producing sufficient for local requirements, but samples had been sent from there and inquiries made if they were fit for export. The tea trade of Tokio was now confined entirely to the supply of local wants and did not exceed 500,000 yen per annum. The speaker said that, he had been frequently asked why an old established tea merchant as he was, did not embark in the export business. His reasons for not doing so were very simple and would, he thought, be considered all-convincing. He had noticed that the export trade as at present conducted was a purely speculative business, and that not a single native merchant who had engaged in it had made money, in what might be termed a legitimate way, during the twenty years the ports had been opened. Some

ventured to try it, and of these many were ruined in the course of two or three years, while others saved themselves from a similar fate by abandoning the business in disgust. For himself, he was wholly opposed to speculative trade, and was quite satisfied to confine himself to the line he had been in for so many years, and with which he was acquainted.

Mr. Sakuri, of Yokohama, observed that he had not long been established in the tea trade and his experience was therefore comparatively limited, but after careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that the greatest evil the Yokohama merchants had to contend against, was the excessive amount of the drafts drawn by the consignors of tea in the provinces on the merchants to whom it is consigned. Some of these drafts exceed the original value of the tea by ten per cent. and the consignees being anxious to get as much tea as possible into his hands, honours the draft if he thinks it not very different from what the tea will produce at the rates which may be ruling at the time. Prices frequently fall suddenly, a loss is sustained, and as it is generally impossible to obtain a refund from the consignor, the loss falls upon the consignee.

Mr. Kimura, of Yokohama, strongly objected to the present practice of packing tea in fragile wooden boxes and covering them over with matting or straw. If the box got broken, which it frequently did owing to the thin wood of which it was constructed, it was impossible to detect and repair the injury, as the matting or straw concealed it. This was a frequent cause of the tea becoming damaged *in transitu*. He suggested the abolition of the present system, and that in future tea should be packed in stout wooden boxes, well nailed, and roped. If this was done he believed that the expense of packing would be lessened and damage *in transitu* effectually prevented.

Mr. Masuda, of Tokio, said that the previous speakers had forestalled him in most of the remarks he had intended to make, but there still remained one or two matters to which he desired to draw the attention of the meeting. The practice of drawing for excessive amounts against consignments, mentioned by Mr. Sakurai, was, as far as his personal experience went, chiefly confined to the province of Ise, and was not limited to tea alone, but extended to saké, oil, and in fact every description of merchandise sent from there to Tokio or Yokohama for sale. The speaker described the manner in which the transaction was carried out. The consignor went to some merchant in his vicinity and obtained a draft on Yokohama, for say, 110 yen against goods worth only 100 yen. Out of this, the consignor received the 100 yen and when the consignee honoured the draft the remaining 10 yen is treated by the consignor as an immediate profit. There exist two reasons for the custom. In the first place, as there are no thoroughly safe wholesale merchants in Yokohama, the consignor wishes to obtain the full value of his goods at once; and again if the amount of the draft is excessive, it is to the interest of the consignee to exert himself to obtain a high price for the goods in order to save himself from loss. It thus happens that these persons, being actively engaged in a game of mutual deception, are sure to be all ruined sooner or later. He wished to impress upon the meeting, that those engaged in the tea trade had lost the confidence of the public and also that no honest person would engage in a business so fraught with chicanery and danger. After all that had been said, he felt that although it was almost needless, still he must add a few words. Those who send tea to Yokohama are principally people of little capital and are obliged to obtain advances. In western countries merchants can consign goods, and, according to the confidence the banks have in them, obtain nearly the whole value by means of drafts, but this certainly is not the case here, and shewed that people place no dependence on those engaged in this trade. It was no doubt this feeling of distrust, which caused Mr. Kawai to say, that he would not like to become a tea merchant in Yokohama. Mr. Masuda said that, as for himself, he had been in the business for several years and left it simply because of the fraud and deceit with which the trade was saturated from beginning to end. One of the gentlemen present had said, "that in Yok-kuichi, solvent and respectable merchants dreading, and even refused to associate with, tea merchants." The same feeling pervaded all the provinces and afforded ample evidence that the trade and those engaged in it had forfeited the confidence and respect of the public. The natural result is that no one will venture to risk his capital in the business

and when large quantities of tea are in the market, the wholesale merchants are forced to sell at almost any price to foreigners. Not only are these people unable to hold out for a good price, but they occasionally sell under current rates and abscond. All these evils are principally owing to want of sufficient capital. People seldom remain long in the trade and the firms are continually changing their partners. Those who do engage in the business are generally without experience, little or no capital, and consequently no dependence can be placed upon them. In the raw silk trade everything is different. The banks are only too willing to advance upon the goods, and even when such large sums as two and even three millions of yen are lent, there has never been an instance known of a silk merchant selling the hypothec and absconding. Tea fluctuates greatly in price; parcels worth \$1,000 sometimes fall to \$500 in the course of the year, but silk is not liable to such great changes. Mr. Masuda concluded by saying, that he earnestly desired to see everyone concerned in the tea trade; producer, broker, wholesale merchant, etc., actively engaged in restoring the confidence of the public and thus inducing capitalists to associate with them in the business. By this means the foundations of an honourable trade would be laid, and no pains ought to be spared to promote the prosperity of this particular industry, which was one of the most important in the empire.

The Director of the Board of Trade (Mr. Kawaso), asked the gentlemen present for an expression of opinion on the subject of selling tea to local foreign merchants and the advantages or otherwise of direct exportations to foreign countries.

Mr. Otani, stated that the *editori* (brokers), were the principal intermediaries with foreign firms. As these brokers sometimes have samples of the same description of tea from different people the suspicions of buyers are consequently aroused. He knew of cases in which the same tea had been contracted to be sold to two or more different firms. He also mentioned, that although the tea merchants of Yokohama had established a Guild, the members were not agreeing very well amongst themselves.

Mr. Muranatsu, of Yokohama, said that there were several very pernicious practices connected with the sale of tea to foreigners. The principal of these, was the custom of paying a commission of one per cent. to the Chinese employed by the foreign merchants, and it ought to be discontinued at once. He frequently experienced great difficulty in his business, through not being able to ascertain the current price of tea in America.

Mr. Tomioka, of Tsu, regretted that there were no fixed rules, governing the sale of tea both in Japan and abroad. The producers were very chary of entrusting their goods to the merchants. He suggested that large companies should be formed in the provinces with branch establishments in America and tea exported direct. He considered that this step would be attended with great benefit to the trade and handed in a memorial containing his views on the subject.

Mr. Sakurai, of Yokohama, remarked that as far as he knew no serious complaints were made about the inferior quality of tea now being produced, as these descriptions find ready sale amongst those whose only desire is to buy at the cheapest possible rate.

Mr. Onishi of Yokohama, said that the present custom was to deliver the tea in the godowns of foreign merchants where the quality, weight, &c. is ascertained before any sale is effected. In the event of a fire occurring, after delivery and before actual sale, who would have to bear the loss? As they had been fortunate enough to escape from such an accident up to the present, the matter seemed to have escaped attention. He could only attribute this custom to the trade not having been originally established on proper principles.

Mr. Kamibayashi, of Tokio, said that he had introduced into the interior, the practice of manufacturing the tea, so that it was fit for export without undergoing any further preparation. This had proved very successful from a pecuniary point of view and he could like to see the practice followed in all the tea districts.

Mr. Sato, of Tokio, thought that the ultimate success or failure of direct export to America could not be hastily decided. Even if losses occurred on two or three successive years transactions they must not be discouraged, but should strive to establish a feeling of confidence on the part of

consumers in Japanese tea. As regards the re-manufacture, there are great differences of taste and the fashion is continually changing, so that this branch should not be entered upon without due consideration. If all the tea is re-manufactured only to suit the consumers in one or two places, it will meet with no demand elsewhere. For example, tea from Shimosa, is wholly consumed in one country. He was of opinion that no correct conclusion on this subject could be arrived at, until after careful observations had been made extending over a series of years.

Mr. Masuda, again addressed the meeting, and observed that the grievances complained of by the last speakers could be remedied by the wholesale merchants in Yokohama, and that therefore no one else should be held responsible for their further continuance. As far as the desirability of exporting tea was concerned, it was a very difficult question and not readily answered. It was necessary, in order to be successful, that a merchant should be quick to see his opportunity and then act with promptitude. To this end a merchant must be acquainted with the circumstances of foreign countries, a knowledge which can only be attained by constant exports, if only in small quantities. No doubt it is easy to get a market report, but neither the persons who read them nor those who prepare them, know much of the real state of matters, unless they are actually engaged in the business treated of in the document. Mr. Masuda then gave his own opinions on the subject of re-manufacturing tea in the interior, and also on the mixing of various kinds of leaf. The speaker concluded by inviting an expression of opinion from other gentlemen present, several of whom responded.

Mr. Shinben, of the Board of Trade, gave a succinct account of the experience he had gained during his two years' stay, under instructions from the Government with one of the leading tea merchants of America. He also stated why the prevalent custom of producing tea of inferior quality was very undesirable.

Mr. Mayeda, also of the Board of Trade, explained the peculiarities of the tea-consumption of Europe and stated that there was a probability of an increase in the demand for Japanese tea. Every effort should be made to cultivate a taste for their tea, so that it would take the lead in public estimation over that from China and India. The best plan he considered, would be to endeavour to introduce it into schools, hospitals, &c., and that a trade mark should be put on every package showing that the contents were the genuine product of Japan.

Mr. Mngaki, also of the Board of Trade, explained why the price of tea in France was so high. He agreed with Mr. Mayeda as to the measures to be adopted to promote the consumption of Japanese tea.

After the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Kawaso, the Director of the Board of Trade, addressed the meeting. He said that the speech of the Home Minister when opening the exhibition and that of the Director of the Agricultural Bureau when closing it, were both to the same effect, viz:—that the Japanese tea trade was not in as flourishing a condition as that of China or India and every effort ought to be made to improve it. He had to make almost similar remarks but would not confine himself to words only, he would convince them by the statistical return he produced. * He asked them to observe the prices put down for the product of the three countries. While Japanese tea fluctuated to as low as forty per cent. from its highest price and Chinese tea to as low as twenty per cent, Indian tea had only fluctuated about one per cent. Now this decline in the price of Japanese tea is very serious, being much greater than in the Chinese product which we affect to despise. This might be due to natural causes, but he thought it was due to another matter also. He alluded to the returns prepared by the merchants in both India and China, wholly independent of the government. Now here in Japan no attention was paid to this, so that if the authorities did not take the matter in hand, no statistical information would be prepared at all. This is owing to the persons principally concerned neglecting to collect all the information they can, carefully watching the different markets, and thus getting the highest price for their goods. He trusted that more attention would be paid to these matters in future.

* Return extending over ten years, shewing the annual production of tea in China, India and Japan, and the prices obtained, in the country of production and abroad.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE IN
CRIMINAL CASES.(From the *Choya Shimbun*.)

ALTHOUGH a person may be accused of crime, yet so long as he is not proved guilty he should be treated as an innocent man and those engaged in investigating the case should behave toward him in a strictly impartial manner. This is the principle adhered to by the Judges of all civilized countries in Europe and America. Taking all nations into consideration, it cannot be said that all Judges are learned and clever men and incapable of error in their decisions. This is especially the case in countries where the criminal laws are in a backward state, and we frequently find instances of Judges treating accused persons in a harsh and menacing manner, and acting towards them as if they were already proved guilty. Innocent people are then often unjustly punished. It is undeniable that a system ought to be established which would protect accused persons when undergoing examination and therefore we consider it is indispensably necessary to allow accused persons to employ barristers or advocates.

It is the natural disposition of all men to avoid anything that may injure them and to seek after what may prove to be advantageous, so that even evil-disposed persons must feel greatly distressed when arrested and charged with crime. Innocent people are not unfrequently accused in courts, sometimes by mistake and sometimes through false charges made by wicked people. In such cases the prisoner would naturally be grieved at his misfortune or indignant with his accusers, and either feeling would be sufficient to cause great perturbation of mind. Now as words and gestures are the exponents of thought, if the mind is in a state of confusion and embarrassment, the gestures and conversation will be confused and embarrassed also. This then will be the case with people arraigned on a false charge. Can they be expected to repel the accusation with courage and spirit and give full and clear explanations so as to remove every suspicion of guilt? Unless they happen to be exceptionally clever and courageous they certainly will be unable to do so. Here in Japan, although the use of torture has been finally abolished, the Judges still treat accused persons with great harshness and intimidate them with the object of extracting confession. When a man is in a state of perplexity with grief, or anger, or the menacing language of a Judge, what can be better calculated to protect his rights and liberties than an able and experienced advocate?

What mankind should first protect is life; reputation and property are secondary matters. We consider that the reason why advocates are employed by both parties to civil actions is, that they may be the better able to maintain or defend their rights. This being so, why are advocates not allowed to appear for accused persons in criminal proceedings? If an innocent prisoner, through perplexity, embarrassment or the threats of the Judge, makes contradictory statements in his anxiety to defend himself, he is looked upon as guilty and the results are infinitely more serious than the defeat of one of the parties to a civil action. If an innocent person is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, his freedom and reputation are at once lost, and if it should happen that the death penalty is inflicted—the fact of his innocence being subsequently established will not restore him to that life which is the most valuable possession of the human race. The custom in Japan is for experienced official prosecutors to appear for the Government against accused persons, who have to depend upon themselves alone, whether they are foolish or clever, to prove their innocence. Can it be expected that they will succeed in doing so, opposed by experienced officers, although in point of fact, they may be actually guiltless of the offence imputed to them? All this tends to show the necessity which exists for permitting advocates to appear on behalf of persons charged with crimes, and we trust that provision will be made for it in the new criminal code now under consideration.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXII.

SWORD AND GLAIVE.

Benkei did not actually propose to himself that night any intention of again attempting to complete the number of his thousand blades, but for all that before setting out, he not only thrust his swords into his girdle but also took in his hand a glaive, which being of proportions adapted to his own throws was indeed a most formidable looking weapon.

It was the saint day of Kwannon and a blind man might have found his way unerringly without a staff to the fane of the Goddess of Mercy, for the patter of the worshippers' feet awoke ceaseless echoes in the streets and alleys around. There was the roistering swashbuckler, swinging along on stilted clogs with a kerchief knotted over his wine-flushed face, and there was the daintily dressed damsel, progressing delicately by the tiniest possible translations of lacquered and brocade-looped pattens, while the white-robed pilgrim tinkled his bell on the outskirts of the living stream, the dull flapping of his straw sandals sounding like a humble reproof to the impudent clatter of his neighbours' foot-gear. Benkei, towering a head and shoulders above all his fellows, but yet adapting his movements to those of the weaker elements of the crowd with a watchful consideration that betrayed a heart not disproportioned to his colossal frame, moved leisurely on till he found himself under the lofty portals of the temple enclosure.

Here he took his stand and in obedience to habit rather than design, devoted himself at first to considering the swords of the passers by with the eye of a practised connoisseur; but the field of his vision was crossed by so many in pursuit of pleasure and so many whose mission was to impart it, that he began to think the whole city had conspired to make him sensible of his own isolation. Neither was it possible to misinterpret the timidity and aversion his aspect excited among the peaceful tradesfolk. Plainly his notoriety had outstripped his success, and the epithet his opponent had applied to him in the combat of the preceding night was one from which he might not hope to emancipate himself lightly.

And yet perhaps at that moment not one of those that crept round the opposite pillar of the portal to avoid the "fiar-fiend," or stopped to gaze fearfully back at the giant leaning on his long bladed glaive, had a heartier hatred than the man himself for the scenes of riot among which he had lately lived. Even then he was cursing the strange fate that seemed to have made violence the precursor of his birth and the rule of his life. His mother, the only surviving child of the Lord Deputy, was affianced to the Vice Minister of State when, as a girl of fifteen, she went to return thanks at the shrine of Kumano for her recovery from an illness contracted the preceding autumn during a midnight vigil at the temple of Tenjin. While she knelt before the altar the Lord Abbot came in, and seeing a face justly accounted one of the most beautiful in the empire, sent a body of armed friars who stopped the girls' equipage on her return journey, and putting her escort to flight, carried her back forcibly to Kumano. Then followed the attack upon the fane directed by the Lord Deputy himself with seven thousand spears—an attack which was repulsed by the cenobites after many hours of hard fighting—and then, the intervention of the nobles, at whose instance the Minister consented to surrender his intended bride to the abbot. Of this union between a prelate of sixty-five and a child of fifteen, Benkei was the offspring; Benkei born with teeth and hair and the limbs of a two year old boy; for which monstrosity its father conceived such an aversion, that he would fain have cast it into the river. Thus tolerated rather than loved, the lad grew up, not unhappily indeed, for his nature was too sunny to be easily clouded, but always at cross-purposes with the world. Increase of restraint was the only remedy ever conceived for his increasing vigour, until as a last and crowning error he was placed at a monastery, where he garnered some learning but above all illimitable contempt for the conventionalities born of hypocrisy and broken by expedience. With the trammels of priestcraft he necessarily severed

the slender links that attached him to his family, and following since then the wayward promptings of a restless energy, he found himself at last without one honest friend in the present or one noble purpose in the future. And yet the man was dowered with sympathy as large and a heart as generous as the best of those that whispered words of indignity and pointed the finger of scorn at the sword robber, who had come to desecrate the portals of the Goddess of Mercy.

Benkei then, casting up the injustices of the past and the wrongs of the present, found the sum so heavy that an unwonted cloud began to trouble his clear vision, and a bitterness of wrath made him for the moment fiercely glad to be at variance with his fellows. If the thousandth sword was to be won that night, the last entry in the recording manuscript would surely differ much from its predecessors.

Did some such thought as this occur to the man, as he raised his head from his reverie, and looked round half angrily on the crowd? If it did, another influence immediately banished it; for at that moment the notes of a flute began to be audible among the patter of the passers' feet.

Whether of mellow softness or of ringing purity, the flute's voice had some charm that made it impossible to doubt the musician's identity. Benkei recognized the sounds at once, and to his angry mood they recalled the memory of one at whose hands he had received his first defeat. He was no longer disposed to be mirthful over the fashion of that victory, nor even to discern between the cause and the fact of his discomfiture. Aggressor or aggrieved an insult remained to be avenged, and the only concession he made to his conscience was to be glad that his own contrivance had not furnished this occasion.

As for the wayward people, the novelty of such an element in their day's amusements, apart from its excellence in this particular instance, would have sufficed to attract their attention. Genuine drifters for the nonce upon the current of vagary and chance, they were ready and willing to be absorbed into every eddy of diversion however feeble the attraction it exercised. Thus, as the flute-player came along with the sinking sunbeams peeping under his wide-brimmed hat and lending strange tints to his white surcoat, his progress was accompanied not by the strains of his own music alone, but also by the murmur of an inquisitive crowd that followed his footsteps.

Benkei had some fear lest the inception of the sterner part he desired to take in this incident might be rendered difficult by the intervening concourse. He accordingly moved out from the pillar against which he had been leaning to the middle of the portal, and drawing himself up to his full height, became at once an object that ran little risk of being overlooked.

Nevertheless, though his sudden craving for resentful action had engendered a determination to improve this opportunity at all hazards, it was by no means easy to devise a method of attaining the desired end without adding to the obloquy he already found so irksome. To pursue his wonted role of spoliation at such a time and in such a place would be to offer a public justification of the ignominious title he had earned, while to strike an unexplained blow might warrant a still fouler addition to his ill-fame. Above all, the comparison that must inevitably be drawn between the physical capacities of two such opponents as the giant friar and the graceful lad, could not but excite universal sympathy for the one and indignation against the other. Men might not discern that the consciousness of this disparity was a sense bitter enough to paralyze half the giant's powers. They might even accredit him with the disloyalty of rejoicing in his advantage and so, exonerate his victory no less than they would welcome his defeat.

It appeared so impossible to resolve those doubts or remove these prejudices that Benkei was conscious of a momentary inclination to abandon the essay altogether. But he had an inexplicable conviction that his presence was already known to the flute-player, and strangely enough, it seemed harder to do anything that might excite a suspicion of paltriness in his youthful enemy's eyes than to brave the worst inference his conduct might inspire among the multitude. He therefore stood in his place, irresolute but immovable, and the people streaming away to the right and left as they approached him, the space that separated

him from his still carelessly advancing enemy became presently no wider than the range of his long glaive.

At that moment, however, the flute-player arrested his steps. He could not indeed have continued his progress any farther without almost colliding against the huge body of his late adversary, to whose presence, however, neither his halt nor the proceedings that immediately followed it seemed to have any conscious reference. So far as concerned the disposal of his flute, and the knotting of a silk cord across his breast to confine the sleeves of his surcoat, the method and deliberation of his actions constituted an accurate rehearsal of the scene at the fane of Tenjin on the preceding evening, but it was only when these preliminaries were completed that their purpose became at all intelligible to the bystanders, for it was not till then that, pushing his large hat back over his shoulders, he looked up smilingly at the giant in the portal, and with a slight token of recognition, said:

"So then, the anticipations I formed at our last meeting are fulfilled. This is certainly speedier good fortune than I could have hoped."

Benkei experienced a sentiment of astonishment that almost amounted to consternation at the composure of his speech. Was there here also some close-grained baulk to to entrap his point or airy perch inaccessible to his clumsy limbs? Something there must be other than mere miraculous hardihood or self-confidence, and tormented by this suspicion, instead of replying to the other's greeting, he found himself looking vaguely round in search of the source of his pigmy opponent's assurance.

"What do you seek, Benkei?" enquired the latter in the same bantering tone. "I should have thought that the object of your quest to-day would have been retaliation, but you scarcely suggest the idea of a man who sees himself within arm's length of his desire."

Benkei was by no means in a condition to suffer a gibe patiently. Neither was he dispassionate enough to remember that the same reason which prevented his own forbearance must operate not less, nay perhaps even more, powerfully with his adversary. He was only conscious that to the injury of defeat was now added the insult of a sneer, and that whatever his own inclinations might be, his enemy did not hesitate to show that he was determined to provoke a combat.

"You mistake me, young gentleman," he said. "I was indeed in some doubt whether my sword might be unsheathed without shame in this quarrel, seeing that there is nothing at hand to succour your disadvantage, but I owe you a debt that I would fain pay even at the cost of some self respect. Take your stand therefore, and look for nothing at my hands save what you can earn with your own."

"Trouble not yourself about the strength of your stroke or the weakness of mine, Benkei," replied the other as he drew his sword from its scabbard and fitted the hilt firmly to his fingers. "Such prefaces can only mar the merit of your own success and magnify that of your adversary. Fall to therefore, so soon as you please, but take heed that you serve not some of your neighbours after the fashion of the post at the font of Tenjin."

The caution seemed a needful one, for up to this point the chief actors' performance had so little resembled that of men on the eve of mortal combat, that the people, pressing close on either side were intently watching the two men's demeanour and listening eagerly to every word they uttered.

But the very first sweep of Benkei's ponderous glaive seemed to generate an impulse that drove the gaping citizens back in all directions, with such scared haste that not a few stark strokes had been dealt and parried before the audience found leisure for comment or applause. The giant Benkei, exhausting all the resources of sagacity and strength in the management of his favorite weapon, and fighting with the dogged, sombre fury of one that neither expects nor extends mercy, was in truth a spectacle for which experience and hearsay alike failed to produce a parallel. Gifted with that large excess of muscular force which distinguishes the paragons of power and agility in the animal kingdom, enabling them to attain prodigious effects by means of the pettiest apparent efforts, it resulted that to whatever exercise of prowess he adapted his mighty throws, every motion seemed to tell less of the vigour

that inspired it than of the reserve that controlled it. He never appeared to approximate to the acme of his energies, much less to attain their limit, and this suppressed potentiality at once displayed a portrait of easy grace and afforded a promise of infinite endurance. Thus even those whose technical knowledge did not extend to a due appreciation of this display, could not but be struck by its abstract excellence, and as it gradually became evident that the skill of the combatants needed small space for its exercise, the spectators drawing closer and closer, began to indulge in comments on the conduct of the contest or speculations as to its issue.

Both the men were as yet scathless, but this fact was plainly attributable to a different cause in either case. Benkei for his part fought with a most unwonted lack of temperance and an exercise of muscle he had never before found necessary, but he might as well have essayed to cut down a Will-o'-the-wisp as this agile adversary, who disdainingly to notch his blade by foil or parry, eluded the darts and sweeps of the giant's long glaive by a series of extraordinary manoeuvres that elicited murmurs of astonishment from the multitude. Now a backward spring placed him far beyond the weapon's range, now a forward bound carried him well within the circle of its effect, and more than once he flew by Benkei's shoulder, touching him with the hilt of his sword as he passed. Thus if the one found safety in his own skill, the other evidently owed his preservation to his opponent's forbearance, and in this lay the chief wonder of the thing, for since the flute-player had rather invited than avoided the combat, to what possible cause might his present clemency be attributed?

On Benkei himself, the consciousness that for all his superior age and strength he was receiving quarter and giving none, soon began to produce a paralyzing effect. His blows, erring in their aim, became less and less dangerous, while his air of resolute purpose was exchanged for one of trouble and bewilderment. This was indeed the consummation of his humiliation; a consummation so bitter, that it wrung from the strong man a groan all the more passionate in that it was without precedent.

It was for this moment apparently that the other had been waiting: the moment when his adversary should become completely convinced of his own inferiority. Simultaneously with his expression of despair Benkei lowered the point of his glaive, and before he could raise it to avert the danger of whose approach he was dimly conscious, his miserable adversary had leaped swiftly behind him and thrust his sword deep into the giant's side close under the left arm.

Benkei reeled perceptibly as he wheeled round to face this sudden attack, but though the ground about his feet was presently stained with blood, he seemed to feel no inconvenience from his wound. His was in truth one of those natures that are roused by deadly hurts to more relentless ferocity, and if his strong skill had been dangerous, the fierce fury he now displayed might well have appeared irresistible. The silence of awe fell upon the spectators. Scenes of violence and bloodshed were not novel in those days of faction feuds, but whatever of baleful turmoil citizen or soldier had hitherto witnessed neither might placidly endure to anticipate the horror of shred flesh and shorn limbs that must result from the success of such strokes as Benkei was now dealing.

The glaive however, wielded with more wrath and less wariness, did not by any means find its mark of easier access than before, nor was Benkei's antagonist at all perturbed by the ferocity that seemed so appalling to the onlookers. He certainly evinced an increased watchfulness but it was directed not to Benkei's onsets so much as to the condition of the wounded man himself, who to the surprise of all neither staggered nor fell, though each vigorous sweep of his glaive sent the drops of gore flying almost into the faces of the bystanders.

At length a desire to terminate the contest seemed to visit both men simultaneously. Benkei, shortening his glaive and grasping it with a grip of iron, hurled himself desperately on his foe, just as the latter crouched for a spring which should bring him to close quarters; but what trick of fence or marvel of promptness this concurrence of design elicited, it was impossible to determine, for the spectators only knew that they presently saw a shower of

heavy blows from the flat of his opponent's sword rain in rapid succession upon Benkei's head: saw the giant stagger—raise his hand to dash away the rushing blood that blinded him, and then fall to the ground in an extremity of prostration that showed how long his will had battled with his weakness.

The victor, instead of abandoning his foe to whatever succour chance or friendship might afford, knelt down and raising the prostrate man's head, look compassionately in his face.

"It is a pity to see such an one laid low, master," said one of the spectators coming forward, "but if my opinion be worth anything there's not another blade in Ki-yoto could have brought about what yours has wrought to-day."

"It is in truth a pity, as you say," replied the other looking up eagerly at the speaker; "but if you words be not idle, help me I pray you to mend what I would fain have done more gently."

"That will I, master," was the answer, "and the more readily since what you ask falls within the practice of my own art. I think we shall do best to examine the first wound at once, for if I mistake not, it has more to do with this faintness than any of the blows that followed it."

So saying he ripped open Benkei's doublet and laid bare the orifice of a deep gash, which however proved to be more formidable than perilous, for the sword, taking a fortunate direction, had passed under the shoulder blade and out through the muscles of the back. Some rolls of soft paper and a skillfully applied bandage soon sufficed to stop the bleeding, and after Benkei's head had been two or three times laved with water, he opened his eyes and looked dreamily about him.

Strangely enough, instead of exhibiting either sullenness or resentment when he became conscious of his condition and circumstances, the glance that fell upon his adversary's face was full of admiration and contrition. The man was generous enough not only to acknowledge his defeat, but even to love the prowess that had subdued him.

"I think you are not one, Benkei, to need any excuse for what has happened," said Yoshitsune, whom the reader will have already recognized, "yet I would not have you think that I have acted in this matter without a purpose. Do you yield to me now, and promise me your fealty, so long as I may claim it without forfeiture of honour?"

"I do promise," replied Benkei stoutly, "and right glad am I to have found such a master."

At that moment Saburo arrived. He had evidently heard the details of the encounter at the fane of Tenjin on the preceding evening, for he expressed no surprise at either the evidences or the results of this new fray. The two men then helped Benkei to rise and supported him as he made his way slowly and painfully home, where he was received with anything but a comfortable welcome by his old attendant.

If habit and a naturally easy temper enabled Benkei to endure this virago's invective in silence, it was not so with his new friends. Saburo took her roundly to task for her shrewish utterances, and told her that whether her advice had been well or ill-judged her present intemperance proved that she was never worthy of much credit. The rebuke was well merited and not too harshly administered, but if Saburo could have foreseen its consequences, he would have cut his tongue out ere it did him so false a service.

It may well be supposed that Benkei's wonderful armoury not a little excited his visitors' surprise and curiosity, more especially when they heard how purposelessly and at what risk it had been furnished.

"And yet," remarked Yoshitsune, "I ought to be right glad that you harboured such a strange fancy, else perhaps I had never won the services of the strongest arm in the five provinces."

"May it earn more praise under your direction than it has hitherto under my own," answered Benkei. "When a man has the misfortune to carry a double burthen of flesh and bone, he is apt to trust more to the weight of his arm than to the suppleness of his wrist, and, by my faith, you have taught me to-day that I am likely to merit more mirth by my bungling than worship by my skill."

"Not so, Benkei," cried Yoshitsune warmly. "If I came off scathless 'twas not because the peril was small,

for I tell you fortune can never be kinder to me nor death nearer than they both were to-day."

"And I say, Benkei," added Saburo, "that though I have seen our young master but once at the work, I dare swear he will never find his match in fair fight; yet none the less had I known he was destined to-day to be the thousandth opponent of one hitherto without a conqueror, I should have put my wits to some rough usage ere I suffered him to visit Kwannon alone."

Benkei, who evidently found these eulogies more irksome than consolatory, changed the subject abruptly by enquiring how his name had come to be known to Yoshitsune before their meeting that evening.

"Your name is more easily discovered than concealed," replied Yoshitsune smiling. "The hero of a thousand exploits must needs be the mover of many tongues. But I understand your question. You would ask me rather, whether my conduct towards you to-day was not influenced by something more than the mere accident of our encounter. I reply that it was. Had we not met by chance, it was my purpose to seek you, for I judged that the gain of such an ally would be no small step in the work I have to do."

"You discern indeed the chief part of my thoughts," said Benkei, "for your promptness in crossing blades to-day had perplexed me not a little, and I am right glad to know that I must needs have fought, even though I had less stomach for the fight. But there is still a point on which I would fain seek information. If I mistake not you said last night that our quests were similar though of different aim. Is it possible that the proceeds of my vagaries may in something serve your purpose yet?"

"I would they might," Yoshitsune answered, looking round the countless racks with an expression of concern that was reflected on Saburo's face. "I spoke truly when I said our quests were alike, but I fear me your thousand blades have cost you less pain than the one sword I seek seems likely to give me."

"It is so in truth," said Saburo, replying to Benkei's gaze of astonishment. "I cannot see the loss in abandoning a purpose that only holds by a self-imposed engagement, but I can see plainly enough that we are walking into a trap with our eyes open."

"The fact is," explained Yoshitsune, "that I have promised, somewhat rashly perhaps, to obtain possession of a certain sword within a certain time. Saburo is very positive that my promise, was extracted by an enemy's subtlety, and that the quest being impossible was only designed to keep me from more profitable action. It may be so, but none the less it shall not be said that I set my promise lightly aside. I have ascertained beyond doubt that up to a few months ago, the sword was certainly in one of the two temples Nei indicated, but though I have searched unceasingly, I cannot discover to what fane it has been since removed. Meanwhile there is much else that I have little heart to leave undone, so that I am well nigh constrained to choose between being profitless and forsworn."

"If that be so," returned Benkei eagerly, "why not abandon the quest to me for the nonce? Though I lack skill, I have the advantage of habit. It is little likely that I shall find my path barred by such another blade as yours, and with a better purpose I may fairly count on no worse success than I have had hitherto."

"I am much tempted to follow your counsel," said Yoshitsune after a moment's reflection, "though whatever confidence I feel in such a substitute, I may not consent to abandon the quest altogether myself. For the present, however, you will do me no common service by undertaking the search. At the same time I can give you no clue for your guidance, other than an unconfirmed statement that the sword was at one time under the guardianship of the abbot of Kwannon, and the ascertained fact that it was removed from the fane of Tenjin at the fall of last year."

"That explains your visits to the two shrines," remarked Benkei, in whom Yoshitsune's last words had produced an agitation he evidently found difficult to master. "But you have omitted to give me the most important indication of all: the description of the sword itself."

"That is easily done," replied the other, "for the blade is no other than the 'Raven,' which my grandfather, Tamoyoshi, had made on the model of the celebrated 'Beard-divider.'"

Benkei remained silent for a moment. He had leaned forward so as to conceal his face while Yoshitsune spoke, and when he looked up both his hearers found their hearts stirred to involuntary mirth by the strong light of laughter that shone in his cheery countenance.

"How long do you give me to achieve the quest?" he enquired carelessly.

"You speak as though its accomplishment were a certainty," Yoshitsune replied. "Say rather yourself how long you require, if indeed it be a question of time at all."

"Saburo," said Benkei, "lend me a hand, will you. This scratch has stiffened my joints a little, and I think I can find something that will speak more truly than my own voice in this matter."

So saying, he limped across the room with Saburo's assistance, and taking down from one of the highest racks a sword more carefully bestowed than any of its fellows, carried it back, and laying it across his knees, began slowly to unfasten the silk case that enveloped it.

"One night last winter," he said while so employed, "I was on my way home from a visit to Kumano, when I saw a man descend the steps leading from the fane of Tenjin. I should not have paid any heed to him had I not recognized, as he rode past, one of the most ill-famed of Kiyomori's spies and a man from whom I had already had the gratification of rescuing a blade much too honest for such a knave. He was attended by four men on foot, and I observed that he carried in his hand something like a sword wrapped in brocade. He was, however, riding at a round pace, so though I was strongly impelled to follow, I gave up the idea and was about to resume my way when I saw his horse stumble and roll over on the frosty road. I was up with him in a minute and took from him the sword you see in my hand now. That it was a prize I felt pretty certain, for though a very craven, its owner made a reasonably stout opposition before he consented to part with his charge. So I carried it very carefully home and proceeded to examine it. The first peculiarity that struck me was an appearance of injury to the hilt in the neighbourhood of the rivet; just such an injury as might have been caused by the celebrated exploit of the 'Comrade-cutter.' I did not of course draw any certain inference from that appearance alone," continued Benkei, pausing to watch the breathless excitement of his auditors: "an old sword will generally show marks of wear about the rivet, but when I saw that the blade was such a master piece of forging as I had never before conceived possible and when, taking off the hilt, so, you see, I found that there was carved upon the hilt—"

"What? what?" cried Yoshitsune and Saburo in a breath, for Benkei had purposely turned the tracing downwards.

"A raven," shouted Benkei, all his hardly suppressed exultation bursting forth at once: "a raven and your grandfather's name and the name of the man that forged it by his orders; when I saw all that, I said that I had found something which should one day stand me in good stead, and I say now that if any one pretends my fancy has been fruitless, I will refute the libel with this very blade on his body!"

(To be continued.)

SPECIAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Our sails are set, the anchor's off the ground,
Head yards a-box, the ship turns slowly round,
But ere we fill, we'd breathe a kind goodbye,
With moistened corner of the weather eye.
Adieu kind hearts, fair forms, and slender waists,
With varied charms to suit the varied tastes;
Adieu to all, most have been more than kind,
Stamping a grateful impress on our mind.
And now we're homeward-bound across the main,
We fondly hope we yet may meet again;
Friendship is sweet, and we would not destroy
Those associations without alloy,
Which float around our peaceful sojourn here,
And tempt us now to drop a parting tear.
Adieu once more, and may your future be
All peace, love, health, and much prosperity.

1.

Starboard fore brace! we're off, so fill away,
Again to plough the waves down Yedo bay.

2.

"Remember me," this favour we would ask,
We hope you'll find it no unpleasant task,
Your kind response is echoed from the shore,
We've heard those cheering notes at sea before.

3.
Acknowledgment is due, we do not fail
To make obeisance with our upper sail.

4.
My last light's like my life, so full of scenes
Of varied sorts, 'tis simply this it means.

FUJITAMA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

These are the garments our first parents wore,
We know not whether they were green or yellow,
But since historians are apt to call
The period when they were used the fall,
We shouldn't wonder if they'd been long in store,
And their greenness had got rather mellow.

1.
Found in Thibet as well as in Peru,
The one has four legs, t'other has but two.

2.
Phonetic reading of an ever-green,
If you are sharp you will at once be seen.

3.
The bearded soldier and the smooth faced boy
As mimic warriors here are wont to toy,
And from its precincts British troops deploy.

4.
Love for curios is pronounced a taste,
At once refined, commendable and chaste.

5.
In this light I've simply made an error,
Your forgiveness I implore with terror.

6.
A brief period bound to pass away,
And yet is ever in the present day.

FUJITAMA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 24TH, BY "FUJITAMA."

M	irro	R
O	rang	E
N	ea	P
A	njo	U
R	aha	B
C	au	L
H	awai	I
Y.	U.	C.

Correct solutions received from Oedipus, Le bon temps viendra, Bamboo Fan, Rowena, Helm's-a-lee, and Zulu. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF OCTOBER 24TH, BY "DELTA."

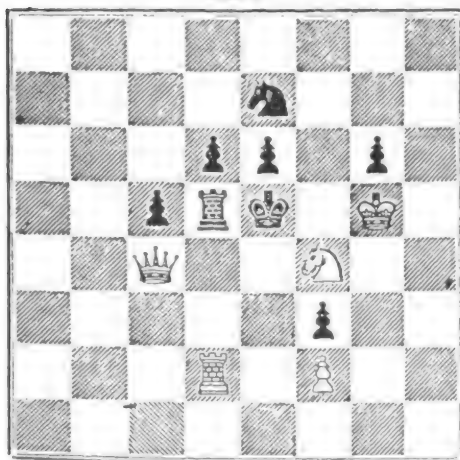
R	a	M
A	rn	O (Dante)
D	espai	R
I	maginatio	N
A	mal	I
N	ama	N
T	akin	G

No solutions received.

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

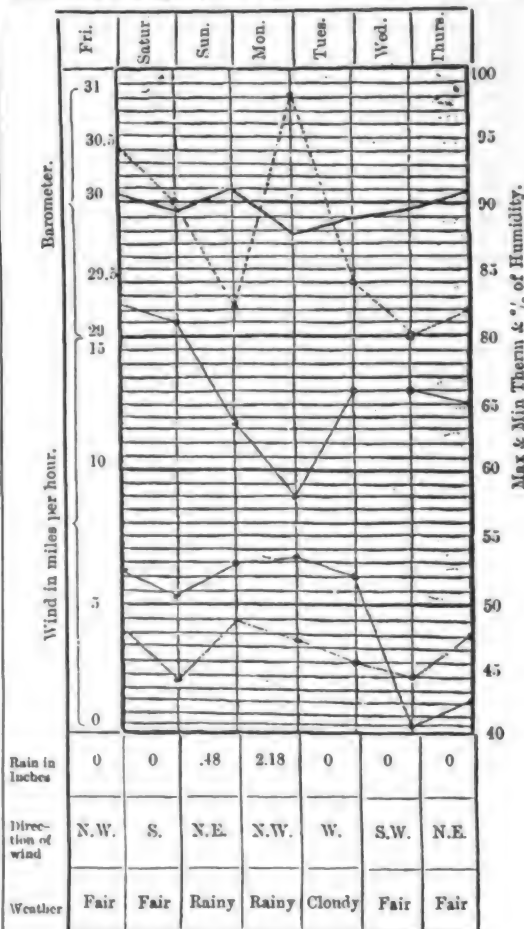
White to play and mate in two moves.

W.H.S. and Q. correct, but the second and third moves discovered were not intended by the author; the problem is therefore rearranged as a two move.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1879.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents Barometer.

Light Continuous line—max. & min. Thermometers.

-----represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 12 miles per hour on Monday, 10 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

A heavy rain fell during Monday of this week, amounting as will be seen to 2.18 inches. The rain of Sunday night, which was evidently the beginning of the storm, taken with this makes a total of 2.66 inches for the week. Since that time the barometer has steadily risen and the percentage of humidity fallen, and the weather has been decidedly fair. The maximum temperature for the week is 72.5 degrees, and the minimum is 41 degrees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Oct. 27, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 27, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Oct. 27, Russian schooner *North Star*, Janssen, 64, from Kurile Islands, Otter skins, to Hohnholz & Co.
Oct. 28, British barque *Nimrod*, Howard Clarke, 695, Coals, from Nagasaki, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oct. 28, American steamer *Courier*, Clarke, 498, from Hakodate, Sea-weed, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 29, Japanese steamer *Seiro Maru*, Frank, 486, from Hakodate, Oct. 27th, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 30, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 30, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from Hongkong, Mail and General, to O. & O. Co.
Oct. 30, American ship *Undaunted*, Dinamore, 1,764, From Cardiff, Coal, to S. Kniffler & Co.
Oct. 31, Japanese steamer *Suninoye Maru*, Frahm, 852, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. Reynolds in cabin, 22 Japanese and 2 Chinese.

Per British steamer *China* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Thomas and infant 2 children, European nurse, Mr. J. C. Swift.

Per American steamer *Courier* from Hakodate:—3 Europeans and 1 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Scirio Maru* from Hakodate:—Mrs. Dithlefsen and child, and Mr. Pearce.

Per British steamer *Gulic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama. Messrs. A. H. Daro, C. H. Haswell and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco, H. C. Bailey and 141 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Wood, Miss Hawes, Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Saito, Lieut. Oldham, R. N., Lieut. Colliam, U. S. N., Lieut. Fockbohm, U. S. N., Lieut. Scott, Messrs. Bahm, John Robertson, A. Fen, George Hamson, C. A. Goffency, H. J. Haukins, O. Smith. For San Francisco, Miss Kato Brown. For Liverpool, Mr. Gannon.

Per Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* from Kobe:—356 Japanese.

OUTWARDS.

Oct. 25, Japanese steamer *Hioyo Maru*, Moore, 1,411, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 26, Japanese steamer *Tsuruya Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Yokohama, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 26, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Manry, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

Oct. 29, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 29, Japanese steamer *Takamatsu Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 30, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 30, Japanese steamer *Tokui Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 30, American barque *J. Bourne*, Doane, 1,472, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Captain.

Oct. 30, American steamer *Courier*, Clarke, 493, for Kobe, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Nov. 1, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General despatched by O. & O. Co.

Nov. 1, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Capt. T. Benning, Mrs. Thornton, Miss H. E. Hartwell, Miss H. McDonald, Miss M. McDonald, Messrs. G. A. Morgenroth, and E. L. Grout and 633 Chinese steerage.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Legg, Tit Nam and Cheo Haw in cabin; 2 Chinese and 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Nitamura, Rev. C. A. Levenber, wife and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Galles, 2 children and maid, Rev. Mr. Boone, wife and 3 children, Miss Hashimoto, Mrs. Bassett and child, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Boswell and child, Mrs. Pratt and 2 children, Mrs. Baier, Mrs. F. McKee and child, Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Hunter, Miss G. Howe, Miss D. Howe, Miss K. Bushnell, Mrs. Nabeshima, Mr. and Mrs. Kiyono, Messrs. C. Schmitz, H. Putech, A. Williamson, Kawada, Inouye, Okuda, Nakano, Tsujii, Yasuta, Nuhana, Nabeshima and Yokura in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Heyburn, Miss Schoonmaker, Miss Brown, Messrs. H. C. Baily, E. Gammon, J. W. Lamach, R. J. Jeffray, wife and 2 children, C. B. Bernard, and 141 in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure \$ 100.00

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure Yen 66,800.00

" \$ 14,228.00

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for London 277 Bales.

Silk worm Eggs for Italy 57 Cases.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	1,016	1,855	3,317	6,218
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hioyo	—	1,273	2,321	3,594
Yokohama	3,340	3,676	1,143	8,164
Hongkong	126	2,627	19	2,772
Total	4,482	9,461	6,805	20,748

SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	9	928	—	937
Hongkong	3	88	7	98
Yokohama	1	524	—	525
Total	13	1,540	7	1,560

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports: Left Hongkong on the 18th instant at 1 p.m.: had strong north-easterly winds to Kobe; thence to Oosima had north-westerly winds and rain. Passed the British barque *Wyo* on entering Kii Channel.

The British steamer *China* reports: Left Hongkong on the 20th instant, had strong N. E. winds to Formosa, thence moderate weather to Oosima, whence had rain and northerly winds to port.

The American steamer *Courier* from Hakodate: First part of passage moderate N. W. winds and cloudy weather; latter part strong southerly gale with heavy rain and sea.

The British barque *Nimrod* reports: Left Nagasaki on the 21st October. Moderate winds to Vries Island then heavy rain, and thick variable winds to port.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* reports: Left Shanghai 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., arrived at Nagasaki, 24th, at 10.58 a.m. Left Nagasaki same day at midnight, arrived at Kobe, 26th at 3.45 p.m. Left Kobe 28th, at 9.45 p.m., arrived Yokohama, 30th at 5.55 a.m. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports: Leaving Hongkong on the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., had fresh monsoons through the China Sea and fine weather to port. Arrived at 1 a.m. on the 30th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* reports having had fine weather throughout.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 15th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Nov. 20th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 5th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Nov. 15th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 8th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Nov. 6th

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 17th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 6th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Nov. 5th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Nov. 3rd
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Nov. 22nd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 15th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Nov. 15th

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 1st November, 1879.)

		Yen Set.						
		A.M.	Noon	Clos.	Gold Yen.	Nibu.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
1879.								
Monday	Oct. 27	499	500	499½	369	326	113	102
Tuesday	" 28	499	505	507	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 29	509	513	514	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 30	515	510	505	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 31	510	511	510	—	—	—	—
Saturday	Nov. 1	511	508	507½	—	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.16	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Albion	Beesley	British steam yacht	38	Kobe	Oct. 14	Owner
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	" 27	P. & O. Co.
Glencagles	McDain	British steamer	1,857	Hongkong	" 25	J'dine, Matheson & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Felgate	British steamer	1,568	Hongkong	" 19	Hudson & Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,914	Shanghai & ports	" 30	M. B. Co.
Radmorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,201	Hongkong	" 25	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Do la Marcelle	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Oct. 8	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 25	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sproul	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Alex. Newton	Newton	British barque	308	Newchwang	" 16	Chinese
Claverhouse	Parsons	British barque	386	Newchwang	Oct. 4	Chinese
Emulation	Gunn	British barque	391	Newchwang	" 22	Chinese
Gustav and Mario	Kurich	German ship	355	Newchwang	" 18	Chinese
Importer	Shelburne	American ship	1,270	New York	" 1	Frazier & Co.
Junna	Bissett	British brig	346	Put back	Oct. 11	E. Abbot
Lotta	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hobnolds & Co.
Maid Marian	Holm	German brig	208	Nagasaki	Oct. 17	P. Bohm
Mary P. Bohm	Peterson	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 22	P. Bohm
Matineo	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
Nimrod	Clarke	British barque	695	Nagasaki	" 28	Captain
North Star	Janssen	Russian schooner	64	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hobnolds & Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Otsego	Isaacson	Dutch schooner	46	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. Cook
Santa Rosa	Archer	British barque	568	Antwerp	" 12	M. Raape
Undaunted	Dunsmore	American ship	1,764	Cardiff	" 30	L. Kniffier & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN.—Ranger	4	450	—	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Com. Boyd
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotbam
FRENCH.—Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
Armede	6	3,750	450	Iron-clad	Cruise	Captain De Labarriere
GERMAN.—Prius Adalbert	15	3,500	—	Corvette	Cruise	Captain McLean
RUSSIAN.—Craysser	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Nov. 6th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 15th, at 4 P.M.
London via Kobe, Hongkong and Saigon	Radmorshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Glencagles	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe and China ports	Lord of the Isles	Hudson & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Alexander McNeil	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Nov. 20th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 22nd
San Francisco	Importer	Frazier & Co.	Nov. 5th
Shanghai, &c.	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 5th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARNOY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hopkins, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.

Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,

Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

BANK HOLIDAY.**MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY,**

MONDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1879.

For THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Agent.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

H. VINAY, Agent.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.



For Hakodate and Otaru.

THE STEAM-SHIP

"SUMINOYE MARU,"

CAPTAIN P. FRAHM,

WILL be despatched for the above Port on or about
MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 6 P.M.

For freight or passage, apply to

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTIFICATION**

No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—

The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall, when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXICAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin,

(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,

12th year of Meiji.

tf

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th instant, the undermentioned BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and 900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Currency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tf

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the *standard* of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing *quality* and *measure*, and the *strength* also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bouny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANY information required regarding the conditions for forwarding LOCAL TELEGRAMS which were slightly altered on the 1st day of the 7th Month (July) can be obtained at the principal Telegraph Offices, where also copies of the Regulations may be had at the price of 5 sen per copy.

T. ISHIE,
Acting Director-General.

Tokio, 31st July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. BRETT, CHEMIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex *Scindia*,
A New Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

And Sundries, including

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

JAPAN DISPENSARY,

83, MAIN STREET, 83.

Yokohama, October 18 h 1879.

4ins.

SARGENT, FARSAI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATHE, DRILL and CIRCULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

SARGENT, FARSAI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Alteration of Train Service.

ON 1st NOVEMBER, and until further notice, the trains hitherto leaving TOKIO (Shinbashi) and YOKOHAMA daily at 7.15 A.M. will be discontinued; and the first trains will depart at 8 A.M. For further alterations, see Time Tables.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, October 27th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } CornerStationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED.THE
“**DEXTER,**”Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879. tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

KODO NO SIMA BUOY.

AOGI SETO, INLAND SEA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby give notice that a Buoy has been moored to mark the sunken rock north of Kodono Sima in the Aogi Seto, the northern passage between Misima Nada and Bingo Nada.

The Buoy is moored immediately to the northward of the rock, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at low water; on the highest point of the rock, which is of very small area, there is only 10 feet of water at low water of lowest spring tides.

The Buoy is painted Black and white horizontal bands, and surmounted by a cage which stands 10 feet above the water.

The following bearings are taken from the Buoy.

Centre of Karasima (Single tree)...N. $41^{\circ} 15'$ W.Eastern extreme of Matsn Sima.....N. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E.Eastern extreme of Kodono Sima....S. $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.Bearings true. On the English Admiralty chart No. 132, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms is given as the shallowest water on the rock.

INOUE KAORU.

Minister of Public Works.

Tokei, April 11th, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

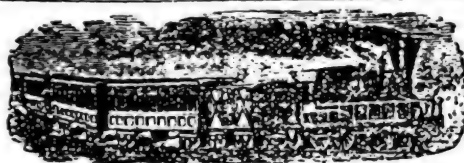
Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.A SPECIAL LATE TRAIN will leave
TOKIO (Shinbashi) at MIDNIGHT, on the 3rd
November, for YOKOHAMA.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, October 29th, 1879.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 yen per day, or 40 00 „ „ month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 „ „ month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

THE N. Y. MARITIME REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
NEW YORK CITY.IT contains a large amount of general matter of interest
to Ship-owners, Marine Underwriters, Ship Chandlers,
Ship Builders, Ship Brokers, Commission Merchants and
all others connected with Marine Interests. Also A
Weekly Compendium, alphabetically arranged, giving the
latest reports and movements of all Sail Vessels and Steamers
engaged in foreign trade.Reports of Marine Disasters, a full list of all vessels
homeward bound.Freight Reports, Market Reports for Ship Materials,
&c., &c., &c.As an Advertising Medium this paper is valuable to all
business men.Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited, and
sample copies shown by

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77A, Main Street.

Yokohama, September 1, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
WH
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate effect can be taken with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, **THOMAS KEATING, London,**

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6in.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a ten-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

[NON-MERCURIAL],
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1LB., 2LB. & 4LB. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER,
&c.
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 45.]

Yokohama, November 8, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

THE anniversary of a Royal Birthday is an event of importance in every country. Widely different, however, are the feelings with which the person of the sovereign is regarded by his subjects in the various countries of the globe. In some the sovereign is a kind of inaccessible divinity. His word is law, his most faintly expressed wish a command and to the great mass of his subjects he is rarely visible. In fact, he is only a shade better than the monster of whom Uhland writes:—

*Denn was er sieht ist Schrecken
und was er blickt ist Wuth
Und was er spricht ist Geissel
und was er schreibt ist Blut.*

In others the monarch is simply the head of his people, is responsible for his acts as much as the meanest of his subjects, and governs, or is supposed to do so, more by love than by coercion. Thibet stands out now as the great representative of conservative despotism, while our own England may be taken as an illustration of a country where the sovereign is as one of the people. But in all lands,—on the shores of the Bosphorus equally as in the heart of Peking, where as yet the rough hand of democracy has not stepped in to pluck the crown from the monarch's head to the cry of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality,—the day on which the eyes of the sovereign first opened in baby wonder on the beauties of creation is held sacred by the people whose loyalty he holds.

The march of civilization is fast bringing the world to the same level, and differences of creeds, of manners and institutions, are rapidly becoming merged one into the other. Japan could not resist the progress of events, and the Treaty which gave the Americans access to the harbour of Shimoda opened what to the excited imagination of the beholders seemed a fairy-land to the bewildered gaze of the world. She is now undergoing the same levelling process which other countries have gone through before her, and the most startling of the

changes which she has undergone is undoubtedly that which has effected the position of her monarch. By a metamorphosis as sudden and bewildering as any incident in the "Arabian Nights' Fables" the Mikado emerged from a position something analogous to that of the Grand Llama of Thibet and presented himself before his astonished subjects as a constitutional sovereign. The religious awe in which he was formerly held was thus at one stroke destroyed; and it is probably within the power of no man to analyse the feelings with which he is at present regarded by the nation at large.

If the shade of honest old Kämpfer, whose narrative of Japan we are happy to think will live when works of greater literary pretension—and, must we say it, stricter accuracy,—are forgotten, could revisit the scene of the good doctor's experiences in the past, Japan would certainly create as much wonderment as ghostly senses are capable of realizing. Amongst the many quaint and instructive incidents of that work few will compare with the description of the audience which the "Ambassador," as Kämpfer calls the Director of the Dutch Factory at Deshima, obtained of the Shōgun:—

"The Hall of Audience" he tells us "consisted of several rooms looking towards a middle place some of which were laid open towards the same, others covered by screens and lattices. Some were of 15 mats, others of 18, and they were a mat higher or lower according to the quality of the persons seated in the same. The middle place had no mats at all, and was consequently the lowest, on whose floor covered with neat varnished boards we were commanded to sit down. The Shogun and his Royal Consort sat behind the lattices on our right." And before being allowed to sit down—Kämpfer and his companions were ordered "to make their obeisances after the Japanese manner, creeping and bowing their heads to the ground towards that part of the lattices behind which the Emperor was."

After describing, with a tinge of resentment in his tone which the recollection of such indignities probably prompted, the humiliating manner in which the 'Ambassador' crawled on his hands and knees to a place shown him between the presents, ranged in due order on one side, and the place where the Emperor sat on the other; then still kneeling, bowed his forehead quite down to the ground and crawled backwards like a crab without uttering a single word—he says:—"The audience is otherwise very awful and majestic by reason chiefly of the silent presence of all the Counsellors of State and also of many Princes and Lords of the Empire, the gentlemen of His Majesty's Bedchamber and other chief officers of his Court, who line the hall of audience and all its avenues, sitting in good order and clad in their garments of ceremony."

It is hard to believe that we are in the Japan of Kämpfer's History. Nobody with the least regard for veracity would venture to designate any Japanese ceremony of the present day as either specially "awful" or "majestic." Such certainly was not the characteristic of the generous entertainment given by His Excellency the Foreign Minister, on the evening of the anniversary of the Mikado's Birthday. It is not surprising if the sudden transition from the respectful awe with which

the most petty officer in the feudal times was clothed in the popular eyes to the familiar deference paid to the Japanese dignitary of to-day, should jar painfully even on the susceptibilities of foreigners, who out of their own country are not called upon to feel any particular sympathy with the glories of a departed age. And some such feeling may be excused in a stranger who, passing along the street which faces the scene of the entertainment of last Monday, and enquiring of a bystander the reason of the lighted stalls which bordered the thoroughfare, offering to wayfarers the usual temptations of a nightly fair,—was informed that the pedlars of the neighbourhood were attracted to the spot by the spectacle of "Honorable Dancing!"

What, however, the entertainment at the Engineering College lacked in point of majestic splendour was compensated for by its cordiality and gaiety. The graceful device of the chrysanthemum shone over the entrance to the grounds and thousands of gaily colored lanterns, arranged with that taste for which the Japanese are always conspicuous, greeted the eye in every direction. Entering the building the visitors found the same taste shown in the simple yet effective decorations of the Main Hall, and if there was an absence of variety in the costumes of the Japanese dignitaries and unofficial guests, the uniforms of foreign officers and the dresses of the ladies gave an agreeable colouring to the scene. The reception was enlivened by the music of two excellent bands, a magnificent supper was provided in an adjoining hall, and a brilliant display of fireworks afforded entertainment to the crowds of spectators in the neighbourhood who had been disappointed of admission to the grounds. Some of the guests indulged in dancing, but it is a question if this was intended to form part of the evening's programme, and the early departure of the visitors from Yokohama hastened the conclusion of the entertainment.

Entertainments of this kind, in which official stiffness is tempered by social goodwill, have been very frequent of late and are doing much to promote a cordial feeling between Japanese and Foreigners resident in this country. Diplomacy's great field in Europe is in social circles, and the furtherance of social intercourse between the people of Japan and the subjects of Foreign Powers is, we are convinced, a more effective means of allaying the East and West than all the friendly platitudes of diplomatic correspondence.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE report of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce on Treaty Revision must in every way be considered a creditable document. In an article in this Review several weeks since, we took occasion to refer at length to the former condition of Japanese merchants. Until ten or fifteen years ago the combined action of all the merchants would have carried no political weight or significance with it and their social status was that of the lowest among the lowly, inferior even to the artisan and mechanic. Considerations for trade and industry formed a very unimportant factor in the eyes of those who governed the nation, and the feudal character of the Government which divided province from province, and allowed a separate autonomy to each in all matters not affecting the Shōgun's arrogated authority, made of the merchants what the Jews were in the middle ages in Europe,—petty traders, whose only aim was pecuniary gain. National pride and considerations for the national weal and woo were then confined to those who despised the whole mercantile class and no broad, liberal views as regards their vocation could therefore actuate the latter. Every province boasted of a few rich successful

merchants, some of whom had many branch establishments in other parts, but throughout the whole of the empire there could be seen none of these exponents which show that trade has a national character: no insurance, no statistics (other than for duties), no mercantile law, no chambers of commerce, no joint stock companies and, as far as we know, no large business corporations whatsoever deserving of the name. The treaties made with foreign nations naturally caused trade and industry to become an important element for the consideration of statesmen, and apart from other unmistakable signs, the memorial of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce shows that the merchants themselves are now acquainted with the principles of national economy, and have studied its doctrines and its bearing upon their calling as well as upon the state at large.

The Chamber's request that the Import duties should be increased is a perfectly natural and legitimate one. This Review has never been an advocate for "protection" in its extreme sense, but upon economic grounds, for the purpose of revenue and to equalize taxation, it cannot be denied that a moderate increase of the present duties on Imports is not only justifiable but is fairly needed. It must be borne in mind that until about ten years ago nearly all the taxes paid to the state were paid by the agricultural classes. The report of the Chamber shows that to cultivate one's paternal acres was considered almost a sacred duty in Japan, and partly for this reason, partly also, because under the old regime no other calling was open to him, the peasant went on from year to year tilling the soil, reserving for himself only a bare, often a miserable, existence, and paying out the rest as taxes. At present, however, neither the force of tradition and usage, nor the impossibility of changing his vocation oblige the farmer to be chained to the soil; furthermore, the change which has made itself felt everywhere else has also affected him, and this, together with the greater amount of liberty which he generally enjoys, causes him to give due expression to his dissatisfaction at taxes which are light compared to what he had to pay in former years. The report of the Chamber draws attention to this, but the Government has been aware of it and has even acted upon it long ago; it has reduced the direct taxes on the farmer and has, instead, imposed indirect taxes, conforming itself in this regard to the habits of western nations. Indirect taxes mean that, instead of taxing the incomes of the people, the articles on which the income is spent are taxed. The consequence is that the price of these articles is thereby raised and as, in Japan, indirect taxation was imposed not only to partly take the place of direct taxation but also to cover the increased expenditure which Japan's altered status has rendered necessary, the price of all articles has risen considerably. To counterbalance these indirect taxes, a correspondingly higher duty should be laid on imports, for these imports being subject only to the same tax that they were in former years when no indirect taxes were levied, naturally pay no part of the increased taxation which falls altogether upon the home made articles (saké, tobacco, &c.) It is not to be wondered at that Japanese merchants should be alive to this inequality in the fiscal system and their memorial proves that they feel it deeply. The figures which they bring showing that while some other Governments collect from ten to sixty per cent of their gross revenue by means of their tariff, while in Japan, less than six per cent are collected from this source, are sufficiently suggestive.

With regard to the duties on exports, the view of the Chamber that they should be taken off can hardly be

justified on economic grounds when Japan's present financial condition is taken into consideration and the arguments adduced in the Report are certainly not very strong nor very convincing ones. No less an authority than Mr. J. R. McCulloch, has stated, that "the imposition of a reasonable duty on imports and, in some cases, exports is in no respect inconsistent with the freedom of trade." The Japanese Government imperatively needs revenue and the tariff being the cheapest and best way of raising it, it is hardly yet time to abolish these duties. It would be well enough to abolish all duties on minor articles for in their case, the tedious and vexatious delay at the Custom House is not counterbalanced by the duty received; but in the case of staple articles like Tea and Silk, a moderate export duty may well be maintained. Even if such a duty is paid altogether by the producer yet it is collected at smaller expense to the Government than would be the case with any excise tax yielding a similar amount. The advantage of Customs' duties consists in their being collected at one place, through the medium of a few hundred merchants at comparatively trifling cost, and it is for this reason that with all nations the tariff has been a favourite mode of collecting revenue.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce asks that the coasting trade should be reserved for Japanese ships. Most of the nations of the world even at the present time retain this trade themselves. In England all restrictions and limitations upon foreign shipping have been abrogated since 1854. While they existed, the arguments used in their favour were the same as those which are now advanced here, and it may therefore be instructive as well as interesting for the purpose of analogy and comparison to give a short review of them.

Under the reign of Henry VII. the importation of certain articles into England was prohibited, unless it was done in English ships manned by English seamen. During the reign of Elizabeth, the policy of excluding foreigners from any participation in the coasting trade was inaugurated, and successive legislation made the prohibition stricter and more severe. In 1651 the republican parliament promulgated the famous Navigation Act, which stipulated that the products of Asia, Africa and America could be imported into England, Ireland and the Plantations, only in English ships of which the captain and the greater number of the crew were English; and which stipulated further that no goods, produced or manufactured in Europe, should be introduced into Great Britain except in British ships or in such ships as were the actual property of the people of the country in which the goods were produced. It was a decisive measure for the protection of English ships and seamen, and a great blow at the Dutch, who were then the carriers of the world. It was represented to Cromwell at the time that the insufficiency of English ships and the impossibility of their bringing a full complement of the goods which the country needed, would be sure to cause great distress, and many of the Protector's warm friends and admirers joined in this protest, openly declaring that general commercial depression and absolute ruin to many industries must inevitably ensue upon carrying out the provisions of this act. Regardless, however, of friend or foe, with that indomitable, stubborn energy and determination which had always led him on to success, did the great Puritan leader persevere, and the rise of England's naval greatness to no small extent dates from the day when this edict went into effect. It has received universal eulogy, and economists of note, however they might differ in other respects, have been almost unanimous in praise of this law which, with various modifications, remained in force for two hundred years. Adam Smith says in regard to it: "It is

"not impossible that some of the regulations of this famous act may have proceeded from national animosity, they are as wise however, as if they had all been dictated by the most deliberate wisdom." The "father of political economy" goes on to show that although unfavourable to foreign commerce, the enactment of these laws was necessary for the protection and defence of the country and concludes by saying that for these reasons "the act of navigation is perhaps the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England." John Stuart Mill, in his Political Economy, says: "The navigation laws were grounded in theory and profession on the necessity of keeping up a nursery of seamen for the navy. On this last subject I at once admit that the object is worth the sacrifice and that a country exposed to invasion by sea, if it cannot otherwise have sufficient ships and sailors of its own to secure the means of manning on an emergency an adequate fleet, is quite right in obtaining those means even at an economical sacrifice in point of cheapness and transport."

From a political point of view whatever has been advanced in favour of the English Navigation Laws as benefiting England may be said with equal or greater force to refer to any law, by which Japan retains the exclusive control of her coasting trade. Emerging from a seclusion of three hundred years duration under a feudal system which made anything like universal laws for the country and centralized power impossible, she found herself with an extremely large extent of seaboard as compared with her territory, without any of those means of defence which her exposed position and the present state of modern warfare renders necessary. It is idle and futile to say (as has not unfrequently been the case) because her navy could not, under any circumstances, for an indefinite period of time, face the navy of any first-class foreign power, that it is useless to create one. The same argument might be used with regard to the navies of Spain and Portugal, of Sweden and Denmark, even of Austria and Italy, and probably of all other navies except those of Great Britain and perhaps France; and an analogous argument could be also used in regard to the armies of all but a very few countries. As long, however, as all continental nations continue to keep a large standing army, and all nations having a seaport maintain a navy which they constantly increase, we have no right to ask Japan to abide by an exceptional standard. Besides, the history of the last few years has demonstrated her necessities in this regard plainly enough.

Exclusively of what concerns her external relations, it is necessary for Japan, in order to preserve peace and consequently prosperity within her own dominions, to have an effective navy; and an effective navy implies the existence of a large merchant marine to furnish transports and to offer a "nursery for seamen." The hardships which the suddenly altered political status of the country unavoidably entailed upon what were formerly the most powerful and the most favoured subjects, has in late years found vent in uprisings and rebellion, and may do so again. If such a contingency is unlikely to occur in the future, it is rendered so merely by the power of the Government to concentrate an overwhelming force at any given point by means of its navy and the merchant transports which it can control. Without such power this country would be in the chronic state of anarchy of many of the South American Republics.

Leaving aside the whole higher grounds of self-defence and political expediency, a great deal may be said justifying any law by which Japan retains the coasting trade for herself, on economic grounds. No one will deny that the building of her own merchant ships is a legitimate industry, perfectly natural to the country and one for which

it is fully fitted. There is a sufficiency of good serviceable timber, and with the necessary experience, the requisite skill and knowledge will certainly not be beyond the reach of the native artisan. To foster a *legitimate* industry is certainly one of the functions of every Government. In Japan, where ship building has not been as with Western nations a steadily progressive art, (all formerly existing models having suddenly become antiquated and obsolete) it is necessary, to enable the necessary skill and knowledge to be acquired, to have a margin of prospective profit wide enough to permit of even repeated failures.

It is not by any means certain that the great desiderata of merchant shipping: cheap, efficient, regular and speedy transit for goods and passengers will not be obtained in as high a degree if left solely to Japanese, as they would be if foreign ships participated in the trade. The rates of the Mitsu Bishi Company at present are certainly not unreasonable, and offer a favorable contrast to what they were in former years. All old residents in Japan will remember this. In Western countries where competition is legally free and untrammelled, powerful and wealthy companies, relying upon the "freezing out" process when opposition shows itself, are often enabled for many years to maintain what is virtually a monopoly at exorbitantly high rates. If such a company succumbs it is more often from corruption among its members and other internal causes than from any outside pressure brought to bear by the outraged but long enduring public. The Pacific Mail S. S. Company offers a glaring though by no means solitary instance in support of this. For twenty years it controlled the carrying trade to the Pacific Ocean. In ordinary seasons the rates were two or three times higher than they ought to have been, but upon the first appearance of anything like opposition they were reduced to so ruinously low a figure that the unlucky opponent, not having the same accumulated fund of profits already made to draw upon, was soon bound to retire.

But if competition is necessary, the figures of the Chamber prove that the capability for it exists already in this country and exists moreover in a very fair state of development. It surprised us and has doubtless surprised many others to find that the Mitsu Bishi possesses only about one-fifth of the Japanese owned steamers and only seven sailing vessels out of a total of one hundred and forty six. With such a showing there is no fear of competition not being forthcoming when it is needed.

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

V.

MUCH fruitless enquiry and discussion has arisen from an explanation of the causes of the present difficulty having been looked for in the wrong quarter. Some eyes have turned towards Japan, and sought to account for the situation by reference to the real or supposed policy of this country. This is to begin at the wrong end. The action of Japan in the matter might be better described as inaction. This country has done nothing but continue in its own course, dealing with Loochoo in strict accordance with a preconceived plan of government, not confined to Loochoo, but extending throughout the Empire. The final step, that of the present year, when the islands were converted into a Prefecture upon the regular pattern, was no doubt (as we pointed out in our first article) expedited by the exigencies of the political situation produced by the attitude assumed by China: but it was only expedited; it must in any case have been taken sooner or later. Until the attitude of China became threatening, the Government of Japan was no doubt willing that, in a province so peculiarly consti-

tuted as Loochoo, the introduction of the new order of things should be as gradual as possible. But when China began to question the claim of Japan to alter at her own will the system of administration in the islands, and moreover herself to assert a proprietorship in the soil, there was nothing for it, but to take a decisive and practical step which should establish beyond cavil the fact at least of Japan's possession in face of the question raised as to its rightfulness. To any one who has given an impartial consideration to this case, these observations are unnecessary: but it has been the fashion with a certain section of the press both in China and Japan, and with persons in a better position even than the press to ascertain the truth and to have formed, if they had cared to, a fair and unbiassed opinion, to ascribe the whole blame of the present troubles to a restless policy on the part of the Japanese Government, and to attribute all its actions in regard to Loochoo to an ungenerous and unfriendly longing to do something which should serve as a 'slap in the face to China.' Nothing could be more unfair or uncalled-for than this imputation; and nothing, as events are proving, further from the truth. There was in reality no occasion to cast about for any such motive at all: every step taken by Japan has admitted, as we have shown, of a plain and sufficient explanation; and, where rules of logic and sound reason are strong enough to overcome personal prejudice, this in itself ought to have precluded these excursions into the field of conjecture in search of motives, which never had any existence but in the minds of those who, though without any special affection for China, have cast about for means to damage the cause of a government to which they have a personal antipathy. If all that we have written on this question generally, though it fail to convince our readers of the actual justice of Japan's position in the matter, and of the strength of the case on which her government relies, yet only be the means of showing that the government of Japan at any rate *believed*, and had good grounds for believing, that right was on its side, we shall have done something: for this 'slap-in-the-face' theory has been put forward upon authority to which weight is attached by a large number of persons, and being freely circulated, has no doubt gained currency not only among the friends and supporters either of China or of her newly found partizans, but among foreigners generally, with the exception of those who examine and think for themselves and are not content to take their opinions at second-hand.

But in point of fact the feeling which would underlie the motive thus attributed to Japan, of wishing to humiliate China—a belief in the existence of which feeling seems to have even found some place in the minds of the leading Chinese statesmen themselves—is itself wanting. Until China began this trouble, the policy of Japan towards her was entirely friendly, and the desire to maintain the same policy remains unshaken: but when China put forward claims and made demands which it would have been beneath the dignity of Japan as a nation to entertain, the latter had perforce to assert herself in turn: but throughout there has been an unfeigned desire to remain at peace; and the Japanese Government has done no more than the honour of the nation demanded in repudiating the inadmissible assertion of a Chinese right of interference. So far from even showing any desire to take a revenge by making China smart for her overbearing and insolent pretensions, this government has shown a conciliatory spirit in many ways. Topics, the discussion of which it was known might have had the effect of driving China into declaring war, have been studiously kept in the background; and in other similar respects concessions have been made

to Chinese feelings and prejudices and to the exigencies of her Government which point to a desire on the part of Japan not only to avoid war, but, by assisting, as it were, to break the fall which its previous blunder had made inevitable, to avert from the Government of China the humiliation which she is accused of having sought to effect.

This feeling on the side of Japan, though not understood at first, has now been brought home to, and is undoubtedly appreciated by the Government of China. The diplomatic campaign opened inauspiciously on both sides. The first despatch presented to the Japanese Foreign Office by the Chinese Envoy (whose mission to this country is believed to have had for its chief object to arrive at a settlement of this very question) was conceived in an offensive tone; which is perhaps attributable to the sinister influence of that 'unfriendly diplomacy,' which, it is no secret, busied itself on behalf of the Chinese mission, and to which General Grant alluded as finding its opportunity in the quarrels of these two Eastern Empires.*

However this may be, the correspondence thus opened was carried on for some time in a spirit and in a manner which could possibly lead to no good result. From the time that the Chinese Foreign Office took the matter out of the hands of its representatives in this country and communicated through the Japanese Minister at Peking, the correspondence has been both more friendly and more practical. But the position was one from which it was impossible for the Chinese Government to extricate itself with dignity except at the cost of war. The object of China was never to have possession of Loochoo, but only to assert herself. If she had seriously meant to insist upon having possession of the islands, or at least upon excluding the possession of Japan, it is impossible to suppose she would not, instead of beginning as she did by diplomacy, rather have taken a practical step to begin with, by sending a small squadron to cruise off the islands first, and proceeding to diplomacy afterwards. But this was not her object: as to what her object really was, we have already expressed our opinion and the grounds of it. She felt that she must do something, and hoped that what she did might bring about the desired consummation. The result was, as we have seen, an absolute deadlock.

Beati possidentes: Japan had possession and meant to keep it; and simply had to sit still and await events. China had demanded the islands, and ought to have been prepared to go to war for them; as she was not, she was in as uncomfortable a position as could well be; and she might have remained there, but for that chapter of accidents, which, as we have said before, was her only hope: and accident brought her a mediator.

General Grant appeared on the scene like the *Deus ex machina* at the end of a play to unravel the entanglements of the plot and set a-going once more the wheels that had ceased to work. His coming was a god-send to the Chinese Government; and they were not slow to avail themselves of their good fortune. All they wanted was to escape from the predicament in any way that would save their dignity. Arbitration was the obvious course; and, though no definite proposal to submit the matters in dispute to a formally constituted tribunal of arbitration has ever been made; yet, from the reports we have of the communications that passed between Prince Kung and General Grant, and from suggestions thrown out in the later despatches, there is no doubt that this was the direc-

tion in which the Chinese Government were looking. That they would have been perfectly content with a finding adverse to their claim has been more than hinted: a decision in favour of Japan, which they evidently regarded as a foregone conclusion of any arbitration, would have enabled them to recede with good grace from an untenable position. However, arbitration was never formally proposed, and if it had been, it could not have been accepted by the Japanese Government, consistently with the position they had throughout assumed, and, as we believe, rightly assumed, in the matter. When a man tells me that the coat I wear is his, or, at any rate that he has a share in it, and therefore I must not wear it when and how I choose, but must consult him and ask his consent, I, knowing that the coat is my own, paid for out of my own purse, naturally decline to entertain any question upon the matter at all, or to refer it to the arbitration of a bystander, but tell the claimant that, if he thinks the coat is his, he must take his own steps to recover it.

But, although arbitration was inadmissible, the case was eminently one in which mediation was likely to succeed. The distinguished American statesman, who was called upon to use his endeavours towards promoting an understanding that would relax the existing deadlock, having heard the case of China from the lips of the Prince Regent of the Empire, undertook to take such steps as might be open to him, on his arrival in Japan, towards the desired result: but he frankly told the Chinese Minister that he had at present heard only their own side of the question: and that, after hearing the Japanese view of the case, he might very possibly come to a conclusion adverse to the claim of those who first enlisted his sympathies and good offices. He was, as we know, during his stay in this country, put into full possession of the whole case on the side of Japan, and in this country, as in China, urged peaceful counsels and the desirability of maintaining a good understanding between the two Empires—an object the importance of which there is no doubt is fully realized by the men at the head of both states; but which, without the solvent influence of a mediator was in great danger of being frustrated by the existence of the embarrassing situation into which the Chinese Government had stumbled. General Grant naturally declined to pronounce a decision *ex cathedra* upon the merits of the case; and it would be impertinent to guess what opinion he may have formed. But this much we may say; that his efforts to bridge the gulf which separated the two governments were well-directed and practical, and commended themselves generally to both parties: they have already borne fruit and there is every reason to hope that the fruit will be allowed to ripen. Not that the way is as yet perfectly clear: there are still difficulties to be overcome of a nature requiring very delicate handling. The position of affairs down to a recent date may be gleaned from the series of despatches which we publish in another column. These, notwithstanding their date, are unaffected by the turn given to the negotiations by the interposition of a mediator: and the situation will be seen by a perusal of them to have been not inaptly described as one of deadlock. But though the passive position of Japan remains unaffected, mediation has afforded China an opportunity for a new departure in a more promising direction. This is not the time to discuss the future: it is enough to say that a way has been opened for the Chinese Government: To recede from its former position and withdraw its unfounded claims is a condition precedent to any practical response being made on the part of Japan: but that once done, a *via media* is open to both countries, and China would find the Government of Japan ready and willing to

* See Report of Interview in July between General Grant and certain Japanese Ministers of State, condensed in our issue of 11th October, pp. 1,346-7 from correspondence of the *New York Herald*. It is satisfactory to know that the 'diplomacy' alluded to was entirely personal, and altogether without national significance.

listen to any reasonable proposals. There are grounds for hoping that the wisdom of this course is not unperceived by the Government at Peking; and, whilst Japan, being in a position where she might still continue to say *J'y suis J'y reste*, will naturally look for some beneficial return for any concessions she may be induced to make, there is no reason why such return should be of a kind other than beneficial to both countries alike: and we look forward with some confidence to a termination of this dispute which, by drawing these two neighbouring empires closer together, will be the means to them both of bringing good out of evil, in a way that probably will permanently modify the political situation in Eastern Asia.

As events develop themselves, we shall no doubt have occasion to refer again to these matters: for the present, we take leave of the subject here.

IT appears to us that unnecessary opposition has been raised to the request, or rather the demand, of the Japanese merchants as to the non-removal of the hoops from bales of goods purchased by them. And we think that the real cause of the dispute which has thus arisen between several of the principal foreign importing firms and the native dealers lies more with the manner in which the demand was made than with the matter of it. If, instead of suddenly promulgating an ultimatum to the effect that unless an old established custom (as old as the foreign trade with Japan) was immediately cancelled no more purchases would be made from the objecting firm, the native dealers had consulted with the foreign merchants and explained their wishes in a less summary and arbitrary manner than the one they adopted, we think that all the present pother would have been avoided and that the request, quite reasonable in itself, would have been unanimously agreed to. However, the native dealers preferred to make their wishes known in the shape of a positive demand and the result has been that the business in bale goods is, for the time being, confined to those firms who agree to the conditions of the combination. We cannot agree with the argument that the question is one simply between the native dealer and the Chinese or Japanese godown-keeper of the foreigner; nor do we consider it a correct statement to assert that the custom of removing the hoops originated from any agreement between the dealer and the godown-keeper by which the former relinquished his right to the hoops as a *douceur* or bribe to obtain information from the latter as to his master's business, &c. The old custom of removing hoops before the delivery of bales from godowns is simply an importation from China of a Chinese foreign trade *squeeze*, which at one time was universal there but is now no longer general. This trade *squeeze*, for it can bear no other name, has been of profit to foreign merchants in so far that it enabled them to maintain a Chinese staff at purely nominal wages and its relinquishment now would doubtless oblige them to increase the pay of some of their employes. But this in no way affects the perfect right of the Japanese dealers to say that they decline to buy goods unless the original packing is left intact any more than it would prevent them from changing their mind as to the colour or material of the goods they wanted. All that can be expected of them is that contracts made before the stipulation should be executed under the old custom. Whether foreign merchants demand a higher price or not for the goods they sell under the new custom is a question which they will decide for themselves and is one which will become a mere matter of bargain between seller and buyer. On the face of it we cannot be surprised that the Japanese dealers desire to have the hoops intact on the bales they purchase, as much as they require the wood and the tin-lining of the packing cases in

which other of their goods purchases are packed. Even if the argument of reduced bulk and reduced freight did not apply to bales still enclosed in their iron hoops, the fact that these hoops have a value of quite sufficient weight to account for the Japanese wish to "secure all they can for their money." Whether the foreign merchant can afford to give the hoops or not 'for the money' is another question; but it is not a question, we think, to cause a strike in the trade.

MR. ITAGAKI, the well known political leader of the Tosa clan (now Kochi *ken*) has lately delivered himself of his opinions on the Loochoo question, and of the means Japan should adopt in the event of a war with China, which if not very practicable are at least very amusing. According to the *Kinji Hiron*, Mr. Itagaki told his interviewer that China was supposed to have an army of 800,000 well-trained men, against which Japan could not muster 100,000 men, including the reserves; her only chance of success would, therefore, be in the employment of clever stratagems, one of which should be to send a force to China, fight a great battle on her shores and advance at once on Peking. Mr. Itagaki himself, it is satisfactory to hear, is an adept at clever stratagems for he tells us that during the war of the restoration he, on several occasions, beat a superior force of the enemy by the use of some clever ruse; and he also did not fail to inform his interlocutors of the power he held over the people of his province, amongst whom he could readily raise 10,000 men in case of need, and, if any difficulty occurred with a foreign country, could by himself alone increase that force to 100,000 picked men. But with the exception of those belonging to the Kochi *ken*, Mr. Itagaki found that the men of Japan were now lacking in spirit, were becoming less courageous day by day, and looked only for immediate advantages. In Tosa, however, people were still patriotic, and, thanks to the speaker's training, were still ready to face whatever difficulties might arise. It is satisfactory to know that if a foreign war does arise, the men of Tosa are ready to be the vanguard of Japan's army, and that Mr. Itagaki is ready and capable to lead them.

BUT it is still more satisfactory to learn that the difficulties between Japan and China are supposed to have been arranged and that no Japanese army need yet be called upon to invade China or seize Peking. The native papers repeat a rumor that China has lately addressed a despatch to the Japanese Government informing them that, after all, the Loochooan affair is too trivial a matter to be the cause of so much correspondence and that they will henceforth drop the subject. We are still unable to confirm this rumor, although it is one which we trust will prove to be well founded. But an important item of news has reached us from China, which we believe can be relied upon as correct and which may yet prove to be the origin of the reports circulated by the native papers in Tokio. It is to the effect that the conservative or anti-foreign officials in China have complained to the Throne of the action of Li Hun Chang in submitting the question to General Grant, and that Li, annoyed at this interference, has declared his intention to wash his hands of the whole matter and take no further share in the discussion.

THE new regulations for revised "rules of the road" by sea do not appear to include the remedy which has often been suggested for approaching steamers to know the course which the other is steering, or rather for each to know the direction the other is on the point of taking. The importance of this knowledge has often been demonstrated and the evidence obtained in many "collision cases" has proved that accidents have occurred from ignorance, until too late, of

the direction given to the helm of an approaching vessel. Several plans have been suggested; amongst others the one of Captain J. M. James, of Tokio, who early this year, published a useful pamphlet on the subject of ships lights and signals and recommended a simple mechanical contrivance by which the action of the helm either to port or starboard should at once disclose a second light immediately above the red or green, and thus show the approaching vessel what steering orders had been given. Others again have suggested that a second light from the masthead should give intimation whenever a change was made, or ordered, in a steamer's course. But whatever difference may exist as to the best plan to be adopted to afford this information, all nautical men are agreed as to the importance of its being given in some shape or form, and we are surprised that so necessary a point seems to have been omitted from the new regulations. It would prove a feather in the cap of the Japanese Marine if they initiated the scheme suggested by one of their own officers, and especially if they could assist in the general introduction of a system of signals which would prove of the utmost utility.

THE Swatow Opium Guild case pending at Shanghai before the Mixed Court constituted of the Taotai, H. M.'s Consul and several other officials, native and foreign, has advanced another stage. This important action threatened at one time to rival the celebrated case of *Jurnidye vs. Jurnidye*, but we now learn that all the evidence has been heard, the speeches of counsel delivered and nothing now remains but the decision of the Taotai, which has been reserved. Extraordinary as were the different developments of the case, it was reserved for the two last days' proceedings to present a state of things, rarely, if ever before witnessed, in any Court in any country. The opening scene on the first of these days was a skirmish between the Consul and the Taotai as to the position occupied by the interpreter of the latter, which resulted in the Taotai announcing that he would not be responsible for what his interpreter might say in English, and in the following rather undignified proceeding, the account of which we extract from the *N. C. Herald*:—"Mr. DAVENPORT—Would you tell him, (the Taotai), Mr. Spence, that as he has already stated that Mr. Duff and Mr. David have failed to establish their cases, I have nothing further to do in the matter, and I am going away; that all I have to do now is to appeal or report the case to the Southern Commissioner of Foreign Trade, and to H. M.'s Minister at Peking. The plaintiffs having failed to prove their case, according to the Taotai, there is no use my staying any longer, and I am going.

Mr. DAVENPORT then commenced to gather up his papers.

Mr. DRUMMOND (to Mr. Davenport)—Will you leave all the papers in the case that are not in the hands of the Taotai already?

Mr. DAVENPORT—Address yourself to the Taotai.

Mr. DRUMMOND repeated the question to the Taotai through Mr. Kreyer.

Before an answer could be got from the Taotai, Mr. Davenport had vacated his seat, and Mr. Drummond again appealed to Mr. Davenport to leave the papers behind.

Mr. DAVENPORT—Address yourself to the Taotai.

Mr. DRUMMOND (as Mr. Davenport was leaving the Court)—Your absence is your own fault.

Mr. DAVENPORT—Address the Taotai.

Messrs. Davenport and Spence then left the Court through the Magistrate's Yamen. Messrs. Duff and David, the plaintiffs, also walked away, and none of them were seen near the Court afterwards.

After the lapse of a few seconds, the Taotai, through Mr. Kreyer, said he had expected that Mr. Davenport and the two plaintiffs would have remained and heard the case, and

subsequently announced that he would proceed with the case alone as it was a Chinese Court."

The speeches of the Counsel for the Guild must have been remarkably amusing to witness. The Taotai was addressed hour after hour in English mingled with French quotations, and when all was over, copies of the speeches were handed in that they might be translated for the benefit of the person to whom they had been orally delivered. The Taotai, notwithstanding the statement that he would reserve his decision, has evidently quite made up his mind to support the Guild, and as the Consul is just as positive that this Association has been guilty of a grave infraction of the treaty rights of British subjects, it is more than probable that the decision of the Taotai will be very far from the last of the Swatow Opium Guild case.

THESE "Mixed Courts" are as unsatisfactory in their results as "mixed marriages" have the credit of being. We notice in one of the last Shanghai papers the report of a case heard before the local Chinese Magistrate Chen, supported and assisted by a European, which if the report of the case be accurate, and there is no reason to doubt it, the paper in question has very appositely headed "an unusual case." A foreigner residing in Hongkew, wanted a house-boy, and was recommended one by his almah, his cook and two friends of the cook. The boy was accordingly engaged and, after a short time had elapsed, stole \$80.00 from his master's safe and absconded. The employer complained to the native magistrate who promptly ordered the arrest of the almah, as it was upon her recommendation principally that the thief was engaged, and she might therefore be considered to some extent responsible for what had occurred. At any rate she ought to have been more careful, and locked up she was, together with the cook and his two friends who joined in her recommendation. The magistrate also made an order that the whole party should be imprisoned until they paid the foreigner \$50.00 towards his loss, the remaining \$30.00 to be left in abeyance until the apprehension of the actual thief, should he ever return. Two days afterwards the boy was arrested, and then all the parties were brought before Chen with the following result:—The boy who stole the money to pay \$35.00, the almah, who recommended him \$35.00, the cook who sanctioned the recommendation, \$5.00, the two friends of the cook who countenanced the sanction of the recommendation of the almah \$2.50 each, thus aggregating the foreigner's \$80.00; all the parties to be kept in gaol until the judgment is satisfied.

FURTHER LOOCHOO DESPATCHES.

The following are official translations of the series of despatches that have passed (through the Japanese Envoy at Peking) between the Foreign Offices of China and Japan, up to the 8th of last month. A different translation of the first of these despatches was given by us on the 11th October, in the series we then republished from the *New York Herald*. The remainder have not hitherto been published in any form, either in this country or elsewhere:—

Translation of the despatch of the Chinese Government addressed to H. I. J. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking and received by him on the 10th day of 5th month of the 12th Year Meiji:—

We beg to communicate to you upon the following subject.

For many hundreds of years up to the present time, the Rulers of Riu Kiu have in every generation received investiture at the hands of our Middle Empire—they have adopted and used our calendar (eras being marked by the names distinguishing the reigns of the successive Monarchs of our Middle Empire)—and they have paid tribute to our Middle Empire. These facts are well known to all countries in the world. The Government of the Middle Empire has, however, allowed the Riu Kiu Islands, except as to the receipt of tribute from them, to enjoy an autonomy carrying with it the right of themselves conducting all political and social administration and themselves framing all compelling and restraining laws. This shows that our Government has always recognized the state exist-

ence of Riu Kiu. Moreover, some foreign powers, who have made treaties with our Middle Empire and with your own, have also made treaties with the Riu Kiu Islands. So the state existence of the islands has in this manner been also recognized by foreign powers.

The Riu Kiu Islands having submitted to our Middle Empire subsequently submitted themselves also to your great country. We have long been aware of this; yet we took no account of this mark of disloyalty towards our Empire, because we always rested content with the knowledge of the substantial proofs which existed of the state existence of Riu Kiu. The status of the islands having thus been fully recognized both by our own Middle Empire and by the foreign powers, the fact of sending tribute to our Middle Empire is not to be regarded as derogatory to that status.

Now what offence has Riu Kiu committed against your Empire that has caused your Government to convert it into a Japanese Prefecture? Such action on the part of your Government is regarded by us as a breach of the treaty of friendship now existing between the two Empires which provides that each Empire shall respect the territorial possessions of the other. Inasmuch as the state existence of Riu Kiu has been recognized by both our Middle Empire and the foreign powers as above mentioned, the course now taken by your Government is nothing short of this, that you have arbitrarily taken possession of a country not your own and overthrown its reigning dynasty. In this, your Government displays a contemptuous disregard both of our Middle Empire and of the foreign powers.

Riu Kiu being a small and powerless country has submitted itself to the will of the two Empires, and the nearest land to it being your Empire, your Government should have accorded to it protection; instead, your Government has arbitrarily taken possession of the country and overthrown its reigning dynasty. This is a very serious matter and one calculated to bring disrepute upon your Empire; and moreover is antagonistic to the universal view notoriously entertained by foreign countries.

You came to our land with instructions to preserve friendly relations between the two Empires, and the present question of the abolition of Riu Kiu and its conversion into a Prefecture is truly a great matter affecting those relations of friendship which now so happily exist.

What we have here written is intended as a suggestion to you of the greatest importance to the maintenance forever of our present friendly relations. We therefore entreat you to pay the strictest attention to what we have to say viz:—that should your Government withdraw the Imperial decree by which Riu Kiu was abolished and converted into a Prefecture the friendly relations already existing between the two Empires will in consequence be strengthened; and thus the friendly object and spirit of your mission to our Empire will be more conspicuously displayed.

In conclusion we beg to commend the above to your consideration and trust that you will devote the strictest attention to a thorough and deliberate examination of the whole matter.

Instructions relating to the despatch of the Chinese Government Regarding Riu Kiu.

The said Despatch may be summed up as follows:—

"The Chieftains of Riu Kiu have in every generation received ceremonial investiture at the hands of the Emperors of China; and the Chinese Government has always recognised the state existence of the Riu Kiu islands."

Now, we would ask, what offence Riu Kiu has committed against your Empire, that has caused you to depose her ruler and convert the islands into a Japanese Prefecture.

Your action is regarded by us as a breach of the Treaty of Friendship existing between the two Empires which provides that each Empire shall respect the territorial possessions of the other.

We therefore call upon you to withdraw the Imperial Decree by which the Principality of Riu Kiu is abolished and the islands converted into a Prefecture."

Now, the abolition of the Riu Kiu Principality and its conversion into a Prefecture was effected, after mature deliberation and with due regard to right and justice, by the unanimous decision of the Imperial Cabinet—the execution of which decision admitted of no delay; and an Imperial Decree having been issued in the matter, to withdraw that Decree is now quite out of the question.

On the other hand, if a matter of administrative detail affecting this remote group of islands at the southernmost extremity of the Empire is to be made a diplomatic question between this Government and that of China, and were this to lead to a breach of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the effect upon the welfare of the people of the two nations would be calamitous in the extreme.

We entertain, however, the strongest belief in the friendly disposition of the Chinese Government, and feel confident that it would attach too much value to the good understanding, which now happily subsists between us, lightly to imperil the continuance of that understanding on account of so trifling a matter.

Entertaining as we do this belief, we are led to the conclusion that the questions that have been raised and the doubts that appear to be felt by the Chinese Government are to be attributed to a judgment formed upon evidence and considerations hastily accepted and adopted upon worthless authority, and to the want of trustworthy information derived from thorough inquiry into the history of the relations that have subsisted between our mainland and the islands in question.

We accordingly feel great confidence that all doubts and questions will be set at rest when the Chinese Government learns the real facts of the case, a brief statement of which is here given for its information.

Riu Kiu consists of a group of small islands (the united area of which is about equal to one *Kori* in Satsuma) at the furthest extremity of a chain of islands starting from the mainland of

Japan with which it is connected by geographical position (1.), by identity of language both written and spoken (2.), by that of religion (3.), and by that of manners and customs (4.)—as well as by the political bond which has incontestably united it to Japan as a dependency from the earliest times.

The History of our nation abounds with mention of acts of homage tendered to our Emperors by the inhabitants of these southern islands and of the reception of tribute from them; more particularly in the periods (according to the Chinese calendar) of the Zui and Tong dynasties of the Chinese Empire.

In the 7th year of our own period of Tempio (=23rd year of Kaigen of Tong dynasty of China) the Dazaifu sent a Commissioner to Minami-shima for the purpose of erecting monuments on the islands, showing the names of places, distances, the places for ships to anchor, the places where fresh water could be obtained, etc. At this period Minami-shima was under the control of the Dazaifu and tribute of *Akeji* [a red wood], the product of the islands, was received from it.

These historical facts afford conclusive evidence that the islands were at this early period under the sovereignty and subject to the administrative control of our Empire.

In our period of *Kogen* corresponding to that of *Sho-ko* of the Sung dynasty of the Chinese Empire, Minamoto Tametomo once lived in the island of Oshima, lying off the coast of Idzumi. Thence he adventured upon sea voyages and passing through many islands of which he took possession, finally reached the islands of the Riu Kiu group. Thence he abode, and married the youngest sister of Oosato Ansu, the then Chieftain of the islands and the issue of the union was a son who received the name of Son-ton. After Tametomo had once more embarked and returned to Oshima, his son Son-ton became Chieftain of Riu Kiu, and bore the name of Shunt ten O. (5)

More than two hundred years later, these islands were conferred upon Shimadzu Tadakuni, Prince of Satsuma, by Ashikaga Yoshinori, the then Shogun as a reward for eminent services rendered to the country. (This was in the first year of Kakitsu—the 6th year of Sei-to of Ming Dynasty.) Thenceforward Riu Kiu has continuously submitted to and acknowledged the authority of the family of Shimadzu. At one period, the tax due to the Prince of Satsuma remained unpaid. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who was then about to invade Corea, ordered the Chieftain of Riu Kiu to furnish a certain quantity of provisions for the use of his army: the summons was obeyed, tho' only half of the quantity was actually supplied; and in consequence, Tokugawa Iyeyasu, sometime afterwards ordered Shimadzu Iyehisa, Prince of Satsuma, to fit out an expedition to Riu Kiu to punish the people for this neglect of duty. The expedition resulted in submission of the Chieftain Shonei who was then conveyed to Yedo together with the members of the *San-shi-kuan* [governing body] (in the 4th year of *Ki-cho* 37th year of *Bun-reki*.)

The same Tokugawa conferred upon Shimadzu Iyehisa, as an hereditary right, administrative power over the whole group of the Riu Kiu islands. Thereupon Shimadzu Iyehisa deputed a body of his own vassals to re-organise the government in the islands and to form administrative divisions.

He issued an ordinance forbidding the inhabitants of the islands to possess arms of any kind. He also caused the islands to be surveyed. At this survey the total yield of revenue-land was 123,000 (*6*) *Aoku*: out of this total a portion representing 88,000 *Aoku* was assigned to the Chieftain Shonei from which to draw his revenue: the remainder paying revenue direct to Satsuma. The amount of 720,000 *Koku*, well-known as the yield of the revenue land of

(1.) The Riu Kiu-Koku-Shi-Riyaku [an "Outline of the History of Riu Kiu"] published by Chieu Fang, accurately describes the position of the group as follows:—"The nearest land to it is Satsuma of Japan, which can be reached in a boat no bigger than a leaf; whereas it is a great distance from Ming, in the province of Foh-Kien, in China, and is separated from it by thousands of *ri* of waves with no harbour of refuge between."

(2.) The forty-eight characters which constitute the syllabary of the written language of Riu Kiu are the same as the Japanese which are called *I-Ro-Ito*, this syllabary having been introduced into the islands by Tametomo who taught the people the art of using it. All documents, either official or private, are made up of a combination of Chinese characters with those of the *I-Ro-Ito*, just as on the mainland.

The spoken language is of the same origin as the dialects of the mainland. The inhabitants call their islands collectively "Okina-wa" and claim descent from *Amanuiku* [Heaven descended one]. Both of these names are pure Japanese.

(3.) The inhabitants worship Ise-o-Kami, Tenjin, Kuma-non-o-Kami etc.—all of them Divinities of the Shinto Theology.

(4.) On ceremonial occasions, such as banquets, etc., the rules of etiquette observed are those of the Ogasawara style.—In the record of the Chinese Envoy to Riu Kiu, it was remarked that the inhabitants use neither chairs nor stools, but seat themselves on the floor, and place their food on a small low table each person having one to himself. This is precisely in accordance with the universal custom of the mainland.

(5.) In the *Tsong-Tan-Ten-Shin Ro* published by Shue-Paw-Wang it is recorded that "Shuntun O was the son of Oosato Ansu whose ancestor was one of the Emperors of Japan." The chieftainship was lost to the Family of Shuntun in the third generation from him and passed to an aboriginal family of Riu Kiu: but more than 200 years later it was recovered by one of his descendants Sho-yen.

(6.) [Translators' note.] This includes the produce of the island of Oshima off the coast of Satsuma which at this period formed politically one of the same group as Riu Kiu, tho' subsequently placed by Satsuma under a different administration from that of Riu Kiu proper.

the Shimadzu Princes, and officially recognised as such by the Shogun at the time we are speaking of, included the above amount of 123,000 *Aiku*. Besides the amount of revenue payable to Satsuma direct, the Chieftain paid also to the Shimadzu Princes out of his share of the revenue an annual tax of 8,000 *Aiku*.

Shonei was detained in Kagoshima by the Prince Shimadzu for the space of three years. An ordinance consisting of 15 articles was issued to be observed by the Chieftain of the island, Shonei, and by the before mentioned San-shi-Kuan. Both the Chieftain and the san-shi-Kuan respectively subscribed an oath binding themselves to observe the ordinance and to remain loyal. Thenceforward for three hundred years up to the present time the people of Riu Kiu were continuously under the jurisdiction of Satsuma [Here follow the Ordinances and oaths published in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, on 18th October.]

Within a recent period, the old feudal system has been abolished and a new mode of administration established throughout every part of our mainland, whereby all the dominions of the feudal rulers were converted into Prefectures and placed under the immediate control of one Central Government. Since even the province of Satsuma upon which Riu Kiu had always been dependent has also been converted into a prefecture under the name of "Kagoshima Ken," it was only natural that Riu Kiu should no longer be allowed to continue in its former condition—a solitary exception to the rest of the Empire. If the Chinese Government therefore will consult our historical records, we feel sure, it will arrive at a true understanding of the question.

But as we have now received a despatch from the Chinese Government on the subject it is incumbent upon us to reply to the points therein raised by that Government—fully explaining to it the real facts of the case—and to prove the justice and righteousness of the course taken by our Government.

The ground upon which the Chinese Government recognizes the Riu Kiu islands in a position of independence is that, except as to the receipt of tribute from them, it has always allowed them to enjoy an autonomy carrying with it the right of themselves conducting all the political and social administration and themselves framing all the compelling and restraining laws of their state. Such autonomy then is to be taken as the test of independence; and any country not enjoying it is not independent. Accepting this test let us see how Riu Kiu is situated as to autonomy—and consequent independence—by a glance at her relation with our Empire.

After the expedition which was sent thither in the periods of *Kicho* the islands were made a part of the province of Satsuma and their internal administration was placed under the control of that Province—we have sent armies to protect the islands and our civil officers have actually governed their people—we have caused the islands to be surveyed and have annually received taxes from them—and we have given them laws imposing both positive and negative obligations. Besides all this, an authentic copy of the oath of the Chieftain of the islands, wherein he promised for himself and his successors to remain forever faithful vassals of one of our principalities, is even to this day in the possession of our Government.

In the face of these incontestable facts will any one insist on the assertion that Riu Kiu is an autonomous and independent nation? Surely not.

The Chinese Government has contended in another part of its despatch that Riu Kiu is a common dependency of the two Empires. But it would be quite impossible for the people of any country in the world to be subjected to two distinct Empires and to be under the jurisdiction of two separate Governments. If a common dependency such as that suggested by the Chinese Government appears to exist, it is nothing more than an illusion, the explanation of which is that one of the two Empires has been deceived. Now to show that Riu Kiu is dependent, and dependent upon us, there may be mentioned the many occasions and various ways in which we have gone to the aid and comfort of the people of these islands: it may be especially mentioned that whenever their country has been stricken with famine they have been provided, out of our public treasury, with all necessities to preserve them from starvation; and when then have suffered outrage at the hands of an enemy, they have been avenged by the aid of our forces, just as in the recent case of Formosa—when some of the people of Riu Kiu having been massacred by savages in the island of Formosa, our Government fitted out an expedition to Formosa to punish the perpetrators of the outrage: and the right of our Government to take this course was not disputed but on the contrary was recognised by the Chinese Government as a legitimate and proper act on our part.

This is a strong proof that Riu Kiu is not independent but dependent, and that solely upon our Empire. That being so, the abolition of the Riu Kiu principality and its conversion into a prefecture is to be regarded merely as a reformation of the old system of our Government and is an event not in the least exposing this Government to the charge brought against it by that of China of having arbitrarily taken possession of another country and overthrown its reigning dynasty. It is purely a matter of internal administration as to which we are unquestionably in a position to exercise full rights of absolute sovereignty, and with which no foreign country whatever has any right to interfere.

To turn to another point; it appears to us most extraordinary that the Chinese Government should also have brought against us, as they have in one paragraph of their despatch, the charge of infringing the first article of the Treaty between the two countries, as though the islands formed an integral part of the territory of China; whilst they elsewhere assert, in contradiction to this contention, that they have always regarded the islands as in the position of an independent territory, and that the fact of their reception of tribute from the islanders was not to be regarded as affecting this view of their relations with the islands. Now, if Riu Kiu is really independent it cannot form a portion of Chinese territory; on the other if it is a

Chinese territory it is in no way an independent country. In fact the two propositions are clearly inconsistent: while it is equally clear that one or the other of them must be true, i. e. Riu Kiu either is dependent on China or it is not: the dilemma is complete.

On our side the matter stands very differently. We reduced Riu Kiu to obedience by force of arms as has been already related, and we have since actually protected and governed its people. These claims are clearly of a very different nature from those put forward by the Chinese Government, that they have received tribute from Riu Kiu and 'allowed' it to enjoy political autonomy. From all of which considerations it is quite clear that the present question of the abolition of the Riu Kiu principality has no connection whatever with the existing treaty of friendship between this Empire and China.

In conclusion it needs only to be added that our Government harbours no spirit but one of the most cordial friendship towards the Empire of China and is actuated by a firm determination to maintain with it the most friendly relations: being possessed as we are by a strong sense of the interdependence of our two Empires; which, from the nature of the civilization existing in them respectively, are of mutual benefit and support each to the other, like two wheels in one machine. In this spirit and with this consciousness it is the earnest wish of our Government to avoid as far as possible all disputes and discords with the Government of China.

Nevertheless should the Chinese Government insist upon our recalling the decree abolishing the Riu Kiu principality, we shall have but to answer that we cannot comply with the demand made upon us.

We earnestly trust therefore that the Chinese Government, not overlooking the importance of the relations of friendship which now so happily exists between the two countries, will not act in this matter without a thorough and deliberate examination of all the facts which bear upon the question.

Despatch of the Chinese Government dated the 5th day of the 7th month of the 5th year Kwangshew (the 22nd day of the 8th month of the 12th year Meiji.) Addressed to H. J. I. M's Envoy at Peking and received by him on the same day.

We, the Imperial Prince and the Ministers directing the Foreign Affairs of the Great Empire of Tsun [Here follow the names and titles], have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, which came to our hands on the 15th day of the 6th month of the 5th year Kwangshew (the 2nd day of the 8th month of the 12th year Meiji), accompanied by a translation of the answer of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of your distinguished Empire, in which His Excellency has set forth the grounds upon which his Government acted in the course it has taken with regard to Riu Kiu.

From a careful perusal of every paragraph contained in the reply touching Riu Kiu, we gather that your Government claims the islands in question as the sole and absolute possession of your Empire—which claim, the reply adds, is supported upon good grounds and by sufficient proofs. Now, from the result of our own investigations into this matter, we have no doubt that, from the time of Shunten down to the present Shotai, there has been in the islands a succession of Rulers, in number about thirty eight in all: But during this period the chieftainship has been held by five or six different families. The reply asserts that Shunten was the descendant of your countryman Minamoto Tametomo but his dynasty ended with the third generation from him: and Shoyen, the ancestor of the present Shotai, was a descendant of the family of Tien-sun-ehi [Grandson of Heaven]. It was in the period of Ban-reki [or Wan-rei according to the Chinese pronunciation] of the former Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1573-1619.) when Shonei was sojourning in your country, that the ruler of the islands subscribed an oath and, for the first time, paid tribute to your country: but it was never paid in the periods of the Dai and To Dynasties [A.D. 589-960.—Chinese pronunciation 'Sui' and 'Tong'].

On the other hand, our Middle Empire as early as the beginning of the period of Hong-woo of the former Ming Dynasty [A.D. 1368-1398.] sent an Envoy to Riu Kiu with an Imperial Decree and caused the Ruler to pay tribute of the products of the islands.

These facts demonstrate clearly enough, without further exposition on our side, to which of the two Empires the Riu Kiu Islanders first submitted themselves and paid tribute.

As to the argument drawn from such matters as the geographical position, the written language, the religion and customs of the islands, we are willing to admit that some of these matters are close to yours: yet there is nothing which, proves them not close to ours. With regard to the spoken language, the real state of the case is, that, while those of the islanders who occasionally carry on trade with your country would understand Japanese perfectly well, yet all the rest of the islanders speak a purely aboriginal language. Having regard to these facts, Riu Kiu may fairly be called a common dependency of the two Empires; but it can hardly be claimed as a sole possession of yours.

From the period of Jun-chie of our present dynasty [A.D. 1544-61.] Riu Kiu has regularly paid tribute to and sought investiture at the hands of our Emperor, returning at the period first mentioned, into the hands of the then Emperor, the Royal Signet bestowed by the Emperors of the former Ming Dynasty. Her Rulers have received investiture as 'Kings of the Middle Mountain' and received an Imperial Decree together with a silver signet plated with gold. Riu Kiu was at that time ordered to send tribute to our Empire once in every two years: and from that time forward her Rulers have upon their accession received investiture at the hands of our Empire and have sent the tribute at the appointed times. Moreover they have adopted and used our calendar: the sons and brothers of the Rulers have been admitted into the National Academy of our Empire and received instruction there in literature and other branches of learning: the islanders have erected

at Kume-shima and at other place in the islands, buildings called Tien-shi-kwan [Hotel of Heaven's Envoy] for the reception of Envoys despatched from our Empire: We have afforded relief to Riu Kiu islanders who have not unfrequently encountered heavy storms and suffered ship-wreck, and the from of such relief as we have to offer to dependents is prescribed in a record. Are these facts not concurrent proofs that Riu Kiu belongs to our Empire? The reason why our Middle Empire has always invested the Rulers of Riu Kiu and given them a title as "Kings of the Middle Mountain" is that we have always recognized the existence of Riu Kiu as a separate state. So also have the foreign powers, who have made treaties with your Empire, made treaties likewise with Riu Kiu: and it is a significant circumstance that, though, at the time when the foreign powers made treaties with Riu Kiu, the various dominions of the Feudal Princes of your Empire were not as yet brought under the immediate control of the Central Government, yet none of these, that we have heard of, made treaties with the foreign powers—but only Riu Kiu. Is this not a substantial proof of the state existence of Riu Kiu?

To your argument that "if Riu Kiu is really an independent nation, it cannot from a portion of Chinese Territory; on the other hand, if it is Chinese Territory it can by no means be an independent nation," we would reply, that the fact of installing its Rulers and receiving tribute from it is the actuality of the islands belonging to us, and that of our not interfering, on the other hand, with the right of the islanders to carry on their own political and social administration and frame their own compelling and restraining laws, is the reality of their state existence. These two sets of conditions are in nowise inconsistent the one with the other, but are perfectly capable of existing side by side. Our attitude towards Riu Kiu as here portrayed is precisely that in which we stand to all the other Dependencies of our Empire. Thus Riu Kiu is a part of our Empire—and the fact is patent and notorious to all the world.

Again you say there is no nation in the world subjected to two distinct Empires: but if this be so, how comes it then that, both in the Introduction and in a Note to the Chapter on "Tribute" of a work called the *Okinawa-shi* [Records of Okinawa], published by a countryman of your own, the *status* of Riu Kiu is distinctly described as that of a common dependency of the two Empires enjoying a large amount of self government, and that it is further stated that both China and Japan have concurred in treating it as a country foreign to themselves?

Now your Government have arbitrarily seized upon and overthrown the reigning dynasty of a country which belongs to our Empire—a country the separate existence of which has been as fully recognized by foreign powers as by ourselves—dealing with it in fact on the same footing as you have dealt with the dominions of the feudal lords of your own Empire in converting them into Prefectures. And although this action on the part of your Government is a direct breach of the treaty of friendship existing between us, which provides that each Empire shall respect the territorial possessions of the other, nevertheless your Government declares that the matter has no connection whatever with the existing Treaty.

Such an assertion by your Government cannot but be regarded as made with a most serious kind of contemptuous disregard both of our Middle Empire and of the Foreign powers. Your Government has arbitrarily taken possession of a country that does not belong to it and overthrown its reigning dynasty, notwithstanding that, throughout, we have entertained the most sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with your Government.

Yet your Minister for Foreign Affairs declares in his reply, that his Government "harbours no spirit but one of the most cordial friendship towards our Empire" and that it is the "earnest wish of his Government to avoid as far as possible all disputes and discords with our Government": but we are really almost at a loss to understand what meaning his words can have, when, at the moment that his Government has just taken a step calculated to affect most seriously the friendly relations of the two Empires, he declares that this action on the part of his Government does not in the least compromise these relations!

After all, the past cannot be recalled, the future shall be met with warning. We deeply regret that your Government has arbitrarily taken possession of Riu Kiu and overthrown its reigning dynasty—seeing that its existence as a separate state had been so universally recognized: At the same time we do not wish it to be supposed that we have been moved to bring forward the present question in consequence of Riu Kiu having been forbidden by your government to continue the practice of sending tribute to our Empire.

Under these circumstances we can only express an earnest hope that your Government will give the matter the most mature deliberation and adopt such measures as it may deem best calculated to smooth the way for a satisfactory solution of the present question. If your Government persists in the attitude it has assumed, further discussion would be useless. In these days, as the nations of the world are like the members of a family and fixed rules of law are imposed for their obedience, some great and wise man would necessarily appear before us to dictate what is equity and justice.

However, when we consider the intimacy of our respective countries having neighbouring positions, we have a strong sense of the two countries being of mutual support and benefit, and that the insignificant Riu Kiu Islands should not be taken into account so as to affect relations of so great importance: we fully recognize the great impolicy of allowing such a question as this to interfere with our amicable relations, and therefore trust that your Government will give to this matter the most mature deliberation.

With this object we have taken this opportunity of again communicating with you on the subject, and of begging you to pay the most serious attention to what we have said, and to take only such

steps as you may deem necessary and advisable. Meanwhile we await your reply.

Reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Chinese despatch of 22nd August. Tokio, 8th October, 1879.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of the Tsun-li-yamen [Court of Foreign Affairs] of the Chinese Empire, dated the 8th. day of the 7th month of the 5th year Kwan-Shew (22nd day of the 8th month of the 12th year Meiji) containing amongst other matters a distinct assertion that Riu Kiu belongs to China.

Our Government has given full consideration to all that is contained in that despatch; but, as the grounds and evidence which support our right to the sole and absolute possession of these islands have been fully given in our previous answer, we can do no more in the present reply than declare once and for all the most grave and decisive considerations on which we rest, so as to preclude all further correspondence upon the present question.

Our position is briefly this; we originally reduced the islands to obedience by force of arms, and have ever since ruled the people with a paternal hand. Thus, what we have enjoyed in the islands is actual possession and dominion—and not a mere empty ceremony.

We will not here refer to those historical events which took place before the period Keicho: but an expedition undertaken by us during that period [viz. —in A. D. 1599], resulted in the complete subjection and reduction into our possession of the whole group, the ruler himself subscribing to an oath of perpetual allegiance. Nevertheless, the countries neighbouring to our own made no move, nor did any of them at that time undertake to make even the slightest protest against or to interfere in any kind of way with our proceedings. At that time, our possession of and authority over the islands became absolute and undivided: and from that time forward we have continuously, as occasion required, despatched forces to protect the islands, and civil officers to govern the people, just as we have to other parts of our country on the mainland. Moreover from the time of Shonei down to the present time, each successive ruler has repeated an oath, to prove his faithfulness and obedience: and the San-shi-kwan (the Council of the Ruler) has from time to time repeated a similar oath, testifying to their gratefulness and binding themselves to fidelity [Translations of such documents in the time of Shotai are given as illustrations in Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 respectively.] The duty of taking this oath they have never since neglected, but have faithfully adhered to it with the same strictness, as if no more than a single day had elapsed since it was first taken, although it is in reality some three hundred years from that time to this. At the present time we have abolished the principality of Riu Kiu and converted it into a prefecture; but this is nothing more than an administrative change—an actual exercise of that authority over the islands, which came to us as a natural consequence of the events of the period of Keicho. Thus it is quite clear that we have always acted in our relations with Riu Kiu in but one way, from first to last, our whole course of dealing with the islands has throughout been consistent. The present change was effected after a firm determination had been arrived at; and with that we cannot allow any country whatever to interfere. In what we have done to Riu Kiu, there is nothing beyond what is here related.

The evidence adduced in the despatch of the Tsun-li-yamen in support of the statement that Riu Kiu is the territory of China consists of—the acceptance (at the hands of China) of ceremonial investiture—the payment of tribute—and the adoption of the Chinese calendar, by the Riu Kiu islanders. But all these—the ceremonial investiture, the payment of tribute and the adoption of the calendar thus referred to—are but insignificant formalities, the only real meaning and object of which has been to draw closer the bonds of friendly intercourse between China and Foreign countries; and they cannot for a moment be considered as evidence of the exercise of any political authority whatsoever. According to the Ta-ting-hwei-tien, even Western Nations as well as Riu Kiu and Annam, were amongst the barbarous countries tributary to the Chinese Empire, and the words, "Western Nations," found in the Ta-ting-hwei-tien are explained in Shing-woo-li (published by Hoi-wen) to include "Italy, England, &c." Thus the Empire of China has declared all the countries of the world with which it has had intercourse to belong to itself. It is quite needless to say that such has never been and is not now the real state of things. Now, in exactly the same way, a claim is made to the territorial possession of Riu Kiu, although the Prince and Ministers of the Tsun-li-yamen have themselves admitted that the fact of their reception of tribute is not to be regarded as affecting the *status* of the islands. From this it seems to us that they are quite aware that possession, and administration of the government of a country and the receipt of actual taxes therefrom—these are the things that constitute dominion and Empire, and not the observance of empty formalities.

Another point raised in the despatch is that the sons and brothers of the rulers of Riu Kiu have been admitted into the National Academy of the Middle Empire and have received instruction there in the several branches of learning and also that relief has been afforded to shipwrecked Riu Kiu islanders. Such matters are amongst the commonest acts of mere amity between nations, and are not worthy to be mentioned as grounds for a claim to the possession of a territory. The present is a practical question and must be decided by reference to substantial realities—not to shadows. Thus the present affairs of Riu Kiu are purely matters of internal administration, and have no connection whatever with the existing treaty of friendship referred to by the Chinese Prince and Ministers.

The fact that Riu Kiu has made treaties with some foreign

(7.) These were published in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of 25th October, page 1,411.

powers is further set forth in the despatch as a proof of the separate state existence of Riu Kiu. Such an argument is quite worthless; because, though an independent country can make treaties with foreign countries, yet no country whatever can acquire the right of independence by making such treaties. This is exactly the case with our islands of Riu Kiu. When they made those treaties with Foreign powers it was just at the time of the downfall of feudalism in our Empire, when there was no fixed rule in the management of foreign intercourse, and so the Riu Kiu islanders, overstepping the limits of their position and rights, took the opportunity of endeavouring, by whatever means, to establish themselves as a small sovereign state. At that time the Foreign powers, who made treaties with Riu Kiu, had had no means of ascertaining the true state of things. Under such circumstances, the fact that Riu Kiu should have made treaties with foreign countries was a casual circumstance, entirely without significance as evidence of national independence.

As the provisions contained in the treaties thus made were merely directed to securing the safety of navigators, and as they were not inconsistent with the existing treaties of our Empire, we did not repudiate them, but undertook ourselves to carry them out. At all events, this matter of the treaties does not in the slightest degree concern the Chinese Empire.

To come to some other points—As to the question of Shoten having been a descendant of Shun-ten, we may refer to the introduction of a work called 'Chiu-san Shei-fu, published by a Riu Kiu islander, whose name was Sai-taku: and moreover, in the 'Ta-tsing-wan Hing-tong-kao' (a Chinese publication) both accounts (of his descent) are given. With regard to the fact that Minami-shima paid tribute to our Empire and that the Riu Kiu islands were conferred upon Shimadzu Tadakuni by the Shogun Ashikaga, we must point out that these events took place at a date long anterior to the period of the Ming dynasty; and we must also remark that the book Okinawa-sei, to the introduction of which and to a note in it reference is made by the Chinese Government, contains merely the opinions of a private individual, to which no authority whatever can be attached. We will not go into further historical details, which are not of much practical importance, as we wish to exclude from the present answer all irrelevant matter.

In conclusion we have only to add that, the abolition of the Riu Kiu principality having been effected after mature deliberation and with due regard both to our rights and to considerations of justice, we are unable to take any further steps in the matter to meet the wishes of the Government of the Chinese Empire, in compliance with the demand made by it. We are really almost at a loss to understand what is the real meaning of the Government of the Chinese Empire, when it says that some great and wise men will necessarily appear before us, to dictate what is equity and justice; but we have to remind it, that according to the principles of international law, every independent country has the right of deciding upon its own course of conduct. It is our earnest wish to maintain forever the happy relations now existing between our respective Empires, which are to so great a degree mutually dependent the one on the other. The Chinese Prince and Ministers also say in their despatch that the insignificant Riu Kiu Islands should not be taken into account so as to affect relations of so great importance. That being so, it is strange that they should now, all at once, declare their desire to appeal to some other person to settle the present question. We, on the other hand, have a strong feeling that to continue the discussion of a trifling matter like the present would be most impolitic, considering our friendly relations with the Government of the Chinese Empire. We therefore trust that the Chinese Prince and Ministers, in the exercise of that great wisdom which is conspicuous to all the world, will not take any further action in this matter without mature reflection.

LECTURE AT THE TOKIO CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association was held on Thursday evening the 30th October, the President, W. G. Dixon, Esq., in the chair, when a lecture was given by Mr. C. J. Cooper, Professor of History in Tokio Daigaku, upon the subject: 'How Anglo-Saxon England became part of Christendom.'

The lecturer commenced by remarking that the conversion of England was mainly the work of the 7th century, one of the most momentous in its results to the world of any of the centuries after Christ. It was the century which saw the rise of that hostile religion in Arabia, which within a few years of Mohammed's flight from Mecca in A.D. 622, reduced the most ancient centres of christian worship, thus suspending the hopes of the spread of the christian faith in Asia for twelve hundred years. Asia Minor had long been falling under a sort of mental paralysis, due largely to her unhappy over-excitement on subtle points of dogma, which might seem to have had but little vital connexion with the religion of Christ. But when during this 7th century, christianity thus lost so much in the east, she gained more in the west. The 6th century had just been closing in, when St. Augustine landed at Ebsfleet. At that time the powerful king Aethelfrith sat upon the throne of Northumbria, Aethelbert on that of Kent. The former by his union of the two kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira, and by his subsequent great victories over the Strathclyde Britons and

the Picts, prepared the way for the magnificence of his successor Eadwine, the first king of the northern part of the island, to receive christianity. The circumstances of Augustine's mission might be passed over rapidly, because they were the most familiar. He was received by King Aethelbert with a courtesy which said much for that sovereign's qualities of mind. At this time there seem to have been at least two old places of worship, in which Divine service was conducted; the one, a venerable church at Glastonbury, emphatically called 'the Old Church,' and the other, a church at Canterbury, called St. Martin's. The latter had a short time before been redecorated, in order that the French Princess, consort of King Aethelbert, might there enjoy the form of worship to which she had been accustomed in her own country. The sympathy of the Queen of course greatly facilitated the efforts of Augustine, who before long won the king's heart, seated himself firmly upon a Bishop's "stool" at Canterbury, and received the Pallium of a Metropolitan from the Pope. Letters received from Rome directed and encouraged him, and it was noticeable that these letters were remarkably liberal in tone. He also received from Rome a supply of fellow-labourers, two of whom succeeded him in the Archbishopric dignity, whilst one of them, the celebrated Paulinus, accompanied the daughter of Aethelbert to the court of her husband Eadwine.

Of missionaries in the north of England, Paulinus was the first in the field, but it remained for a greater than he to be the true missionary of the north. Already an important series of events in Ireland and Scotland was paving the way for the conversion of Northumbria. St. Columba, an eminent Irishman, after long missionary labours amongst the Picts, had founded the monastery of Iona, off the Scottish coast; and even earlier, Ninian had done much among the Picts. The kingdom of Eadwine stretched from what is now called Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire to the Forth, upon which was his strong frontier city of Eadwine's-Borough (Edinburgh), and the ancestors of modern Lowland Scotchmen were of course mainly Anglo-Saxons. Paulinus took advantage of a moment when Eadwine had won a great victory, to impress the king with the weight of the claims of christianity, and before long the royal residence had become a sort of reception house for the candidates for baptism. Paulinus was engaged for many days together in baptizing converts in the river hard by. Probably the conditions imposed by him as a qualification for the rite were very far from rigorous. A time came at length when the glory of Eadwine passed away, and he fell in a desperate battle with Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia. Paulinus was obliged to flee from his episcopal city of York, and ended his days as bishop of Rochester. For a while Penda and his terrible ally Cadwalla, king of North Wales, dictated the course of affairs in Northumbria.

Two puppet kings, both of whom had embraced but now renounced Christianity were set up respectively in Bernicia and Deira, but the shame of his country aroused the indignation of a prince of the blood royal, and in a furious onset Oswald drove the Mercians and Welsh from Northumbria and became its king. In exile he had had intimate relations with the monks of Iona, and now besought the Abbot to send him a missionary. In the event, the missionary who came was Aidan, and there followed the joint labours of the monk and the king, which form one of the most picturesque incidents in the annals of the propagation of the faith. Traversing Northumbria together on foot, Aidan preached and the king was his interpreter.

By this time christianity was making strides in every direction except in Mercia and Sussex; and the fountains of it were at least four. There were not only the Latin mission at Canterbury and the Irish mission in Northumbria, but also independent teachers amongst the West Saxons and East Anglians respectively. In the country of the former the missionary was Birinus, probably a native of Italy who had been resident in Gaul. But it was necessary to mention also an obscure person, Meidulf, who seems to have been a Scotman, and from whom the monastery of Malmesbury, which during later times became very magnificent received its name. In East Anglia, the Burgundian Felix was preaching vigorously; (here also there was the Irish monk Fursey).

A bitter controversy arose at last between the Latins and

the Sooto-Irish. The latter, who traced back their christianity to an early Asiatic source, differed from the former in ritual, in church government, in their method of fixing Easter. The matter was settled in favour of the Roman or "Catholic" usages at a great synod held under the auspices of Oswio, successor of Oswald on the Northumbrian throne, at Whitby. At that synod, Oswio in deciding for Rome might seem to have gone upon reasons quite unsatisfactory, and Wilfrid the principal defender of the Latin cause might seem to have gone beyond the bounds of courtesy to opponents.

About the date of this synod, a terrible plague ravaged England and carried off a remarkable number of the leading persons of the earlier half of the century. From that time a new set shone forth, for they were correctly described as shining. In the year 668 Theodore, a native of St. Paul's city, Tarsus, arrived in England, having been chosen by the Pope, upon the request of the Northumbrian and Kentish kings, to be Archbishop of Canterbury. He took in hand with diligence the organization of the Church in England, and from him and his companion Hadrian "streams of life-giving knowledge" were said by the ancient historian to have flowed. Much was done in his day for the definite establishment of the parochial system and the extension of the episcopate. Great Councils were held at Hertford and at Hatfield, in which rules were laid down as to the ecclesiastical position of bishops and clergy, the decision of Whitby with regard to Easter confirmed, and the authority of the "Ecumenical" Councils of Christendom recognised.

Mercia, where up to the date of his death King Penda had held out for paganism, was now governed by the ardent believer, Wulfere, and the saintly Chad was the Mercian Bishop with his see fixed at Lichfield. Chad was one of the meekest and devoutest of men, disliking every kind of ostentation, travelling on foot whenever occasion required that he should travel, and giving himself up whenever not engaged in his episcopal duties to retired contemplation and prayer. There was a well-known story that in times of violent storms, he was always found upon his knees in the House of God, and that upon being asked why this was so he replied, that it was meet to meditate upon the coming Judgment and the Divine Power. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, no small space was occupied with the record of the "hallowing" of the Monastery of Peterborough, which took place during the reign of Wulfere. It was attended by princes, princesses, bishops, thanes. Rich was Abbot Sexwulf, remarked the chronicler, in the enjoyment of such friendships, but "now being with Christ far richer." Those were days in England of great enthusiasm for religion, when valuable grants of land were continually made to the churches and abbeys, and numerous persons of royal blood, both male and female, entered upon the religious profession. Amongst the most prominent individuals of the closing decades of the century were Aldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury and afterwards Bishop of Sherborne, Boisil, Abbot of Melrose, Eata, Abbot of Melrose and afterwards Bishop of Lindisfarne, and Cuthbert. The Venerable Bede belonged more properly to the following century. By this time some considerable advance had been made in the arts and in learning. Stately buildings had risen at Hexham, at Ripon and many other places, and many books had been introduced into England chiefly by the care of Benedict Biscop, who had made many journeys to Rome. The Abbeys of Wearmouth and Jarrow were becoming highly learned, though they were both shortly to be eclipsed in renown by the great School of York, where was one of the finest libraries of the age. It was of one of the venerable teachers of York, that a poet of the 8th century said "Jam cui Christus amor, potus, cibus, omnia Christus" (To him Christ was Love, Food, Drink. Christ was everything.)

In conclusion the lecturer reminded his hearers that the story he had been telling them in brief outline, belonged to everyone of British race, under whatever name, whether they were called English or American, or Scotch. The great characters in that story were even from a secular point of view, persons of no ordinary calibre; but he might, he trusted, be pardoned, if at Allhallowmass, a season so long venerated in England, the interest he felt in them that night was of a particularly solemn kind; and if he ventured to close with the words:—

"At Hallowmass, when the leaves are golden,

"The woods seem whispering stories olden

"Of the brave for Christ, who have passed away."

SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, October 28th, 1879.

The Race days are fast approaching and in consequence steady work is being done on the course. In fact all interesting paws were finished on Saturday last, when a small race meeting was held during the forenoon, finishing just in time to escape the heavy downpour of rain with which we were favoured in the afternoon of that day. There should be some good racing this meeting, as many of the old cracks are going well and there are some promising animals amongst the Griffins, although knowing ones pretend to decry the whole lot. The German stables perhaps possess the best among these, and it will be strange if the Maiden Stakes do not fall to our Teuton friends, but the Eroo stable has a capital Griffin in *Hark Forward*, and Mr. Troy's *John Dunn* and Mr. Ten Broeck's *Wild Echo* are not to be despised, *Black Satia* seems to be in good form and there seems little doubt of his failing to be to the front when he runs. *Black Satia* divides the honour of favourite for the Criterion Stakes with *Jolly Friar*, and as the latter is going better than ever, the Eroo stable is credited with the win of the St. Ledger. The "Wild" stable is numerically a very strong one, but there is some danger of the ponies being over-trained. We have every prospect of fine weather, and this alone is needed to make the Autumn Meeting a perfectly successful one.

The Autumn Regatta was held on Monday and Tuesday last, and unlike last year, fine weather was the order of each day, so that there was nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the sports. Somehow the interest that used to be shown in aquatic has fallen off in Shanghai, and it is only by extraordinary efforts on the part of a few indefatigable hard workers that a programme can be framed and the various events filled. This year the Hon. Secretary, that good ear and enthusiastic rower, Duncan Glass, had much to contend with, but managed to provide a sufficient number of races to fill up two afternoons, as usual. The interest, of course, centered in the "Merchant's Cup," for which an English and Scotch eight contended. Public opinion was not decided one way or another during the training until just before the races, when the English were made hot favourites, and the general opinion was that the Scotch would follow them at a distance from start to finish. But the result hardly justified this opinion, for the Scotch jumped off with a decided start, increased their lead every stroke, until at the very commencement of the race they showed their opponents that they had, besides the proverbial thoughtfulness and caution of their race, a quickness of action which served them to good purpose, for they rapidly went ahead of the English, and rowing in good style maintained a lead which placed the race in their hands throughout, giving them an opportunity of reserving their strength for a spurt when advisable, and enabling them to finish a fast race as they liked—doing it, in fact, in 8 m. 15 sec. for the mile and a half, which was uncommonly good time considering that they were never pressed by their opponents. The two crews were made up as follows, and I have no doubt but that several of the names will be recognized by many of your readers. Especially as two of the Scotch crew took part in the International Race at Kobe in 1876, when they showed of what good metal they were made.

1.—SCOTCH CREW.

St. Andrew's Cross.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—W. Buchanan	9	9
2—F. Anderson	10	12
3—J. W. L. M. Williamson	11	10
4—Sir W. Johnston	12	12
5—J. Andrew	14	10
6—R. M. Campbell	12	3
7—J. Buchanan	9	8
Stroke—D. Glass	11	12
Cox—J. Hall	9	8

2.—ENGLISH CREW.

St. George's Cross.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—G. Phillips	9	7
2—T. Brown	10	10
3—J. F. Cheetham	11	10
4—J. M. Fabris	11	0
5—A. Burrows	13	3
6—B. A. Fabris	11	11
7—J. C. Bois	10	13
Stroke—J. M. Cory	10	12
Cox—C. Dowdall	9	9

The event next in point of importance on the first day was the race for Single Sculls for the Ladies' purse. Three boats started, but from the first Mr. Menser showed himself by far the best and came in an easy winner. The purse was presented to him by Mrs. Mackenzie, who made a neat little speech on the occasion. The Challenge Four-oared Race which followed was remarkable for ending in a victory for the Committee against the Club, thus reversing the decision of many previous years, Duncan Glass, the stroke of the Scotch eight, being again stroke of the winners. Another Four-oared Race suc-

ceeded this, and the day's sports were concluded by an all Comer's Race, which afforded a good deal of fun, as, with one exception, the crews were of an extremely mixed sort, being composed of rowers who considered training quite superfluous, some of these found to their cost after the race that their opinions were erroneous. The second day's sports did not create so much interest as the first day's, as the Bank's and public generally did not observe it as a half-holiday, but I suppose there was hardly a soul in Shanghai who did not look forward to the result of the "Banker's Cup," for the Senior Sculls, a race that was a renewal of last year's match between the veteran Duncan Glass and the Hongkong champion Schultz. Betting was in favour of the latter as he had reserved himself solely for this contest, whereas Glass was contending in all the events on the programme where he was wanted. The Teuton, however, did not justify the good opinions formed of him. He gained the start it is true, but lost it almost at once, and from that time until the mile and a-half was finished Glass kept well ahead of him, and had the race as his own nearly the whole of the course, finishing a winner by several lengths. His victory was loudly applauded, and the successful oar was lifted from his boat on reaching the boat house and carried into the dressing room by his admirers. The next interesting event of the day was the race for one mile and a half between the "Veterans" and the "Griffins," which was the closest race of the day, ending in a victory for the latter. The crews were composed of the following:—

VETERANS v. GRIFFINS.

10 years and over in China. 3 years and under in China.
Entrance Fee, \$40 per boat. Distance 1½ miles.

1.—GRIFFINS—*Oreca*.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—W. Buchanan	9	9
2—H. Botta	11	11
3—H. Dale	11	3
4—R. D. McKie	11	10
5—J. W. L. M. Williamson	10	10
6—F. Anderson	10	10
7—G. Philips	9	7
Stroke R. M. Campbell	12	3
Cox—C. Dowdall	9	9

2.—VETERANS—*Orry*.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—E. Gipperich	10	10
2—E. A. Fabris	11	11
3—J. Morris	11	10
4—R. W. Little	14	0
5—R. Mackenzie	14	7
6—A. C. Westall	13	6
7—F. Huchting	11	1
Stroke—D. Glass	11	12
Cox—B. A. Clarke	11	0

About the success of the Regatta there can be no doubt, to which the fair weather greatly tended, and it is to be hoped that such spirit will now be infused into the members of the S.E.C. that they will produce a still more attractive programme next year.

Our Volunteers have burst out into most astounding brilliancy of costume, having discarded the sombre uniform of former days for the bright scarlet of the English army, adopting also the recently introduced helmet, made for them of white material, ornamented with brass mountings. The uniform is really very effective, and what with this novelty and the energy of the Captain Commandant, the Volunteers are making themselves known in earnest. No doubt these ardent warriors sigh for another Muddy Flat in order to distinguish themselves. If they do get a chance I hope our Municipal Council will be equal to the occasion and find a decoration for the gallant heroes which shall rival, or perhaps eclipse, the Victoria Cross. The rifle match between Shanghai and Kobe fell an easy victory to the latter, but our marksmen had much to contend against. Some of their best shots were absent, and the state of the weather when they fired precluded all hopes of high scores. It is therefore to be hoped that a return match will take place, when Shanghai may have a chance of redeeming her shooting reputation. Should Kobe consent to long ranges I have little fear for our rifle shots, as they are better at 500 than at 200 yards, whereas the Kobe team prefers from 100 to 300 yards range for a match.

Our evening entertainments have already begun for the season. On the 15th instant Mr. Iburg gave his first subscription concert, which was fairly well attended, the audience being treated to such good music as can only be supplied in the Far East in this port. We have now got Mr. John Jack's theatrical company among us. They gave "Our Boys" on Saturday to a well filled house, and earned deserved praise on all sides, and to-night, when this piece is repeated, they will doubtless have even a better house. Of Mr. John Jack's histrionic abilities there can be no doubt, but opinion seem to be divided as to the merits of the rest of the company, which the performance of other pieces in their repertoire will put to the test. I suppose the company will visit Yokohama sometime during the season,

so that your residents will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the company's abilities.

H.M.S. *Moltke* is in port now, being the only vessel representing the British flag, while we have three American, three German, and one French man-of-war anchored here.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 5th, 1879.

The Mediterranean Fleet is ordered to Vourlah Bay, to insist upon execution of—(remainder of message unintelligible, probably refers to reforms in Asiatic Turkey).

LONDON, November 7th, 1879.

The Turkish Ambassador has asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for explanations.

The Russian Ambassador in London is recalled.

Unintelligible part of telegram of 5th instant, was:—
"The *Hindustan* has been wrecked near Madras. All lives saved."

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2530, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 8TH DAY,
DO-YO-SI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DIED.

At 217-A Bluff, on the 7th instant. ALEXANDER URQUHART, aged 35 years.

The Shanghai and way-port steamers have arrived and departed during the week as usual, and we are momentarily expecting the M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with the European Mail of the 21st September, as she left Hongkong last Saturday. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, with the Mail of the 24th September, left Hongkong on the 4th instant, three and a half days in advance of contract time and may therefore be expected early next week.

There have been several arrivals and one departure amongst the men-of-war. H. M. S. *Scinger* arrived from Takao, and the *Iron Duke* from Kobe, both on Thursday. The U. S. S. *Ranger* left for San Francisco also on Thursday, her place being taken by the *Alert*, which came into port the same day. The Russian gun-boat *Abreck* arrived from Vladivostock on Monday.

The past week has been a red-letter time for holiday makers; on Monday, loyalty to our adopted country gave the satisfaction of closed Banks and offices in honor of the Mikado's birthday. Tuesday and Wednesday were certainly of the customary type, but the last three days have been devoted to pleasure by all those whom silk buying, urgent affairs, or newspaper writing have not confined to that window with a 'northern light' or to office desk. Like London after the season, Yokohama has been out of town; racing matters this autumn having attracted but few spectators to the Jockey Club meeting, which took place on Thursday and Friday. The best thanks of the community must, however, be given to the Jockey Club, since if they had failed to get up any meeting at all our accustomed holidays might have been in jeopardy! Perish the thought that spring and autumn race meetings may ever disappear from the annals of Yokohama; but still for those who do take an interest in such matters let us hope that next year's attractions at the race-course will be greater than those we have just had. More perfect weather could not have been hoped for, and tourists 'up country' have certainly had the best of it.

The Emperor of Japan completed his twenty-seventh year on Monday, and the event was celebrated throughout the capital as a general holiday with every mark of loyalty and enthusiasm. A grand review took place on the Hibiya parade ground, in the presence of the Emperor, who arrived on the scene shortly after 7 a. m. (which would certainly be considered a very early hour by most potentates), accompanied by Messrs. Sanjo, Oki, Kuroda, &c., and was received by the Imperial Princes, Councillors of State, &c., who were waiting in readiness. About 15,000 men of all branches of the service were paraded under the command of Lieut. General Nodzu, and after witnessing the various manoeuvres gone through, His Majesty returned to the palace at 10.30 a.m. In the evening a reception was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Inoué in the Hall of the Engineering College, at which some five hundred guests, including all the notables of the capital, were present. During the entertainment, the naval and military bands played alternately, and about two hundred and fifty different kinds of fireworks were let off. Here, in Yokohama, all the men-of-war in harbour dressed ship, and fired royal salutes at noon in honor of the occasion, and in the evening Mr. Nomura the Governor of the *ken*, entertained a large company in the Town Hall, amongst whom were the foreign consuls, the commanders of the different men-of-war in harbour, the principal Government officials in Yokohama, and the leading merchants. The naval band performed during the evening and there was a display of fireworks from the Japanese man-of-war *Nishin Kan*, whilst the English yacht *Albion* made herself conspicuous under a blaze of light from Japanese lanterns. His Highness Prince Henry of Germany visited the Mikado during the day, and a congratulatory telegram was also received at the palace from H.R.H. the Duke of Genoa from Hakodate.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to an invitation from Tokio Geographical Society to foreigners to join that association of Japanese *savants*. The Society is desirous of having its transactions translated into the English language for the benefit of foreign members, but as this must necessitate an expenditure not originally contemplated, it is hoped that a sufficient number of foreigners will join to make the proposed plan feasible. The regulations of the TOKIYAU (*Anglice* Tokio) GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY have now been printed in English, and can be obtained from the Secretary. We may mention that the entrance-fee is ten yen; and the annual subscription twelve yen, six yen being payable in January and six in July.

We have readily awarded praise to the Imperial Japanese Post Office for the work it has already accomplished; but it is impossible yet to describe its organization as complete or to imply that no room still exists for improvement. Several instances have lately occurred of excessive delay in the delivery of letters despatched to or from Tokio, (in some cases extending over twenty-four hours,) and we have heard of frequent disappointments in the receipt of letters addressed to places in the interior. The Post Office officials invariably give very attention to suggestions addressed to them and we hope that our present complaint will also be met by its remedy,—an increased despatch in the delivery of local letters.

The collision case between the M. B. steamer *Takasago Maru* and the brig *Junma* was decided yesterday by the umpire, selected by the arbitrators, in favour of the sailing vessel. The case has been argued for several days past, by Mr. Kirkwood on behalf of the Mitsui Bishi Company, and by Mr. Lowder for the *Junma*, before two arbitrators—Lieut. Dean of the *Charybdis* and Captain J. M. James, of Tokio—who, being unable to agree upon their decision, finally referred the matter to an umpire. The claim of the steamer amounted to \$6,000 and that of the brig to \$3,000. The award has now been made in favour of the latter.

The following information has been received from Hakodate regarding the Saghalien Fishing Association. "The schooners *John Mackean* and *Pioneer* have returned from Saghalien, and Captain Maies reports that, on the 29th September, the boat of the *Pioneer* was capsized while laying out a kedge and Captain Thomas L. Stevens, a Russian (name unknown,) Thomas David-

son and two Japanese sailors were drowned. We learn that the accident occurred at night and that a strong current was running at the time. Mr. Sweet and another Japanese sailor who were also in the boat succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The *John Mackean* was at anchor some three miles from the *Pioneer*, and those on board knew nothing of the calamity until the next morning."

Captain Stevens had commanded vessels on this coast for some years past and was recently in the employ of the Mitsui Bishi Mail S.S. Co. His many friends will deeply regret his untimely death.

The Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, has compiled a return made up to the 4th instant, which shows very decidedly the steady decrease of the cholera epidemic. The total number of cases which have occurred throughout the empire, since the outbreak of the disease, is 157,692: of these 93,234 have died, 38,824 have been cured and 26,634 are still under treatment in the different hospitals and lazarets.

One of the principal business portions of the native part of the town had a narrow escape from a very destructive fire on Tuesday morning. About 2.45 the alarm was rung out and flames were perceived issuing from the premises of Matsukiya and Hagiwara, in Honchodori, Sanchome. Assistance was quickly at hand, and the fire was extinguished about 4 o'clock; but not until about six buildings had been burnt down. It was extremely fortunate that there was little or no wind, or else a great portion of that part of the town must inevitably have been destroyed.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1879.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd	2	0	2	0	0	2
3rd	5	7	8	1	4	12
4th	1	1	2	0	0	2
Charity	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	9	9	13	2	5	18

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The memorial services usual on similar occasions will be held in the Imperial palace, on the 13th instant, the seventh anniversary of the death of the first daughter of the Mikado, and also at her grave in Toshinagaoka, Tokio.

The following appointments were made by the Council of State, on the 6th instant:—

His Excellency Mori Arinori, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Vice-Admiral Yonomoto Takeaki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and an official of the 2nd class in the Department for Foreign Affairs, to be Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, also retaining his former appointments.

His Excellency Uyeno Kagenori, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to be Junior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that Mr. Mori Arinori, who was appointed an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on the 6th instant, will proceed to London shortly to represent Japan at the English Court.

Lieut. General Yamada, the Minister for Public Works, received the insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun of the first

class on the 1st instant. On the same day, Don Mariano Alvarez, the late Spanish Minister, received the insignia of the Order of the second class.

Mr. Kono, the vice-President of the Senate, has been appointed an *attaché* in the Department of Home affairs and is said to be entrusted with the preparation of the various measures to be laid before the meeting of Provincial Governors to be held next year.

Mr. Ito, the Home Minister and Mr. Matsukata, the Director of the Agricultural Bureau will not return to the capital until about the middle of the month. They have been invited by the Governor of Yamagata Ken to visit his prefecture and inspect the damage done by the recent floods, and also the various industrial undertakings established for the development of trade.

Mr. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Korea, returned to Tokio on the 2nd instant. Mr. Kabayashi, the Japanese Vice-Consul for Kolsakoff, is expected to arrive in the course of a few days.

Mr. Nishimura, the first secretary of Yamanashi Ken, was appointed Governor of Oita Ken on the 30th ultimo, in the room of Mr. Kagawa resigned.

Mr. Mayeshima, the Postmaster General, left for Kiyoto yesterday, on important official business.

Mr. Motono, the Superintendent of Customs at this port, left for the Atami Hot Springs a few days since, for the purpose of trying if the waters will benefit the rheumatism he has lately been suffering from.

No fixed rules have hitherto existed for the punishment of offenders residing in the seven small islands off Idsu. A branch office of the Police Bureau has now been established there, with power to try and sentence criminals to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three years. Sentences of from three to ten years penal servitude will require the approval of the President of the Tokio *Saibansho*, and all criminals accused of crimes, involving the punishment of death or penal servitude for life, will be tried in Tokio.

The Council of State has notified the Judicial Department, that sums of money varying from 400 to 600 yen will in future be annually granted to the Presidents of the Tokio *Joto Saibansho*, and the local courts of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, towards the expense of entertaining distinguished visitors to Japan.

The Council of State have presented the family of the late Mr. Otsuka with 300 yen to defray the expenses of his funeral. The deceased was on the staff of the Land-tax Revision Bureau, and died about three weeks ago of cholera, contracted while in the discharge of his duties in the interior.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Health, was held on the 1st instant, Mr. Sano, the president of the Board, in the chair. It is reported that the object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of establishing local boards of health after the end of the present year, in every city and prefecture throughout the empire.

The Governor of Kanagawa Ken, issued a notification on the 5th instant, which stated that the office for the inspection of epidemic diseases, established in connection with the Kencho last August, has been closed and that ships entering Yokohama will no longer be inspected or disinfected.

A central office, having charge of all business connected with the geological survey of the whole of Japan, is to be established in connection with the Public Works Department, Tokio. The necessary instruments for carrying out the survey are to be ordered at once in Europe, and will cost about 30,000 yen.

Mr. Shinagawa, the first secretary of the Home Department, Dr. Mayet, of the Finance Department and the other members of the committee to inquire into the advisability of establishing a Japanese Fire Insurance Company, held a meeting on the 4th instant.

The examination of teachers for the Primary Schools will take place in the Normal School, Tokio, on the 10th instant.

As the 31st ultimo was the anniversary of the signature at Peking, of the treaty between China and Japan in settlement of the Formosa affair, the son of the late Mr. Okubo who represented Japan on the occasion, invited Generals Saigo, Kuroda, Kawamura and Oyama, and several other high officials who

were associated with his father, to an entertainment in commemoration of an event so honourable to Japan.

Advices from Hakodate state, that the Duke of Genoa landed there at 10 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. His Royal Highness visited the branch office of the Colonization Commission, the public gardens and museum and returned on board the *Vettor Pisani* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Kawase, one of the Councillors of the Senate, has been appointed to attend to all matters connected with the entertainment of the Duke of Genoa. Mr. Tokitô, the 1st Secretary of the Colonization Commission, visited the *Vettor Pisani* in Hakodate, on the 30th ultimo and conveyed to the Duke, the Mikado's formal invitation to visit Tokio. The Duke was expected to leave Hakodate on Thursday and arrive here about Tuesday next.

It has been decided that Prince Henry will reside in the temple of *Sokokuji* during his stay in Kiyoto, and in the *Senjinkan*, a building on the premises of the Mint, while he is in Osaka.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The annual celebration of the *Yasukuni Jinsha*, at Tokio, took place on the 6th instant. His Majesty the Emperor, sent Mr. Kunishi, one of the officials of the Ceremonial Bureau, to present his offerings at the temple, and Generals Yamagata and Oyama, Admiral Kawamura and about one hundred and fifty other naval and military officers attended during the day. Horse-racing took place on the 6th, and No dancing commenced yesterday and will be continued to-day. This evening there will be a grand display of fireworks. An electric light exhibited before the temple, on Thursday night, proved a great source of interest. Imagine a Jablokoff candle, supplied by a Siemen's dynamo-galvanic machine, at a *Yasukuni Jinsha*!

A grand special memorial service, for the souls of those who died in the wars of the restoration and the south-western rebellion, will be held in the *Yasukuni Jinsha* next March, when the Governors of all the cities and prefectures will be in Tokio.

The *Heiji Shimibun* says, that Mr. F. Shanten, (?) a native of Switzerland, lately forwarded to the Military Department some samples of a composition invented by him and said to remove rust from firearms &c. The inventor applied to have this composition adopted in Japan and stated that experiments were being made with it in Russia, Austro-Hungary, France, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Guatemala, Mexico, &c., and that it had proved so successful that the authorities of one country had already approved of it and purchased four thousand packages for use in their army. The Japanese Military Department has forwarded the samples to the arsenal at Koishikawa, to have the merits of the invention thoroughly tested.

The Naval Minister visited the French man-of-war *Arnauld* on the 5th instant, and was received with the usual honours.

The *Mainichi Shimibun* says, that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Guard will shortly commence a course of instruction in fencing with the Japanese sword.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCES.

The competitive exhibition of raw silk and cocoons was opened on Saturday last at 10.30 a.m. by their Excellencies the Ministers for Home Affairs and Finance. It is unnecessary to give any account of the opening ceremony, as it was precisely similar to that of the tea exhibition which we described some short time since. The following is the translation of the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance on the occasion:—

"It is no doubt true that the balance of trade has frequently been against Japan since the opening of the ports to foreign trade and commerce and it is entirely owing to the production in this country of tea, raw silk, etc., that the difference is not greater than it really is and that our exports occasionally exceed the imports. Raw silk especially, is our most important staple as we find from statistics that it amounts on an average to at least one-third of the total annual exports of Japan.

Silk is an article of luxury and not of necessity and the trade is therefore liable to constant and sudden changes owing to those unexpected dissensions and calamities which not unfrequently occur in all countries. Compare, for example the price of silk in 1875 and 1876 and the difference will be found to be about fifty per cent! This shews conclusively what a hazardous business the silk trade is to be engaged in, and competition is now threatened by the invention in Europe, of a method of pro-

paring hemp which is said to make it a perfect substitute for silk in most, if not all, of the purposes for which silk has hitherto been considered without a rival. The large production in China also affects the price very materially, and it is undeniable when we remember that in 1876, Japanese Mybashi No. 1 was thirty-five per cent. lower than Italian silk in the London market, that notwithstanding the great improvement recently introduced into the manufacture of silk in this country, we are still unable to compete on equal terms with the old home of sericulture in Europe. These few examples tend to shew some of the difficulties which those gentlemen who are engaged in the silk trade of Japan have to contend against.

Now although this business is so hazardous, yet, as it exercises a very material effect upon the prosperity of the empire, those who are engaged in it should bear that fact in mind and strive to successfully overcome the uncertainties and difficulties of their position and thus lay the foundations of a permanently prosperous trade in the future. Competition exists in all branches of commerce and to be a successful competitor demands the exercise of patience. If our silk producers will only take advantage of the superior capabilities which the soil and climate of Japan possesses for silk culture, and with energy and perseverance strive to produce a good article at a moderate price, not abandoning their efforts on every temporary discouragement and thus sacrificing the fruits of their former labours, it may be at the threshold of success, there is no earthly reason why the silk of Japan should not take rank before that of Italy and France as the premier silk of the world. On the other hand, if the true principles of trade are neglected and the producers are satisfied with occasional high prices, the result of ephemeral causes, we can only expect that other countries will maintain and indeed increase, the lead they have already obtained. This want of energy and perseverance is what we have most to dread and I trust that the gentlemen connected with the most important industry of the Empire will remember and act upon the suggestions I have made on the occasion of the opening of an exhibition intended for the special benefit of their trade."

Mr. Hara Zenzaburo, the well known silk merchant of Yokohama, then replied to Mr. Okuma on behalf of the exhibitors, and assured him that his valuable remarks and advice would be carefully borne in mind and carried into effect by the silk producers of Japan. The exhibition was subsequently opened to the public from noon to four o'clock p.m.

The total number of exhibitors at the exhibition is 1,122, and there are 1,294 exhibits. Out of these, 779 are samples of raw silk and 515 of cocoons. The examination of the exhibits was commenced by the judges on the 3rd instant and in order that the cocoons might be tested by reeling, a number of work-women have been engaged. Mr. Tomura, of Bentendori, has forwarded raw silk and cocoons produced in Italy, France, China, India, etc., so that they can be compared with those of Japan.

The Colonization Commission has recently caused weaving machinery to be manufactured in imitation of that used in Europe. It is intended for Sapporo.

Mr. Takashima, a *shizoku* of Kiyoto Fu, sometime ago invented a chemical composition for coating paper bags, which would effectually prevent any grain placed therein from being eaten by rats or mice while stored in godowns, &c. Experiments with this composition have been made in Shiga, Miye, Okayama, Fukuoka, &c. and proved very successful. A company has now been established in Otzu, under the name of *Hogekisha*, to manufacture the article and permission has been obtained to open a branch office in Tokio. The price charged by the company for a properly prepared bag of the smallest size, is six *sen*.

The rice crop in Osaka Fu is estimated at 300,196 *koku*, which shows an increase over that of last year of 57,800 *koku*. The quantity of Chinese rice in the country is calculated to be 72,850 *koku* in Yokohama and 21,000 *koku* in Kobe.

The *Akebono Shimibun* states, that many applications have recently been made to the authorities for permission to establish Rice Guilds (*Beisho Kaisha*), in different parts of the country, but as the government think the unrestricted formation of these associations is calculated to prove injurious, none will be sanctioned until regulations for their guidance have first been prepared.

The *Mainichi Shimibun* learns from Nagasaki, that a meeting of the local native Chamber of Commerce, was held on the 25th ultimo, to consider the advisability of establishing a Rice Guild (*Beisho Kaisha*) at that port. Out of sixty-six members present, sixty-five refused to sanction the idea, so the proposal of the sixty-sixth member has fallen through for the present.

The same paper says that the owners of the junks engaged in

the carrying trade to Yokosuka, having learned the success of the native merchants combination respecting the "iron hoops" question, resolved to form an association and raise the hire of the junks for the trip from Yokohama to Yokosuka from 4.50 *yen* to 15 *yen*. As foreigners resisted this demand and the junk owners did not keep faith with each other the arrangement fell through, but the junk owners succeeded so far that the hire has been raised to 8.50 *yen*.

The following fares have been fixed for boats plying for hire in the harbour:—

		In ordinary weather.	In stormy weather.
From the Hatoba to any ship in harbour, irrespective of distance ...		6	9
Do. do and return...		10	15
Detention of boat per hour ...		4	6

Mr. Yamamoto and two other leading merchants of Kobe, propose to form a company to be called *Kaikōsha* for the purpose of building a number of steamers and sailing-vessels to open up regular communication with all Japanese ports not visited by the Mitsu Bishi company.

During the month of October, 76 native vessels carrying 3,555 passengers and 330,013 packages of cargo and 30 foreign vessels, arrived in Yokohama. The departures for the month were 76 native and 32 foreign vessels.

It has been decided to issue pension bonds to the *shizoku* of Okinawa *ken*, similar to those given to the ex-King. However, as some of them are still in possession of their hereditary estates and some time will necessarily elapse before the pensions can be accurately ascertained, it has been decided to permit these nobles to receive the taxes for the present year from the farmers as hitherto.

The *Mainichi Shimibun* says, that the following is the revenue and expenditure of the Printing Section of the Finance Department (formerly known as the Paper money Bureau) during the half year ending June last:—

Total Revenue...	Yen 565,742.428
" Expenditure ...	" 433,250.057
Net profit ...	Yen 132,492.371
Expended on new works since the establishment of the Bureau ...	Yen 582,711.486

The following is the official return of Imports and Export in all the open ports in Japan, during the month of September last, as prepared by the Customs' Bureau of the Finance Department:—

Value of Imports...	Yen 3,413,058.041
" " Exports...	" 2,227,885.337
Excess of Imports over Exports...	" 1,185,172.704
Total Customs' Revenue...	" 239,736.972
Gold and silver coin and bullion imported	" 469,681.040
" " " exported	" 426,555.400

Excess of Imports over Exports... 43,125.640

The following return of the trade of this port for the month of October has been published by the Customs' authorities.

EXPORTS.		Weight in Kins.	Value in Yen.
Tea ...	...	1,796,199.44	565,663.870
Raw silk ...	...	274,139.27	1,628,340.550
Noshi " ...	...	79,634.50	113,110.000
Waste " ...	...	175,079.00	128,500.000
SPECIE EXPORTED.			
Gold coin ...	...	Yen	263,850.000
Trade silver one yen ...	...	"	606,457.000
Silver coin ...	...	"	339,280.000
Copper coin ...	...	"	0.660
Mexican dollars ...	...	\$	227,104.100
American silver coin ...	...	"	1,126.350
Total ...	...	"	1,437,726.425

SPECIE IMPORTED.			
Gold coin ...	...	Yen	3,000.000
Trade silver one yen ...	...	"	600.000
Total...	...	Yen	3,600.000
Duty on Exports ...	...	Yen	99,771.320
" " Imports ...	...	"	146,393.962
Miscellaneous Income ...	...	"	1,039.478
Total...	...	Yen	247,504.760

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Aikebono Shimbun* of Saturday retails what it terms a street rumour which it gives for what it may be worth without in anyway vouching for its truth. A native gentleman occupying a leading position is said to have been passing in his carriage, on the night of the 26th ultimo, through Fujimicho, Tokio, when three men armed with swords suddenly placed themselves in front of the carriage and presenting their weapons at the coachman's breast called upon him to halt. The coachman complied and alighting ran away crying for assistance. The gentleman inside when his carriage stopped looked out of the window, when the moon shining on his face disclosed his identity to the assailants. They exclaimed, apparently much disappointed, "we are mistaken" returned their swords to the scabbards and fled unmolested.

Our readers will recollect that some short time since a Chinese exchange-shop keeper was assaulted and robbed at his place of business in Honmura Road, and that his assailants escaped at the time although strict search was made for them. The *Mainichi Shimbun* which states that the unfortunate Chinaman died of the wounds he received when the assault was committed, informs us that the perpetrators of this and a number of other crimes have just been arrested in Kiyoto, and prove to be three escaped convicts from the gaol at Tokio.

Two *shizoku* of Kochi Ken, four of Yehime Ken, one of Okayama Ken, one of Nagasaki Ken and two of Hiogo Ken, have recently been prohibited by the authorities from lecturing in future.

Another native editor has brought himself within the "lash of the law." Mr. Uchida, the editor of the *Choya Shimbun* was fined five yen on the 5th instant, for libel. Considering the small fine inflicted, we should imagine, either that the libel was not a very full-bodied or high-flavored one, or else libelling is a much cheaper luxury with native newspaper-men than Europeans find it. If the latter idea is correct, how many people must wish that extra-territoriality was abolished, if they would thereby be enabled to libel their neighbours to the top of their bent at five yen per head!

The allotments of land in the foreign settlement in Tankiji, Tokio, now unoccupied, will be offered by public auction about the 20th instant. The authorities are having plans of the lots prepared, which when completed, will be forwarded to the different Consuls. Foreigners only will be permitted to acquire these lots.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states, that some mischievous person has broken off, at about six inches from the ground, the tree called *Giyokuran*, lately planted by Mrs. Grant in the Ueno Public Gardens.

Mr. Otani, and another officer of the Religious Section of the Home Department, left the capital for Nikko lately, on business connected with the maintenance of the shrines of the Tokugawa family.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that as rice is at present very scarce in Okinawa Ken, the authorities are making occasional shipments there from the government store-houses.

At the time of the royal progress some years since, a temporary bridge was erected over the Oigawa on the Tokaido. During the recent floods a portion of this bridge was swept away and in consequence passengers have to cross the river in boats. In order to remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Tsukamoto and a few more of the leading merchants of Shimada, lately commenced to erect a new bridge at the estimated expense of 5,000 yen, which will be entirely borne by themselves.

A heavy gale of wind, accompanied with a great fall of rain, is reported to have taken place in the Hakone mountains and the vicinity on the 27th ultimo. Several rivers were flooded, that near Tonosawa rising about five feet and the bridge over it being almost carried away. About five or six *ken* of the bridge across the Sakawa on the Tokaido were also washed away.

A typhoon is reported to have visited Hasunuma-Mura, in the province of Kadzusa, on the 27th ultimo. It was extremely violent while it lasted, as many trees and over fifty houses were blow down in two or three minutes. A number of people were hurt by the timber and stones which were blown about, and one has died from the effects of the injuries which he

received. Sums of money have been distributed amongst the sufferers by the local authorities and leading inhabitants.

A fire which destroyed forty houses broke out in Sudacho, Tokio, at about half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant. In addition to the houses totally burnt, twelve others were more or less damaged before the fire was finally quelled.

A large fire occurred in the western division of Osaka, on the morning of the 6th instant, and was not finally extinguished until half-past two in the afternoon, after totally destroying seventy-four houses.

The Chrysanthemums in the Imperial Gardens, in Tokio, are now in full bloom. The gardens will be visited by the Imperial Princes, the leading Government Officials and the *Kwazoku* on the 10th and 11th instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, November 2nd, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 7,675.43
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,200.98

Total.....	\$ 8,876.41
Miles open 18.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$6,683.76
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 979.13

Total.....	\$7,662.89
Miles open 18.	

KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday 2nd November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$11,283.73
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 2,184.91

Total.....	\$13,468.64
Miles open 55.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$8,457.61
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,021.63

Total.....	\$9,474.24
Miles open 47.	

YOKOHAMA JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 6th November, 1879.

The first day's races of the Jockey Club came off yesterday afternoon. With the exception of a rather high wind the weather was all that could be desired, and the turf on the course in capital condition. The spectators, both foreign and native, were very few, and the number of ladies in the Grand Stand could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. As for the races themselves, they dwindled down to a series of matches between three or four ponies. The band of the *Prinz Adalbert* was present and played several selections during the afternoon.

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Colonel Forester's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	1
Mr. Rabagas' <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	2

A good start was effected, *Checkmate* leading; after getting past the drop both ponies raced together to the home straight, when *Checkmate* came away and won a good race by half a length. Time 2m. 29½ sec.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—For Japan Ponies, *bond fide* Griffins. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs. Open to Amateur riders only.

Colonel Forester's <i>Brother to Nancy Lee</i> ,	1
Mr. R. Claus' <i>Pluton</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	2
Mr. Rabagas' <i>Grey Friar</i> , 10st. 1lb.	3

The ponies got away to a fair start and for a hundred yards were well together, *Brother to Nancy Lee* then forged ahead, followed by *Pluton* some distance in the rear. About one hundred yards from the winning post the latter came up to *Brother*

to *Nancy Lee*, but did not succeed in passing him: *Grey Friar*, nowhere. Time 1m. 38sec.

3.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.—For China and Japan Ponies Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
Mr. Jenkin's <i>Saunterer</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
The Baron's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3

For this race three ponies came to the post, and after a short time got away to a bad start, with *Skedaddle* in the rear. *Saunterer* and *Oyama* raced together to about the quarter post, when *Skedaddle* came through them in splendid style, and despite his disadvantage at the beginning of the race, won with hands down. Time, 1m. 39sec.

4.—THE FUJIYAMA CUP.—For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
Colonel Forester's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	2

The pair got away to a good start and cantered together, hard held, for the first mile, *Skedaddle* was then let out and came away with ease. Time 4m. 10½ sec.

5.—THE CLUB CUP.—For Half-bred Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Mason's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	1
The Baron's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	2

At the commencement *Warwick* took the lead and retained the same position throughout. Rounding the home straight *Admiral Rous* bolted to the outer rails, and thus lost all chance of improving his position. Time 1m. 46½ sec.

6.—THE AUTUMN PLATE.—For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Mason's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	1
Mr. Brown's <i>Exile</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2

This was a very hollow affair, *Jim Hills* took the lead at the start, and *Exile* being unable to force the pace, 'Janie' won as he pleased. Time 1min. 50 sec.

7.—THE ITO CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners at this Meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Captain Blenkiron's <i>Black Velvet</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	1
Mr. Jenkin's <i>Saunterer</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2

This resulted in a match between *Black Velvet* and *Saunterer*, and like the previous race was a dead thing for the black. In the home run, the latter was let out and came in first without punishment. Time, 2m. 55sec.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, 7th November, 1879.

The attendance showed some improvement on this occasion, a marked increase in the number of natives being noticeable. In the Grand Stand, we observed amongst other visitors the Russian Minister, the Dutch Minister and lady, and several other members of the Diplomatic Corps; and of Japanese officials, Their Excellencies Inouye, Wooyeno, Yoshiwara, and Admiral Enomoto. The band of the *Prins Adalbert* was again on the ground and played during the afternoon.

1.—THE COFFEE CUP.—For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once Round.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
Mr. Jenkin's <i>Saunterer</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
Captain Blenkiron's <i>Black Velvet</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	3

A good start, all the ponies getting away well together, *Saunterer* taking a slight lead. This position was maintained to the home straight when *Skedaddle*, after a good race with *Saunterer*, won by a length. Time 2m. 15s.

2.—THE KANAGAWA PLATE.—For Half bred Japan Ponies. Sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$75 added from the fund. Winners of one race 7lbs.; or two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Once round and a distance. Open to Amateur riders only.

The Baron's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	1
Mr. Mason's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2

After a fair start *Admiral Rous* took the lead and won as he liked. Time 2m. 37s.

3.—THE AKIKO CUP.—For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and three-quarters.

Captain Blenkiron's <i>Black Velvet</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	1
Col. Forester's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	2

For this event the ponies got away to an ordinary start, *Black Velvet* taking a slight lead. On the first round past the post both ponies were together, but at the half-mile stake the *Black* came away and won in a canter. Time 4m. 19½s.

4.—THE OWNERS' CUP.—For Japan and China Ponies. Winners of No. 3 or No. 7. first day, 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile. Open to Amateur riders only.

Mr. Jenkin's <i>Saunterer</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
The Baron's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2

This was the finest race of the meeting, and was an uncertainty to nearly the finish. Both ponies got away well together when *Saunterer* took a slight lead, but after a couple of hundred yards had been covered, *Oyama* came up to the leader. From this point a most exciting race took place between the two, *Oyama* keeping his position to within fifty yards of the Judge's box, when *Saunterer* being called upon came away and won by a length. Time 60½s.

5.—THE NIPPON CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners in 1878 or 1879, of one race, 7lbs.; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile. Open to Amateur riders only.

The Baron's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	1
Mr. Mason's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2
Mr. Brown's <i>Exile</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3

They got away to a bad start, and after going about fifty yards the *Brother* stopped short and was out of the race. The others after rounding the 'quarter' made things warm, *Oyama* coming in first by about two lengths. Time 1m. 41½s.

6.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—For China Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Rabagas' <i>Gled</i> 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
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All the Ponies but one having won a race, this resulted in a 'walk over' for *Gled*.

7.—THE ORIENTAL CUP.—A Handicap for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. To be handicapped by the stewards after No. 5 has been run. Winner of any race after the publication of the Handicap 5lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. Second Pony the same entrance fee. Once round.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 11st. 4lbs. ...	1
The Baron's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 12st. 7lbs. ...	2
Captain Blenkiron's <i>Black Velvet</i> , 11st. 4lbs. ...	3
The Baron's <i>Oyama</i> , 11st. 0lbs. ...	0

After two false starts the ponies got away well together with *Admiral Rous* leading and *Black Velvet* bringing up the rear. At the finish the latter closed up and a good race took place, *Skedaddle*, at the finish, forging ahead and winning by a length from the *Admiral*. Time, 2m. 18½s.

8.—JAPAN PONIES.—For the Bettos' Race, four ponies started, *Jim Hills* coming in an easy winner by uncountable lengths.

9.—CHINA PONY BETTOES' RACE.—For this *Gled*, *Checkmate* and *Black Velvet* started and made a good race to the home straight. They finished—*Black Velvet* 1, *Gled* 2, and *Checkmate* 3.

THE TAKETORI MONOGATARI.

A paper read before the German Asiatic Society.

By DR. R. LANGE.

(Continued from last week.)

The Dainagon, Otomo Miyaki, called all his servants together and said to them. "In the head of the dragon there is a five colored jewel. To whoever will bring me this jewel I promise to grant any favor or wish which he may prefer." The serving men replied. "Your command does us honor, but any jewel such as you desire is most difficult to procure, how much more so the one which comes from the head of the dragon." Seeing that they spoke thus, the Dainagon continued. "Whoever calls himself a true servant should know that he ought to fulfill the commands of his lord even at the risk of his life. The dragon is to be found in this country as well as in China and India, he rises out of the sea and out of the mountains. Why then

do you maintain that it is such a difficult task to obtain the jewel?" The retainers thereupon said: "What are we to do. However difficult a task it may prove to be, we will act according to your commands and search for it."

The Dainagon had perceived their cowardice and it was with a smile that he further addressed them. "As retainers of the Lord whom you serve you stand in good repute¹ and it is not to be imagined that you will act contrary to my orders." With these words he dismissed them giving them for the journey all the silks, cotton and ready money that he possessed in his house. "Until your return" he added "I will remain in the house, abstaining from unclean food and praying to the gods; but do not venture to come back without the jewel." After having been thus spoken to they left, some of them going this way and some the other way wherever their legs carried them. They were not sparing of evil speech respecting their master and upon the love affair in which he was engaged. The things they had received they divided among themselves and some remained quietly at home, while others went wherever their inclination took them.

It is wrong for a father or a master to give unreasonable demands, these men spoke angrily of the Dainagon because he had set them such an impossible task.

The Dainagon now thought that an ordinary house would not be good enough for the reception of Kaguyahime and he caused to be erected a splendid building, gilded and ornamented with bright lacquer, while the roof was covered with variously coloured silken threads. The furniture within surpassed description. Upon damask and fine woven stuffs he had pictures painted which were hung up in every room. He sent away his wives and lived quite alone making all these preparations for the reception of Kaguyahime. During a whole year he thus waited day and night for the return of the men he had sent out. When no news came, he grew impatient and, disguised as if he was a man of the lower class, he went to Naniwa accompanied by two servants. There he made enquiries as to whether anything was known of the retainers of the Dainagon having embarked on board ship to kill the dragon and whether they had returned with the jewel in its head. The seafaring men made reply laughingly. "This is strange questioning; the ship does not exist which could go upon such an errand." "What foolish talk these seamen indulge in," he said to himself, "they speak thus because they do not know my power. It would be an easy thing for me to kill the dragon with the strength of my bow and arrow and to take the jewel out of his head. I will wait no longer for those knaves who tarry so long." Thereupon he engaged a ship and passed through many seas until far into the ocean near Tsukushi. Without any warning a storm arose; it became dark and the ship flew on while no one on board knew where it was going. The waves beat against the planking of the ship which seemed to be drawn into a whirlpool; thunder and lightning followed each other and every moment the ship appeared as if it would strike. The Dainagon lost his head, he had never seen anything so terrible as this, and he broke out into a lament. "What is going to become of us?" The man in charge of the vessel said in reply. "I have followed the sea for a long time but have never experienced such a frightful storm. If the ship is not hurled down to the bottom of the sea, the lightning will strike it. It will be only if we are favoured by fortune and the gods give us their assistance, that we can hope to be driven into the South Sea," but, being in the service of such a foolish Lord, I will have to resign myself to death." In such words did the mariner give vent to his plaints. The Dainagon listening, this reproved him. "When one travels at sea he puts his trust in the word of the seaman as he would in a high mountain. Why do you talk like this so that no confidence can be placed in you?" While he thus spoke he was sick and throwing up his food. The other hereupon replied. "I am no god, what shall I do? The wind blows and the waves are high. It seems as if the god of thunder was about to hurl himself upon our heads and the cause of all this, is simply because you search for the dragon to kill him; it is the dragon that has called up the storm. Pray to the gods at once." The Dainagon submitted and prayed. "God of the mariner listen to me. In my childish wish I foolishly desired to kill the dragon, from henceforward I vow not to

hurt a hair of his head." This prayer he repeated, standing up and sitting down probably not less than a thousand times. It may have been the effect of the prayer that at last the thunder ceased and that it gradually became a little brighter; the wind however continued to increase in intensity. The man at the helm hereupon said. "This is the work of the dragon. The wind is changing and is beginning to blow from a direction which is favorable to us and which does not forbode us any harm." The Dainagon however was hardly in a condition to listen any more to what was said. The three or four days during which this wind blew brought them to a shore which upon examination proved to be the coast of Akashi in Harima. The Dainagon was of opinion that they had been thrown upon the shore of the Southern Sea and he lay groaning on the cabin floor. When those on board communicated with the shore, the governor of the province came to enquire after the health of the Dainagon, but the latter was as yet unable to rise. Mats were spread in a grove of pine trees and the Dainagon was carried out and laid thereon and it was only then that he became conscious that he was not in the Southern Sea. It seemed to fatigue him greatly to reach the shore and he had the appearance of one who suffered from a violent cold; his body was swollen and both of his eyes looked as if plums were growing thereon. The governor himself could not repress a smile at his appearance, and he ordered a chair to be made in which, still suffering great pain, he was carried home.

The men he had sent out having heard of his return came and addressed him: "The jewel from the head of the dragon being so difficult to get, we did not come back to your house. Now, having seen yourself how great the obstacles are, we thought you would not reproach us and have therefore returned." The Dainagon rose from his couch and said: "It is well that you have not brought it. The dragon seems to be one of the gods of thunder. If you had gone to obtain the jewel many of you would have come to grief. I was near being killed when I wanted to attack the dragon. So it is well that you did not even go out in search of it; that crafty woman Kaguyahime wishes to kill the people and from henceforth I will not go near her house. You also must not go there." Then he divided even the little which he had left in his house amongst them. When his former, but now divorced wife heard of this, she laughed so as to split her sides. The silken cords with which the house had been covered were carried away into their nests, by crows and herons.

There were some who believed that the Dainagon had really brought home with him the jewel from the head of the dragon, but when they were told that this was not the case and that he had only brought home on both eyes jewels of the plum species, they found it scarcely possible to refrain from laughter. Since that time if people speak of anything which is difficult to endure they say.—*ana tayegatai*.³

The Chinnagon, Tso no Kami Marotaka, addressed the retainers of his house: "Let me know whenever the swallows build their nests." When he was asked the reason he replied. "I desire to know, because I wish to possess myself of the porcelain shell of the swallows." His people thereupon said. "This shell cannot be found in the body of a swallow no matter how many of them you may kill in searching for it; how then can they bring it forth when laying their eggs? Moreover, swallows fly away when they see human beings." There were some others however, who said. "In the corners of the eaves of the Imperial kitchen where the rice is cooked many swallows build their nests. Reliable people might be sent there to build a lookout and to watch. The numberless swallows there would lay eggs, and the shell might then also be found and taken out." The Chinnagon rejoiced at this and replied, "I did not of course know of this, but it is an excellent idea. What you have told me has been well spoken." He thereupon sent about twenty reliable people and placed them upon a framework of timber. Very soon he sent messengers from his palace to inquire whether they had already found the porcelain shell. The swallows however became frightened when so many people had come up around them and left their nests and this was the answer which was returned to him. He was revolving in his mind what should

1. The family Otomo is said to have been a very powerful one.
2. The sea, south of Shikoku.

3. *Ana, Alas! Tayegatai*, it is difficult to endure this. The author here makes a play upon the word *tayegatai* (*taye*—*take* or *taye*) difficult to eat in reference to the "plums."

be done, when an old man called Kuramatsuro, one of the *intendants* of the Imperial kitchen came to him and said: "If you wish to obtain the shell I would like to offer you advice." The Chiunagon bent his head in token of attention and the other continued: "You have employed a poor artifice to get possession of the shell. This is not the way to obtain it. Twenty men have gone up on the scaffolding with great noise, the swallows have become frightened and will not return to their nests any more. The following will be a better way. Let the scaffolding be taken down and bid all the men leave; then have one trustworthy man placed there in a basket. While the swallows lay their eggs let him quietly be pulled up and with a quick movement he can take out the shell." The Chiunagon approved of the plan, had the scaffolding taken down and all the men returned. Then he questioned Kuramatsuro. "How is it known which is the time when the swallows lay their eggs and when it will be expedient to have the man pulled up?" The other replied: "When the swallows are about to lay an egg they lift up their tails and fly around in a circle seven times. Then they drop the egg. While they are making these seven revolutions is the time to have a man pulled up to take the shell." Thus he spake and the Chiunagon rejoicing at the speech went, unknown to any one into the Imperial kitchen and mixing with the people there he looked and looked and turned night into day in his eagerness to obtain the shell. In his joy at the advice of Kuramatsuro he said to the latter: "You are not one of my retainers but still you have assisted me towards accomplishing my desires at which I am greatly rejoiced." Then he took off his dress and put it on the other's shoulders, giving it to him as a present and at the same time tendered him an invitation to come to his palace in the evening. As the day drew to a close he again went to the kitchen and looked and beheld the swallows were really building nests. As Kuramatsuro had said, they were flying around in a circle with their tails raised high in the air. A man in a basket was drawn up and he put his hand into the nest and felt around in it but when he said that he could find nothing, the Chiunagon became enraged, saying he must have been careless in his search. He was deliberating whom else to send up and at last decided to go himself. He was pulled up and waited there for a favorable moment. When the swallows with raised tails were flying fiercely round he raised his hand and put it within the nest. When he felt a flat object he called out. "I have got it, lower me down! Old man I have got it." The people rushed together and wished to let him down quickly but in the confusion some pulled too hard and the rope broke. He fell upon a kettle, face upwards, laying there with the whites of his eyes turned up like a corpse. The people gathered around him in a frightened way, dashed water into his mouth, and when the signs of returning life appeared they lifted him down from off the kettle. When asked how he felt, he replied; "I feel that I have regained consciousness but I cannot move my thighs, still I feel happy having at last grasped the shell. Let some one turn a paper wick and light it so that I can look at the shell more closely." Then he raised his head and opened his hand to look, but found that he had caught hold of an old piece of dirt. At the sight of this, he called out "Oh, woe is me, this is an affair wherein nothing is gained." Since then the people say of an affair which turns out differently to what is anticipated:—*Kai ga nai.*⁴

(To be continued.)

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

TREATY REVISION AND THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(From the *Chingui Bukka Shimpō*.)

THE memorial presented to the Government by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of treaty revision has been published both in this and other papers, so that the reading public must now be well acquainted with the contents of this important document.

We have hitherto remained silent on this matter, as we were under the impression that the editors of all those papers which claim to be the organs of public opinion would have written on the subject of this memorial with

⁴ *Kai ga nai* may mean 1st, there is no profit (in it), and 2ndly, there is no shell.

all the force and ability at their command, and we were anxious to ascertain the general drift of public feeling. We have been disappointed. Although over a fortnight has now elapsed the only paper which has approached the subject is the *Mainichi Shimbun*, published in Yokohama and in no other instance has either approval or disapproval of the memorial been expressed; in fact one would imagine that the matter was looked upon as if it was of no importance.

Are we to suppose that the editors of the newspapers which have maintained such persistent silence find that the views of the memorialists coincide exactly with their own, and therefore nothing more remains to be said on the subject? If this be so, why do they not say so explicitly and thus give their support to the Chamber? On the other hand, if they are opposed to the measures recommended by the Chamber, why do they not say so frankly, state their objections, and discuss the matter? Do they think the matter of no importance, or of not sufficient interest to find space in their journals? It seems to us that whatever view may be taken of their silence, these journals are acting a very unpatriotic part.

The foreign newspapers in Yokohama have treated the memorial very differently. Ever since they published a translation of it, they have repeatedly discussed its contents and although we cannot by any means approve of the conclusions they have arrived at, yet we do them only justice when we say that they have performed what they consider their duty to the interests they represent.

We will now deal with the principal objections brought forward in these foreign journals to the suggestions contained in the memorial and point out the errors into which they have fallen.

Some of these journals say, "Surely some mistake occurred and instead of the memorial having been sent from the Chamber to the Finance Minister, Mr. Okuma must have sent it to the Chamber;" and again, "According to the opinion of some foreigners this memorial treats of matters altogether beyond the control of merchants and it appears very much as if the opinions of diplomatists had been embodied into a memorial purporting to emanate from a Chamber of Commerce." The critics also quote a celebrated French Minister who said, "the natural wish of merchants is, that no duties should be imposed upon the goods they trade in," and remark that the Tokio Chamber of Commerce is apparently anxious that the business of the members should be interfered with by the imposition of increased taxation, &c. &c.

Although it may at first sight appear to outsiders that the memorial is more like the production of government officials than merchants and that the foreign editors are therefore justified in the objections they have raised, yet if the question is looked into carefully, their error will be made apparent.

The subject of treaties with foreign nations, is one which exercises an important influence upon every native of the Empire, so that when the matter is under discussion, the wishes of the whole people must continually be borne in mind and consequently the views of individuals become insensibly the same as those of diplomatists. This is more especially the case at present, when the financial condition of the country is considered and the necessity of increasing our productions and thereby promoting the prosperity of trade.

If the members of our Tokio Chamber of Commerce resembled European merchants residing in oriental countries, whose sole policy is self-aggrandisement and who do not hesitate to clutch everything advantageous to themselves they can lay their hands upon, the members would, of course, deal with the subject of treaty revision entirely from a selfish point of view. But it is clear from a perusal of the memorial, that their object is to establish permanently the prosperity of trade and that they have no desire to obtain any temporary, although immediate, benefits. This is evidenced by the suggestions to devote the duties to opening up the country by means of better roads, new bridges and other means of communication and to increase the revenue to be paid in coin, so that in course of time all the national loans can be discharged in specie. In fact, the whole document bears the impress of an earnest desire to benefit the whole country and secure its future prosperity.

We are inclined to think foreigners have hitherto laboured

under the delusion, that as our countrymen were so very docile and accustomed to entrust the matters treated of in the memorial entirely to the authorities, that therefore this document could not possibly be the spontaneous production of private individuals. Now however they discover their mistake and in their chagrin and disappointment indulge in these unreasonable attacks upon the memorial.

Another foreign editor says :—

"It is almost impossible to conceive that any body of men experienced in the wants of their own commerce could be found to recommend to their Government the continuance of a policy which stifles the enterprise of the people, and forms the most serious obstacle in the paths of development and of production. Yet we find the Tokio Chamber of Commerce solemnly advocating the existence of a monopoly which it knows perfectly well is most injurious to the country, which is heavily taxed, and otherwise hampered."

"The Chamber is not ignorant of the facts that in consequence of existing regulations the ports of Japan are most effectually closed against the Japanese people equally with foreigners; that production is prevented; that the spirit of individual enterprise is surely being crushed; and that the whole trade of the nation is retarded and confined to dimensions which, compared to the resources of the land, are a slur upon the commercial capacity of the people. Japan, with her population of thirty-five millions and with nine-tenths of her land lying waste, is found, in 1879, whining over an imaginary balance of trade; and this at a period when the official records show the total export of grain for the year ended 30th June to amount to \$2,050,164 only. Compare this petty traffic in the natural productions of the soil with the export trade of the United States. The population of that great and rising nation is not much in excess of that of Japan; labour is incomparably dearer; produce has to be transported over thousands of miles by inland carriage to ports of shipment; yet in 1878 the agricultural produce exported was valued at no less a sum than \$592,475,813, or nearly eighty-two per cent. of the gross American exports. The difference between the values of American and Japanese exported agricultural products, \$590,000,000, represents the value of the power of labour existing in Japan lying idle or wasted in consequence of restrictions imposed upon it which transfer to others the fruits and rewards."

"Here it is advisable to anticipate the objection of the Chamber that the coast trade of America is a close monopoly, and that the example should be followed by this country. Admitted that no foreign owned vessel is privileged to trade between one American port and another, we are saved the task of entering upon a discussion of the policy, which is condemned very bitterly by many talented American economists, by the existence of the following conditions :—1. Every port in the United States is open to foreign trade. 2. Of a total export of \$736,101,072 in 1878, \$569,588,781 were carried in foreign vessels. 3. The percentage of American imports and exports carried in American bottoms in 1858, was 73.7; in 1878, twenty years later, it had declined to 26.3."

"Taking them in order the first question is, is the coast trade, under the conditions of its existence, sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the people? The answer is clearly no. The eagerness of the inhabitants of the rich grain-growing districts of Rikuzen and Rikuchin to increase production and to employ the wealth of labour now wholly unoccupied, is an eloquent reply in the negative. And if the people of these two districts declare that their best desires are thwarted and their energy repressed by the want of a free coast trade, we may reasonably assume that the same objection may be urged by others in all parts of the empire not in the immediate vicinity of the large markets. We look upon the assertion that the means of transport now open to producers are sufficient, as really meaning that production must be confined to the carrying capacity of the monopolists; and that, until that company possesses more vessels, the export of Japan must standstill. It is a truth, and the Chamber knows and feels it well, that the present monopoly of the coast trade is the curse of the country, and the cause of much of its embarrassment; and

that to it must be ascribed the continued poverty of the nation."

"As a fact, the influence of the government association has put an end to all competition, and thereby effectually checked the rising movement in the merchant marine. When an independent steamer attempts to compete, the government association runs it off the line—at a loss to the company it is true, but then, the government pay the loss. So far from this policy exercising a beneficial influence upon the mercantile marine generally, it directly interferes with its rise. Are any members of the Chamber willing to enter into such competition as that described for the purpose of testing the value of their assertion that there is no monopoly, and that private persons are not interfered with?"

"If the government company buys a steamer no difficulties are put in the way; but if a merchant desires to use his capital for his business and to hire a carrier, the carrier is inhibited by the government from carrying out his contract. If there is no government monopoly, as the Chamber asserts to be the case, why should not a hired vessel have the privileges of a purchased vessel? Let such conditions as may be advisable be imposed; the officers carry Japanese certificates; the crew be composed of a specified proportion of Japanese subjects. Conditions of this sort would be reasonable, consequently they are ignored by the Chamber as unworthy of consideration."

These are the opinions of the foreign editors and it almost seems as if they had neglected to read over and consider the full effect of the whole memorial before expressing their views upon each separate clause. We feel sure that the Chamber of Commerce devoted a vast amount of time and consideration to the important subject they had to deal with. The suggestion to open ports in the vicinity of localities which produce such bulky and weighty articles as coal and grain, is intended to facilitate the export of these commodities and thereby encourage the development of these industries. A similar policy is pursued in the United States, the example of which country is referred to by the Chamber.

Foreign editors argue, that the restoration to us of the right of controlling the coasting trade would be wrong and prove detrimental to the best interests of the country. Theoretically, this right is universally acknowledged to belong to every nation, and in discussing the matter it is absolutely necessary to consider the future rather than the present. Take the case of a merchant who requiring a number of ships in his business, intends to gradually increase his fleet either by purchasing vessels from foreigners, or getting them built in the country. He hears that after the revision of the treaties, foreign ships, chartered by natives, will be allowed to participate in the coasting trade. Will he then carry into effect his present intention and acquire more vessels? He will most assuredly say, if such an alteration is made, I shall give up the idea at once, and not alone refrain from buying any more ships, but immediately sell what I now own and abandon the business. The same course would be pursued by all ship owners. Indeed if it is desired to perfect our mercantile marine for all time, complete protection should now be given to native vessels and although the restrictions may be removed when the foundations of the shipping trade have been firmly established so that we can compete with foreign vessels, yet if foreigners are now allowed to participate in the coasting trade, not alone will our mercantile marine be unprosperous but it will be utterly destroyed. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that we cannot avert the decline of our shipping trade and there yet remains a strong reason why we should not depend upon foreigners for our communication by sea. It is this; if freights rose a little in foreign countries, our coasting trade would be affected and we should have to pay excessive freights or else all the vessels, (except those regularly engaged to carry the mails) would at once leave and proceed where the high freights ruled. Look how freights have risen during the last week or two, actually over thirty per cent! If there was a number of Japanese ships engaged in the coasting trade, no inconvenience of this kind would be occasioned to their regular customers.

Foreign editors also say, that if individuals engaged in

the coasting trade, the opposition of the Mitsu Bishi Company would crush them and the government would aid the company in doing so. We firmly believe, not only that the government would refrain from any action of the kind, but that the Mitsu Bishi Company would gladly welcome individual enterprise. Even if the company should endeavour to monopolize the trade, the government would step in and prevent them from accomplishing their object. The memorial anticipating this objection says, "If at any future time the Mitsu Bishi Company should act in opposition to the interests of the public, the government will certainly curb them." We have always been of opinion that the true reason for the special support and protection given by the government to the Mitsu Bishi Company, was the regret felt at the non-development of our mercantile marine and the desire of the authorities to shew the public the advantages derivable from such an enterprise and at the same time provide a model for their example. No doubt great inconvenience was occasioned at the time of the south-western rebellion, through all the ships of the company being engaged as transports, but ever since the company have carefully studied the convenience of the public. This is of course only right, as the company is assisted by the government out of the revenue, which is equivalent to saying, that the company is assisted by the country generally. If what the foreign papers assert is true, the members of the company deserve punishment at the hands of the people and the company itself is gradually falling into difficulties which will cause its ruin. This is only another example of the misrepresentations of foreigners. We know perfectly well that there are able and competent men constituting the company. How then can we possibly place any confidence in such imputations?

Foreign editors assert, that it is only by means of this company, that the convenience of trade can be supplied; but the present state of our mercantile marine is very different to what it was formerly and a full account of the progress lately made is given in the memorial. For our part, we have already fully discussed this branch of the subject when criticising the report of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce and we consider the conclusions of the Tokio Chamber worthy of all credence as they have evidently only been arrived at, after careful consideration by thoroughly practical men.

When dealing with a subject, it is essential to consider whether it is for the benefit of the individual or the community. If this is neglected, it will be found impossible to arrive at a just conclusion. The memorial of the Tokio Chamber embraces the welfare of the whole empire and not the advantage of any particular section. It is therefore unavoidable, that the document should appear more like the production of officials than merchants. How is it that those extremely clever gentlemen, the foreign editors, failed to perceive this distinction? We really feel very sorry for them!

In conclusion, we have a few words of advice for the members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce. We have given what we consider the meaning of their memorial on the subject of carriage by sea, but if they abandon the question, satisfied with having recorded their views and do not themselves follow out their own suggestions and encourage others to do the same, it is not at all improbable that the foreign editors' remarks will turn out to be correct and this once accomplished, it will be too late to seek a remedy.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JAPANESE MERCHANTS IN GENSAN, KOREA.

(From the '*Hochi Shimbun*.')

THIRTEEN Japanese merchants residing in Fusan, Korea, recently accompanied the Japanese Envoy, Mr. Hanabusa to Gensan, to inspect the site for the new settlement. On their return to Fusan, these merchants prepared and forwarded to the Japanese Consul, a copy of an agreement which they suggested should be subscribed to by all Japanese merchants who might enter into business in Gensan. The following is a copy of the agreement in question.

SECTION I.

Buildings.

Art. 1.—For the purpose of buildings, each allotment of 1,200 *tsubo* into which the settlement at Gensan has been divided, shall be subdivided into four portions of 300 *tsubo* each, which shall be known as lots.

Note.—To suit the convenience of business, two lots may be amalgamated, or one lot divided into two parts, as circumstances shall require.

Art. 2.—Every lot must be surrounded with a wall or fence.

Note.—Although the wall or fence will be chiefly intended for the purpose of keeping out robbers and will therefore require to be substantially constructed, yet care must be taken to make them look as ornamental as circumstances will permit.

Art. 3.—All houses must be built specially with the view of protection against thieves and fire, but regard must also be had to the health of the inmates. The houses must all be plastered and kept clean.

Note.—When applying for a lease of land, the applicant should submit to the Consul and obtain his approval, of plans of the buildings proposed to be erected.

SECTION II.

Dress.

Art. 4.—The clothing to be worn by the merchants must be after the pattern of Western countries. The material and quality, will however, be left to individual discretion.

Art. 5.—Hats and boots must be worn out of doors, no matter how short the distance to be traversed.

SECTION III.

On the Conduct of Trade.

Art. 6.—In all business transactions coins of the Japanese legal tender must be used.

Art. 7.—The mode of exchanging coins cannot at present be finally decided, but either an associated exchange-office should be established, or the business entrusted to a bank, as may prove to be most convenient.

Art. 8.—The lending of money to Koreans with the ostensible object of purchasing goods for Japanese merchants is strictly prohibited.

Art. 9.—Goods must not be sold to, or purchased from the Koreans, in less quantities than those mentioned in the accompanying table.

Note.—All goods sold to Koreans shall only be delivered in the godowns of the Japanese merchants, and all goods purchased shall only be taken delivery of in the same godowns.

Art. 10.—In all transactions the measures to be used must be those lately adopted in Japan and the weights shall be of Western shape.

Art. 11.—A weekly return of goods sold to and purchased from Koreans, must be prepared and forwarded to the consulate every Monday.

Art. 12.—No business must be transacted on annual holidays or Sundays.

TABLE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Quantities of merchandize to be sold to the Koreans, as mentioned in Article 9.

Shirtings and other kinds of cotton cloth of Japanese or Western manufacture, 50 *tan* (a *tan* is 28 feet in length).

Muslin.....100 *tan*.

Kaiki (Lustres)..... 10 *hiki* (a *hiki* is 52 ft. long).

Hōshōsumugi (a kind of Pon-

gee)..... 10 "

Woollen cloth..... 10 "

Red, green, and purple dyes... 20 *kin*.

Indigo..... 50 "

Copper slabs.....100 "

Tin.....100 "

Lead.....100 "

Old copper.....100 "

Copper ores.....100 "

Alum.....100 "

Glass..... 1 box.

Cotton yarn..... 10 coils.

Quantities of Merchandise to be purchased from the Koreans, as mentioned in Article 9.

Gold in dust and ingots.....	10 momme.
Silver	100 „
Bones	50 bales.
Tanmugi (a kind of Pongee)...	50 hiki.
Hides	50
Daidzu (large white beans)...	20 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, 4th November, 1879.

J. L. O. EYTON, vs. J. TURNER.

This was a claim for \$60.00 the alleged value of a sporting dog belonging to the plaintiff, which had been shot by the defendant who is employed by the committee of the Yokohama Jockey Club to take care of the race-course.

The parties appeared personally.

The plaintiff's case was, that on the 28th ultimo the defendant shot on the premises of the plaintiff situated near the race-course, a valuable sporting dog his property. The plaintiff and two Japanese servants gave evidence in support of his case, and Mr. Wagner was called to prove the value of the animal which he estimated as worth from \$50 to \$100. He also corroborated the evidence given by the other witnesses that the dog was not at all vicious.

The defendant admitted having shot the dog but pleaded that he acted under instructions from his employers. Two dogs belonging to the plaintiff, were continually running after the ponies in training and biting them. He had warned plaintiff several times to keep the dogs tied up, and at last told him that he would have to shoot them if they interfered with the ponies again. On the 28th ultimo, the Dutch Minister and his wife, were riding over the course and the dogs, as usual, rushed out barking and biting at the horses. Defendant went to plaintiff's and asked to see his wife but was told by a servant that he could not do so. He then told the servant to come and get the dogs off the course or he would shoot them. The servant did not appear to understand him, so defendant said that he would shoot the dogs as they were troubling the ponies of the Dutch Minister who was then coming round the race-course for the second time. The defendant stepped across the ditch separating the plaintiff's premises from the course and meeting the brown dog the subject of the action, returning towards plaintiff's, he shot him.

His Honour stated, that he was quite clear that defendant, whether authorized by the committee of the Jockey Club or anyone else, had no right under the circumstances, to shoot the dog, and read the law as laid down in *Addison on Torts* which showed that if the dog had been actually engaged in biting or barking at the ponies at the time he was shot, the defendant would have been justified in acting as he had, but defendant's own admission, that the dog was returning quietly home to his owner's residence when shot, was fatal. His Honour also said that he was not quite satisfied as to the evidence of the value of the animal and again questioned the plaintiff who stated that he gave \$10.00 for it two years ago, had trained and kept it since, and that the dog was three and a half years old and in perfect health when killed.

Judgment for \$40.00 and costs.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

6th November 1879.

H. PIERRET Esq., Consul, President; Messrs. DEREZE and C. JUNIN, assessors H. DEGRON versus I. OPPENHEIMER.

This was a charge of defamation of character brought by plaintiff against defendant—both appearing personally.

The Chancellor of the Consulate read the following documents.

1st. The complaint of Mr. Degron setting forth that, shortly after the arrival of the French mail on the 25th October, a Japanese servant came to the Post Office, and presented a paper signed Blum p. p. Oppenheimer frères, asking for delivery of letters for the latter firm. That he was told that the letters could not be delivered to him. That

Mr. Oppenheimer then came personally and asked in a furious tone why they were not delivered. He was told that proof of Blums' authority to sign by procuration should have been deposited in that office. That the defendant replied that this was a *tour de brigand*, and said that he was being annoyed on purpose. That there were two witnesses to the conversation.

2nd. A further communication from Mr. Degron complaining of a letter published in the *Courrier du Japon*.

3rd. The order of the Consul fixing the hearing of the case.

Mr. Degron then proceeded to argue his case, setting forth that Oppenheimer had vowed a mortal hatred against him since the year 1877—he called Mr. Blum, who said that twice letters had been delivered to him on presentation of a similar paper, but that on the third occasion they had been refused.

A great deal of irrelevant conversation here took place between the plaintiff, the defendant and the witness. The plaintiff laying great stress on the damage he had suffered from the letter in the *Courrier*, going into a long explanation about the importance of the procuration for a firm being registered at the office.

Mr. Oppenheimer having taken the stand, stated that Mr. Blum had a general procuration for the firm—that he sent application for the letters, and Mr. Degron replied *ikakaranai* in his usually amiable manner—that if rules exist in the Post office, they must have existed on two prior occasions when letters were delivered; that Mr. Degron refused to deliver the letters out of spite; that it is singular that Mr. Degron does not post up at the office the rules referred to; that he went himself to the Post Office, and told him that he was well aware that Mr. Blum had the procuration, having received a circular to that effect,—and that he was playing the character of a *croquemitaine* with him. That it is a well known fact that Degron is employed in Consular court matters, and that he is well known to be a man of business, merchant, councillor and representative of numerous creditors of a firm in liquidation; that Degron mistakes if he thinks a Frenchman has not the right to complain of any functionary by whom he considers himself injured.

Mr. Oppenheimer concluded by remarking that he had only complained of the manner in which the business was conducted by defendant, and asked that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

The Court adjourned till this day, Saturday, when Judgment was delivered to the effect that the criminal charge was dismissed, but that Oppenheimer is not free from blame in having published the letter against Degron, for which he is condemned to pay costs of Court.

The following is the letter referred to in the above case.

Yokohama, 26th October, 1879.

Monsieur le Rédacteur du *Courrier du Japon*.

Vos lecteurs ne seront probablement pas étonnés de trouver dans votre journal le récit du fait suivant qui démontre avec quelle aménité Mr. Degron, Receveur des Postes à ses moments perdus, et faisant le reste du temps beaucoup d'autres métiers plus fructueux, traite le public en général et votre serviteur en particulier.

Hier samedi, un de nos employés Japonais se présentait au guichet de la Poste Française pour recevoir les lettres de la maison. Il était porteur d'un billet signé : par *procuration générale*, H. Blum.

Mr. Degron qui, ce jour-là, se trouvait au classement des lettres, ce qui n'est pas son habitude, ses autres affaires l'appelant souvent ailleurs, répondit tout simplement qu'il ne donnerait pas les lettres de notre maison, ne connaissant pas la signature dudit billet.

Or, non seulement les journaux le *Courrier du Japon* et le *Japan Herald* ont publié une annonce prévenant le public que nous donnions notre procuration générale à Mr. H. Blum, mais encore Mr. Degron en a été personnellement informé par une circulaire officielle en date du 25 Septembre, et portant la signature du dit Mr. Blum.

En face d'un fait semblable, je me présentai moi-même à la Poste, afin d'y demander pour quelle raison on refusait de nous remettre notre correspondance. Mr. Degron prétendit qu'il ne pouvait donner les lettres sur la signature de Mr. H. Blum qu'autant qu'un extrait de notre procuration serait déposé à la Poste.

Vous pressentez déjà la petite malice qu'entendait nous faire par là Mr. le Receveur des Postes.

Je veux admettre qu'il existe dans les réglemens de son administration un article antédiluvien qui exige que pareil dépôt doive être fait. Dans une communauté comme Yokohama, où Mr. Degron connaît tout le monde, et où, dans le cas présent, il devenait parfaitement irresponsable après les avis publiés par nous, les choses ne devaient pas se passer ainsi ? Nous n'en voulons pour preuve que la facile complaisance de Mr. Degron pour ceux qui ont un casier à la Poste.

Serait-ce donc pour la misérable somme d'une piastre par mois, prix de ce casier, que notre maison ne croit pas devoir payer, que nous devons supporter les ennuis causés par le caractère grincheux et méticuleux d'un employé des Postes ?

Il est fâcheux. Il est ridicule que le public, que les contribuables

soient obligés de souffrir ainsi les caprices ou la mauvaise humeur d'un fonctionnaire de cette administration, laquelle assurément, si elle avait ce qui se passe, ne le tolérerait pas.
Veuillez agréer, etc.

I. Oppenheimer.

CLOUDLAND COLLOQUIES.

IV.

THE STAGE.

INTERLOCUTORS: THE COMIC MUSE, ARISTOPHANES, AND A PLAYWRIGHT.

PLAYWRIGHT.—Hail, best-loved Muse! and chosen master, hail!
Shall inspiration flag, incentive fail,
Whilst you thus honour me?

ARISTOPHANES. Humph! Not too fast,
Not every botcher's windy bellows-blast
Is the divine anallus.

PLAYWRIGHT. Well, the stage,
I do assure you, now is all the rage.

ARISTOPHANES.—A ruling rabies may not mean as much
As some suppose. The Toothpick and the Crutch—
Insignia, as you say, of golden youth,
Your steadiest patrons—

PLAYWRIGHT. They are so, in truth.

ARISTOPHANES.—Well, have their wearers taste and critic sense,
Or merely foolish fopdom's appetite
For midriff titillation and the stir
Of those poor things it calls its passions!

PLAYWRIGHT. Sir!
Laughter and legs, I own, are what they ask
Who throng the stalls! and 'tis my anxious task
To scour creation for the wildest whims,
And pretexts fresh for fresh parade of limbs.
So you of old the Athenians regaled
With phantasies and flute-girls.

THALIA. Gauged or scaled
By Attic weight or measure, modern Art,
Tragic or comic, plays a sorry part.

ARISTOPHANES.—The comic mask is shamed by mountebanks.
Think you Thalia owns the satyr pranks
Of mere nude nullity, as coarse as crude,
With just sufficient meaning to be lewd!
Virile vitality in its hot course
May oft run wild; but what of manly force
Lives in the bastard birth you call Burlesque—
Mad medley of the gross and the grotesque!

PLAYWRIGHT.—You flout burlesque!

ARISTOPHANES. When brainless.

THALIA. Wild conceits
May veil shrewd sense, but these loose counterfeits
Of Comedy's more frolic phantasies
Are not the "grave impossible great lies,"
Pregnant with truth and quick with flashing wit,
That Athens loved, and whose keen radiance lit
Regions else left to duncedom's leaden gloom,
Which grave Melpomene might ne'er illumine.

PLAYWRIGHT.—Our work is wild enough!

ARISTOPHANES. Yes, as the dreams
Of crack-brain'd lunacy. You link extremes
And couple incongruities, debase
The loftiest themes by gabble and grimace.
But to what end? Does one satiric prick,
One gleam of golden wit as bright as quick,
Redeem the rubbish from inanity,
Or raise clowns' chuckling into manly glee?

PLAYWRIGHT.—Well, we wake mirth; at least our audience laugh.

ARISTOPHANES.—At monkeying as meaningless as chaff,
As void of brain-sap! You may measure men
By what they laugh at; guess their status then
Who grin at barren word-play, and guffaw
At bald buffoonery. Who that e'er saw
An idiot giggle, or a satyr grin
At tickling nonsense or at toothsome sin,
Will fail to recognise the facial twists
Of Fashion in the stalls!

PLAYWRIGHT. Swell'dom insists
On puns, and legs, and little skipping girls.
Why before swine cast pure dramatic pearls!

THALIA.—Girls! little girls!

PLAYWRIGHT. The drama's last decoys,
New from the nursery, with the nursery's toys,
Almost the nursery dress, though, to say sooth,
Naught else of childhood. These allure our youth
When riper circus pall upon their sense.

THALIA. Of humour!

PLAYWRIGHT (smiling).—Pardon me: that joke's immense!
Oh, dear me, no. The callow chits, of course,
Are void of fun as of dramatic force:
But—well there seems a charm in childish crudity
That wins our well-dressed amateurs of nudity.
And so we give them parts—easy enough
In that hotch-potch of incoherent stuff
Called a burlesque, which knows no law, no rule,
Save the necessity to play the fool:
That lends us freedom—licence, if you like—
To cram in aught that may allure or strike.
From Phœbus to the frills and shortened frock
Of a child Lais playing shuttlecock.

ARISTOPHANES.—Impotent winter wooing unripe spring
Is an old horror; but how name the thing
You hint at here! emasculate in truth
Must be the soul of infant-courting youth.

THALIA.—Enough! enough!

PLAYWRIGHT. Childhood well schooled in *chic*

Is quite the rage.

ARISTOPHANES. The jester's comic squeak
Is music, matched with the shrill treble pipe
Of babyhood as brazen as unripe;
And manhood eniggering at a mouthing mime,
Ignobly silly, shows almost sublime
Beside that manhood—how the name's defiled!
Grinning at the lewd capers of a child.

PLAYWRIGHT.—Well, tender years, touched by the stage's taint,
That fashion stoops to pet and art to paint,
May not look so idyllic as they seem
In Titan Hugo's soft poetic dream.
But then the world's the world, you know, and not
Arcadia or Cloudcuckooland, and what
Can comic caterers for the public be
But touters for its tastes?

THALIA. Poor Comedy!

ARISTOPHANES.—When ordure sparkled with satiric wit,
And the buffoon's most wild burlesquings bit
The back of blatant folly like a lash,
Coarseness might plead excuse; but empty trash
Flavoured with foul suggestion stains the stage,
And shames the sense and manhood of the age
With no redeeming vantage.

THALIA. No, not one.

Not e'en of fancy bright and buoyant fun!

PLAYWRIGHT.—Faith! that's hard lines! Have I, then, racked my

brain
For wild conceits and frantic jokes in vain
All these long years? No fun, no fancy? Oh!
By Terry's pranks and Farren's frieks, the blow
Is a severe one. Why the stalls will roar
At my worst pun, vote Yorick a dull bore,
And Puck a plodding drone compared with me,
The prince of wags and king of phantasy.

ARISTOPHANES.—Oh, be consoled! Client and caterer fit.

The audience is worthy of the wit;
The wit well earns his worship and his wage.

THALIA.—Only, whilst puns and postures witch the age,
One tribute to its taste I must refuse—
It does not comprehend the Comic Muse!

—*Whitehall Review*

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR

OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN ECCENTRIC NOBLEMAN.

Iné and the three men who formed her escort continued their route, as we have said, direct to Kiyoto after their separation from Yoshitsune and Saburo. It happened that the road they chose on reaching the suburbs led them close to the summer residence of Yasutsune, the Lord Treasurer: a noble place with gardens beautiful at all seasons and fair pavilions well worthy of its owner's wealth and position, but the travellers did not fail to remark, not only in the demeanour of the numerous servitors that came and went unceasingly, but even in the behaviour of the crowd summoned to the gates by some unwonted curiosity, an inexplicable element predicting less order than license within the trim enclosure.

Now although this journey was only connected with Yoshitsune's plans in so far as its object was to provide for Iné, while separated from her husband, an asylum with her uncle, the prior of Kinnano, Saburo's long deferred hopes were too intimately associated with his girl-wife's sympathies to render the prospect of complete inaction endurable to her. Seeing therefore in this accidental propinquity to Yasutsune's residence an opportunity of gleanings some information that might be serviceable hereafter, the wayfarers entered a neighbouring hostel, which by good fortune was admirably situated for the purpose they had in hand.

The landlord, if he had divined his guests' desires could not have exercised his natural garrulity with better judgment, for he proceeded at once to discuss the subject of their curiosity. He would have the pleasure, he said, of giving them a room from which they might presently get a good view of the Lord Treasurer and his escort on their way back to the city. No doubt the sight would be nothing novel to them, but one never could tell what diversion his lordship's progress might afford.

Across the sleek landlord's conventional decorum it was

easy to detect the same air of covert irony that had already surprised the travellers in the vicinity of those without. Was this then the mental attitude universally adopted towards the Lord Treasurer, and if so, what was its justification? Iné set herself to unravel a mystery of which her quick wit did not fail to appreciate the importance.

"You speak," she said, "as though his lordship was in the habit of encountering strange accidents. And indeed it struck us too as we came along, that the crowd collected at the gate yonder anticipated something of the sort."

"Oh! those idle varlets," sneered the host with a comprehensive sweep of his hand that seemed to designate as triflers with the sterner duties of life everybody not engaged in begetting a sleek appearance, or cultivating the art of cookery. "They are only waiting to feast their eyes on the sight of garnish and gawgaws."

"Then one better informed might look to see something stranger?"

The landlord's cunning little eyes took more careful stock of his visitors before he committed himself to the very guarded reply:—"Well that depends a good deal on the onlooker's disposition. The people, you see, fancy that his lordship's wits are wanting because he differs in most matters from those they count wise, but in my humble judgment, a fool following his bent is not so quaint a spectacle as a wise man playing the fool."

"But surely it cannot be possible that the Lord Treasurer is to be included in either of those categories?"

"Well, I should be sorry to answer yes or no to that, Ma'am. The neighbours din that into one's ears and one's own eyes tell one this, but neither, yon understand, may be safely credited when such exalted personages are concerned."

"Yet I suppose that uncertainty does not extend to what you have actually observed yourself?"

Peering mysteriously around and lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, the landlord, overcome by the charm of finding himself an unchallenged news monger, replied:—

"I certainly have seen things that seem to warrant the gossip of the quarter, but then after all we have no opportunity of observing his lordship except when he is pleasure-seeking, so that our evidence cannot be very conclusive one way or the other. At the same time when one sees a nobleman riding backwards and forwards from city to suburb all through a winter's day of snow and sleet, solely for the purpose of punishing half a dozen of his vassals who have objected to swim their horses over a swollen river for his amusement; or when one hears of his having a wood cut down because it sheltered a heron he had slipped his falcon at, one begins to think that his wits are somewhat warped."

"Not unnaturally indeed. But surely unless all this is of very recent date, such eccentricities cannot pass unbooded at Court?"

"As to that, Ma'am, it matters little I suppose what the world may say of a man, provided the Taira chief's breath is the breeze he sails by."

"His lordship is on good terms then with the great autocrat it would seem?"

"He is the only man within the four seas that dare say 'nay' to a Taira 'yea.' They do pretend indeed that a lackbrain's license is all he can claim, but whether drollery or dotage be the cause, he can do nothing that seems wrong in Kiyomori's eyes."

"It was the influence friendship gave him then, perhaps, that enabled him to obtain the hand of the countess of Harima."

"Ah! But do you really suppose that explanation is sufficient, Ma'am. They must be such a curiously ill-matched couple, you know."

"But does report say nothing about their present relations?"

"Well, the fact is, we are forbidden to speak of these things altogether, nevertheless those who are outside the ken of his lordship's factor, Kageyu, say that for all they live under the same roof, it would be hard to find a more divided couple."

This was evil intelligence for those who had conceived a hope of turning the Treasurer's influence to profit by the aid of Tokiwa's intervention. Yet in these three things: Yasutsune's idiocy, Tokiwa's inaction and the reported

estrangement of the two, Iné's quick intelligence detected some irreconcilable elements among which a remnant of hope was still discernible. The indistinct outlines of a scheme, bold as it was ingenious, began to be limned out by her busy brain.

"The unless then is not, I suppose, one of the party you have promised to let us see to-day, landlord?" She enquired.

"Surely not, Ma'am. Her ladyship is probably at the present moment absorbed in her favorite pastime of saloon archery. The factor's lady, Narnse, is her substitute on the present festivities."

Iné's involuntary start of surprise at the mention of a name that stood first among her memories of early friendships, well nigh betrayed the superficiality of her assumed unconcern. Feeling that upon this point she might not trust herself to be inquisitive, she hastened to elicit the details necessary for the construction of her purpose. A few questions more sufficed. It appeared that among the Treasurer's otherwise very fleeting fancies, the most permanent was a passion for dancing and pantomime. A performance including these amusements was indeed the motive of his present visit, one for the rest, of many instigated by a similar purpose. So completely did this pastime appear to engross his thoughts that his very gait, the landlord said, had a certain mincing minnet like aspect, so that amongst other quaint epithets he had received the title of the 'trotting Treasurer. At mid-night or midday, at home or abroad, the most trivial incident afforded a pretext for posturing and mummering, and the sound of a harp or guitar was at any time sufficient to divert him from the gravest duties.

Of Iné's three companions one only, Yoshioka Kijiro, would have been likely to prove a profitably ally in any undertaking that required the exercise of qualities more subtle than muscular. She had, however, neither leisure to take Kijiro into her confidence nor need of his encouragement to sustain her resolution. But a very few minutes after the landlord's stock of useful intelligence had been exhausted, a sudden commotion in the street before the hostel indicated the approach of the Lord Treasurer and his escort. Brief as the interval was, however, it had sufficed Iné to deck herself in whatever of rich raiment her wardrobe afforded, and as she stood thus attired at the inn door with the flush of excitement on her fair face and the light of resolve in her soft eyes, not a few of the townsfolk whom the rumour of the procession's approach had summoned to their portals, found their attention attracted by this beautiful apparition rather than by the more imposing spectacle they had come out to witness.

Kijiro, though not a little astonished by his mistress' action, was shrewd enough to understand that he had not been unwittingly left in ignorance of its object. He therefore refrained from fruitless questions, and merely whispering to Iné that she might count on his unconditional compliance whatever service her design required, awaited the issue in anxious silence.

The Lord Treasurer was on foot. It was one of his habits to seem dissatisfied with every form of equipage prepared for him, and his attendants had accordingly on this occasion conceived the idea of providing not only a horse, but also an ox carriage and a palanquin; thinking that since these methods of translation alone were permissible, the responsibility of selection would be thus shifted from their shoulders. But they deceived themselves. Yasutsune baffled their forethought by the undignified expedient of walking, if indeed his method of progression merited such a description, for it was neither a run nor an amble but a series of jaunty gambols, infinitely farcical in appearance and ineffectual in result. It was not easy at first sight to analyze the details of this performance, so overwhelmingly absurd was the entirety, but its greatest peculiarity perhaps lay in a certain subordination of all his muscles to an effort that only needed the exercise of a few. Thus while in the momentary intervals of his spasmodic antics, every faculty moral or physical seemed to be overtaken by an inane lethargy, so soon as he broke into one of his sudden gambols, not only would he agitate the flowing sleeves of his surcoat in accurate unison with his feet's tripping motion, but at the same time some action of his physiognomy, whether it were a mowing, a winking of his eyes

or a wagging of his chin, would be added to this eccentric concert.

Nevertheless, completely irconcilable with the presence of sound sense as all this appeared, it excited less mirth in the beholders than was consistent with a thorough faith in its sincerity. If the man were as utter an imbecile as his demeanour indicated, there was no just reason to refrain from laughter since ridicule could not have offended one so of decorum. But in these matters the instinct of the many is unerring, and one might have heard more expressions of surprise than amusement among the people that kneeled on either side of the street as Yasutsune passed.

Something of this reserve was no doubt due to the presence of a numerous escort, who not unnaturally anxious to hide their liege lord's eccentricities from vulgar eyes, surrounded him as closely as the disposition of the cortege permitted, and scowled upon the spectators with an excess of haughty dignity intended perhaps to supplement the Treasurer's deficiency in that respect. But Yasutsune's movements were too mercurial to be restrained by bounds of such a nature. Precisely when his escort's manœuvres seemed to be attended with most success, so that people saw less of the frolicking figure in the middle, than of the well ordered ranks on either side, he would frustrate all this care by suddenly changing the direction of a gambol and presenting himself at an interval of the line, as though he had a special desire to make his oddities conspicuous.

It was at just such a crisis as this that the cortege passed the hostel and a well timed movement of Iné's placed her kneeling almost at the Treasurer's feet.

Yasutsune drew back quickly and gazed at this sudden apparition with a frown half puzzled, half displeased, but those of the escort who found themselves nearest to Iné, seized her at once and began to thrust her roughly aside from the line of march. Before they could achieve their purpose, however, the Treasurer had caught sight of a beautiful face turned appealingly towards him, and heard Iné's cry of "a boon, my Lord, a boon!"

"Hold! hold!" he called out, ambling forward and thrusting his attendants aside. "Oh! a bonny face, a very bonny face indeed! But what a strange person, to be sure! Where may you have been born, my dear?"

Plainly as the Treasurer's escort showed their annoyance at this interruption and their master's interference in favour of the offender, they dared not interpose now that Yasutsune had taken the matter into his own hands. Iné knew this well, but none the less when, raising her eyes, she marked the scowling looks that were directed towards her from all sides, her heart well nigh failed her, and it was with a very tremulous voice that she replied:—

"I was born at Kumano, my Lord. The prior of the monastery there is my uncle."

"At Kumano, were you? She was born at Kumano, you observe," exclaimed the Treasurer addressing himself to his escort and emphasizing the proper name as though some mysterious importance attached to it. "And what do they call you, child?"

"Iné, my Lord, I am—"

But here Yasutsune interrupted her by clapping his hands and performing a rapid pirouette. "Born at Kumano," he cried, "and calls herself Iné. Most interesting this. *Kuma*, a bear and *Iné*, rice. Why a bear's a nasty black hairy, rough animal and she's particularly white and soft too, I'll be bound. But rice is a sweet thing. A very toothsome thing indeed. I dare say some of you lusty varlets wouldn't object to such a dainty mouthful as this 'Iné' either. Ho, ho, ho! what a solemn set of fellows to be sure! But come," he continued changing his tone suddenly to one of kind encouragement, as he observed the confusion and distress his words caused the blushing girl; "what is the boon you seek, child? It will surely not be unpleasant to grant it."

"My Lord," replied Iné timidly, "I am afraid you can never pardon my presumption, but I am ready to undergo any punishment you adjudge, if only I may see such a performance as your Lordship has just returned from witnessing."

"You want to see a minuet, child, do you?" exclaimed the Treasurer, his face beaming with delight at the notion of finding anyone as eccentric as himself; "but why do you apply to me in particular, I should like to know?"

"Ah! my Lord," Iné answered with a merry glance that dispelled the last remnant of Yasutsune's hesitation, "those that have a real love of the pastime cannot be in any doubt where to find it best pursued."

"Are you such a lover of the sport then, child?" cried Yasutsune gleefully. "If that be so, I'll be bound you can foot a measure right featly yourself. What say you to giving us a specimen of your skill?"

"Indeed, my Lord, I can do nothing worthy of a moment's consideration," returned Iné. "But if my clumsiness might give you any amusement, I should count myself only too fortunate."

Yasutsune did not pause for any further reflection. In a moment he had effected all the dispositions he deemed necessary, that is to say, the provision of some music and the selection of a reasonably level space in the street. It was in vain that Iné, overwhelmed with shame at this unexpected result of her device, pleaded the impropriety of posturing in the public thoroughfare like a strolling mummer; it was vain that the Treasurer's attendants protested against such a derogatory proceeding: Yasutsune seemed bent upon climbing that day to the very acme of eccentricity. He laughed at reluctance and remonstrance alike: not over-careful at the same time to hide some indications of a sterner mood, that warned his retainers to condone present misadventures for the sake of worse contingencies in the future.

For all its distasteful unseasonableness, however, this fashion of performance had an element of novelty which made it doubly attractive to the somewhat *blase* nobleman. Iné, on her side, too courageous to flinch from the consequences of her own act, was at the same time resolved that so irksome an effort should not, if possible, be less fruitful than it deserved. A title of the training she had received would have sufficed to bring excellence within the reach of one to whom nature had made unguiliness impossible, and now, stimulated by an incentive illimitable in the eyes of love, her movements seemed to interpret a harmony far sweeter than the music they obeyed, had ability to suggest. Some of the shrowder onlookers guessed that whatever effrontery Yasutsune's reputation might encourage, the unprecedented action this beautiful girl had taken, was prompted by no common motive. To them the almost faultless grace of her achievement was the less admirable since it appeared the more equivocal: but Yasutsune himself, oblivious of everything beyond the charm of what he saw, made no attempt to restrain his expressions of delight. For better ease of observation he had signified a desire to seat himself somewhere, and his attendants had unwarily attempted to turn this disposition to good account by proposing that he should enter his carriage. This would have been a slight amendment of the situation, but the Treasurer, disdaining all compromise, elected to witness the dance on horseback. The result was that at the more animated parts of the performance, becoming altogether oblivious of his position, he waved his arms and swayed himself to and fro with such sympathetic fervour, that but for the care of his attendants he must inevitably have fallen to the ground. To these accidents, however, he showed himself quite indifferent, for though each forcible restoration of his equilibrium, caused him no little flurry and agitation, his mind seemed incapable of any permanent impression, so that he would immediately resume his gesticulations as though they had been unjustly interrupted by some accident in no way attributable to their own violence.

Yet for all the applause her performance elicited, Iné's scheme had well nigh proved abortive. No sooner was the dance completed than the Treasurer rode leisurely off, still indeed humming the measure and imitating the motions he had admired, but taking no further notice of the pretty petitioner. Fortunately, however, Naruse, the factor's wife, had recognized her old friend, and knowing her master's peculiarities too well to mistake his apparent carelessness for unconcern, she persuaded Iné to accompany her to Yasutsune's residence in the city.

There the Treasurer welcomed her as though her visit were a matter of course, and remembered, not only that he desired to see more of her dancing, but also that there happened to be a vacancy at that very moment among Tokiwa's ladies in waiting. Thus Iné found herself successful beyond her utmost hopes, and had the pleasure of reflecting that in her present position she could not fail

to be useful to Yoshitsune and her husband on their arrival in Kiyoto.

But meanwhile, there were many mysteries that must needs be deciphered before any of the plans she had helped to discuss became feasible. First there was the condition of the Lord Treasurer himself. Was he in reality imbecile, or at any rate was he the irresponsible simpleton men gave him the credit of being? There were certainly no extravagances of which he was not capable, but at the same time his oddities never seemed to be the offspring of his own proper giddiness but always the suggestions of accidental circumstances. What he did, anyone might have done who had resolved to set aside conventionality and etiquette for the sake of securing shallow-brained. Moreover his vagaries were marked by a curious discrimination. The inconveniences they caused was never experienced by his own personal attendants or the members of his household. To them he was a kind, easy-tempered master; careless indeed and little worthy of respect, but always consistent and reasonable. It was only in the presence of his factor, Kageyu, or in any matters falling within the latter's province, that he became the perverse, witless person we have seen upon the road between the city and suburb. Now and then too, Iné fancied she detected in his face an expression of keen watchfulness, that betrayed an intellect very capable of such a subtle purpose as this eccentricity might be intended to conceal; and she could not but remark, that while he seemed to submit placidly enough to his reputation for irresponsibility, he neither suffered the conduct of his affairs to escape his control completely, nor omitted any occasion of gaining intelligence abroad or at home.

As for Tokiwa, her condition was even more inexplicable. Of the courageous affection that had already made her a household example in her own generation, not even a memory seemed to survive, and in truth the Tokiwa of sixteen years before might only have been identified by her beauty. This had lost little, if anything, of its wondrous attraction. Each year had apparently passed her by with a touch more tender than that of its predecessor, leaving no record of its passage save in the larger growth of a sympathy now apparently the only remaining bond between herself and the world around her. It was impossible to determine whether, seeing in the future nothing better than the end men love to think will bring reunion with the joys of the past and oblivion of its sorrows, her almost unnatural calm was the outcome of matured resignation, or whether it was simply the evidence of an apathy produced by hopelessness.

So far as her relations with the Lord Treasurer were concerned, the information Iné had gleaned from the landlord of the wayside hostel was to all appearances absolutely correct. The two never met, except on those rare occasions when some conventionality required their common presence, and at such times their mutual bearing was more formal than familiar. This was all the more noticeable in the case of Yasutsune, since in the society of friend and vassal alike, the one trait that most marked his simplicity was an *abandon* too often irreconcilable with dignity.

That this common coldness was assumed could only be credited by supposing a collusion inconsistent at once with the Treasurer's moral condition and Tokiwa's unvarying impassibility; while to admit its reality was to render the union of such a pair altogether inexplicable. What could have brought them together? Not affection, since they had always been estranged; not community of interest, since the lives of both were apparently purposeless, and surely not expediency, since they were each beyond the reach of such an influence. It had been said that when the superstitious fancies of sickness induced Kiyomori to put away the wife of his murdered enemy, he had craftily chosen to mate her with one incapable of understanding or fostering intrigue; but if this were so, he must have observed in Tokiwa some disposition since then completely annihilated. And yet that it might have been so, was seemingly proved by the letter the Lord Treasurer had written Yoshitsune, prompting the latter to action and suggesting the course most likely to lead to success. But for that letter, Iné might have ended by yielding credence to the reality of a condition in which many days of the closest watching failed to detect variation or inconsistency. Either the letter was a forgery—in which case it was an evidence of some plot directed against

Yoshitsune and therefore also against Iné's husband Saburo—or it was authentic—in which case both the Treasurer and Tokiwa were acting a role assuredly cardinal since its performance was so undeviatingly accurate.

Two points only in these hypotheses seemed to suggest that they might be simultaneously consistent. One was the disposition the Lord Treasurer's malady displayed to be augmented by association with his factor, Kageyu—a peculiarity which perhaps Iné alone had observed—the other was the disposition of Kageyu himself, which was certainly dangerous enough to warrant mistrust.

Could it be that there were two intrigues to be deciphered, and that the key to each lay in the solution of the other? This at least was the conclusion at which Iné arrived, but whether justly or erroneously, she had for a long time little means of determining.

(To be continued.)

C H E S S .

Our Chess Problem for this week, and solution of W. H. Taylor's problem of 1st instant, is unavoidably held over to our next issue.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

[The lights for this acrostic are easy French words.]

A school, 'tis odd, its aim is pleasure,
It has art and beauty beyond all measure.
And its lights have all. "Je vous assure."
An accent and meaning of French "le plus pur."

1.

It has helped to set a captive free,
'Tis free itself, how can that be?

2.

"Truly they had all gone mad,
The style itself was very bad."
So architects say in '79,
Though of old 'twas thought to be very fine;
But that was in '15 and '79.

3.

Though in its midst I would not be,
Yet 'tis a cheerful sight to see
Cluster'd round an old elm-tree.

4.

I'm a negative particle.
And yet not an article.
And I always want something to make me complete.

5.

My own dear duck it is not true;
'Tis but a story I tell to you.

6.

A name not much known in musical story;
'Twas only in France he'd his meed of glory.
But a curious fact in his life remained,
That he oft with his nose a note sustained.
A hint very useful to people with hands,
As few possess more than two in most lands.

SARARA.

ANSWER TO SPECIAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 1ST, BY "FUJIYAMA."

Fare	well.
F	urro W
A	ye aye
R	oya L
E	vent fu L

Correct answers received from "30 & 1 Bisque," M. & M., Zulu, Blazes and R. N.

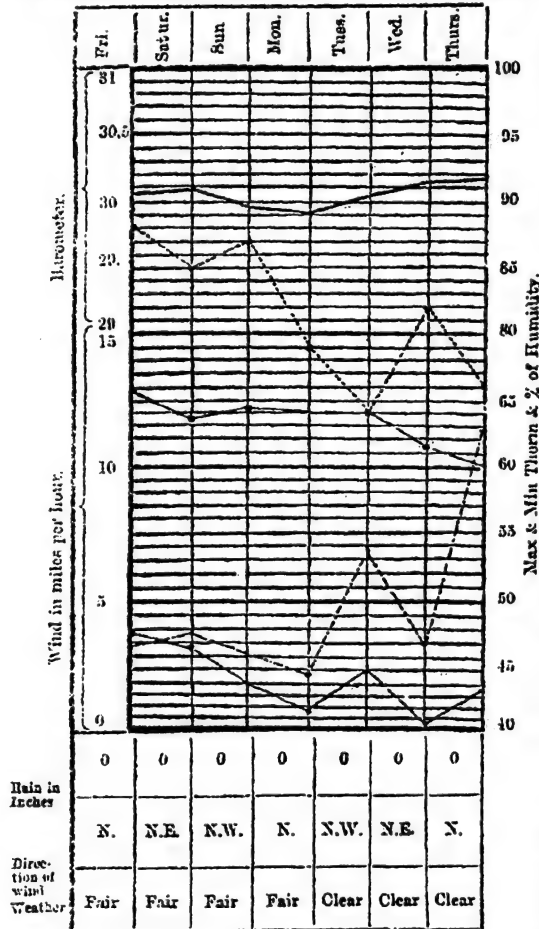
ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOV. 1ST, BY "FUJIYAMA."

Leaves	Autumn.
L	am A
E	U
A	ldersho T
V	irt U
E	rratu M
S	ea so N

Correct answers received from Zulu, "30 & 1 Bisque," M. & M. and Nil.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongū, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
----- represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind, 24 miles per hour on Thursday, 1 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The record for this week is remarkable for the small range of the readings of the instruments, especially of the barometer. The highest barometer for the week was on Thursday at 10 p.m. being 30.238 inches and the lowest was on Sunday at 10 p.m. being 29.904 inches, the whole range being little more than one-third of an inch. It has been many weeks since so small a range has occurred. The weather during the week has been uniformly and exceptionally fair. The lowest temperature reached since last winter was on Wednesday, being 10.5 degrees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

I N W A R D S .

- Nov. 2, Japanese steamer *Hugo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 2, Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, Christiansen, 1,313, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 3, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,618, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 3, British gunboat *Swinger*, Lieut. & Com. O. P. Tudor, 430, from Takao via Chefoo and Kobe, 4 guns.
Nov. 3, Russian gun-boat *Abreck*, Captain Solanov, 1,000, 4 guns, from Vladivostok.
Nov. 6, Japanese steamer *Genki Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 6, U. S. Sloop, *Alert*, Com. Huntington, 4-guns, 1,040, from San Francisco.
Nov. 5, H. B. M.'s S., *Iron Duke*, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, 6,034 tons, 14 guns, 4,268 w. r., from Kobe.
Nov. 7, Japanese steamer *Tokui Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 8, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,000, from cruise to Lighthouses around Japan, to Lighthouse Department.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* from Kobe:—86 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Kobe:—161 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Hakodate:—140 Japanese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai, and ports:—
 Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Mr. E. H. T. Wilson, Rev. A. C. Shaw,
 Messrs. Platt, O'Brien, Salvan, Shoda, Kamiyo, Sakamoto, Arima,
 Terahara, Tsuchiyama, Koniki, Yamagata, Chiasui, Daigo, Sugimura,
 and Yobibara in cabin; 379 Japanese and 7 Chinese in
 steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—69 Japanese.

O U T W A R D S .

Nov. 2, British steamer, *Lord of the Isles*, Folgate, 1,369, for Kobe, Portion of original cargo, despatched by Hudson & Co.
Nov. 3, Japanese steamer, *Suminoya Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hakodate, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 3, British barque, *Alex Newton*, A Newton, 308, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine Matheson & Co.
Nov. 4, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 681, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 5, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eekstrand, 608, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 5, Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 5, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Speigolthal, —, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 5, Japanese steamer *Nyogyo Maru*, Wynn, 1,260, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 5, British steamer *Oleagles*, McBain, 1,857, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nov. 6, French steamer *Tunis*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, for Hong-kong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Nov. 6, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davies, 1,251, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nov. 6, Japanese steamer *Iliya Maru*, Moore, 896, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 6, U. S. gun-boat, *Itasca*, Capt. Boyd, 450, 4-guns, for San Francisco.
Nov. 7, American ship *Importer*, Shelburne, 1,270, for San Francisco, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
Nov. 7, British barque *Nimrod*, Clark, 694, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nov. 7, Japanese steamer *Seiryu Maru*, Frauck, 480, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. Daudas and servant, Czukowski, Faengler, Vassier, Levasseur, Hemart and 1 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagaya Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. (oto. Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Ledyari, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins and two children, Mrs. Toriwo and two children, Miss B. Raymond, Dr. Harris, Lieut. K. Iacharim, Messrs. Tomura, Shinawarra, Joriya, H. Greey, McKellar, H. Mont, Hachisaka, Tanaka, Yanna, A. Dahlus, A. Stein, Oco, Aoki, Abbs, J. Arranger, H. N. Tileston, A. Milne, and Kojima.

Per British steamer *fileuques* for London:—Mr. C. Marica, and Dr. McBride. For Kobe:—Mrs. Copeland, and European maid servant, and 36 Japanese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer <i>Nagoya Maru</i> for Shanghai, and ports :—	
Treasure	Yen 2,800.00
Per Japanese steamer <i>Genki Maru</i> , from Shanghai and ports :—	
Treasure	\$100,000.00
" " " " " "	Yen 64,750.00
Per French steamer <i>Tunis</i> , for Hongkong :—	
Silk for France	243 Bales.
" " London	106 " "
Total	351 Bales.
Waste Silk	316 " "
Silkworm Eggs for France	157 Cases.
" " for Italy	303 " "
Total	462 Cases.

REPORTS.

The British gauboot *Seinger* reports: *Iron Duke* and *Grouler* at Kobe, strong N.W. gales off Quelpart and heavy sea. Gale from N.N.W. after passing through Kil Channel: remainder of passage fine with moderate N.W. winds.

The Japanese steamer *Winkunra Maru* reports: Left Hakodate on the 30th October at 4 p.m. Experienced light northerly winds with high glass and fine weather throughout. Arrived at 11 a.m. on the 2nd instant. Passage 55 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Geniki Maru* reports: Left port on the 29th October: had fine weather to Nagasaki, arrived at Nagasaki Oct. 31st. Left Nagasaki at midnight on 31st, had easterly winds and fine to Kobe, arrived at 3:25 p.m., 2nd inst. Left Kobe at 6:30 p.m. 4th inst. had fine clear weather and N. winds to Yokohama. Arrived on the 6th instant at 3 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru* reports: Left Yokohama Sept. 20th, visited stations on the east coast to Hakodate, thence along west coast to the south of Japan and back through the Inland sea, experienced fine weather throughout.

The Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* reports: Had northerly winds and fine throughout:

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 15th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Nov. 20th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 5th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Nov. 15th†
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 8th‡
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. S. S.	Nov. 13th

* Left Hongkong, 4th inst., at 6 a.m., *Malacca*.† Left San Francisco, 25th ulto., *Belgie*.‡ Left Hongkong, 1st inst., at 8 a.m., *Tibre*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 17th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Nov. 12th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Nov. 8th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Nov. 22nd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Nov. 15th

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 4	Sarah Scott	London	Japan
Aug. 4	Glenartney (s.s.)	"	"
" 25	Argyll (s.s.)	"	"
" 29	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	"	"
" 9	Uramia	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
May 18	Prince Frederick	New York	"
June 7	Great Surgeon	"	Y'ma via H'g.
" 13	Sooloo	"	Japan
" 14	Mary J. Leslie	"	"
" 16	Grandee	"	"
" 23	R. R. Thomas	"	"
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	Yokohama
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
" —	Pym	Antwerp	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Sept. 3	Mervia	New York	Japan
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Columbia	"	"
" 3	Larua	"	"
" 12	Fleurs Castle (s.s.)	London	"
" 12	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 12	Glenfalloch (s.s.)	"	"
" 12	Bengloe (s.s.)	"	"

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 8th November, 1879.)

	Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1879.							
Monday.....Nov. 3	—	—	—	360	325	113	102
Tuesday....." 4	506	504	507	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 5	507	507½	508	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 6	506½	504½	505	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 7	508	508	508	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 8	508	509½	510	—	—	—	—

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes, (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Français and la Compagnie Française d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.
Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company. BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company, BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.
Yokohama, April 9, 1878.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken charge of the Agency of the above Company at this port, is authorised to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

G. T. M. PURVIS,
AGENT pro. tem.

Yokohama, June 7, 1879.

3ms.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Albion	Boesley	British steam yacht	38	Kobe	Oct. 14	Owner
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	" 27	P. & O. Co.
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 6	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,000	Cruise	" 8	Lighthouse Department
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	" 13 78	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 25	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sproal	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
Emulation	Gunn	British barque	391	Newchwang	Nov. 8	Chinese
City of Boston	Croebv	American ship	1,020	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 22	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Maid Marian	Holm	German brig	298	Nagasaki	Oct. 17	P. Bohm
Mary P. Bohm	Peterson	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 22	P. Bohm
Matinée	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
North Star	Janssen	Russian schooner	64	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Otaego	Isaacson	Dutch schooner	46	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. Cook
Santa Rosa	Archer	British barque	568	Antwerp	" 12	M. Raspe
Undaunted	Dinamore	American ship	1,764	Cardiff	" 30	L. Kniffier & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN.—Alert ...	4	1,020	—	Sloop	San Francisco	Com. Huntington
BRITISH.—Charybdis ...	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Iron Duke ...	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain H. F. Cleveland
" Swinger ...	4	430	461	Gun-boat	Takao via Kobe	Lieut. & Com. O. P. Tudor
FRENCH.—Armide ...	6	3,750	450	Iron-clad	Cruise	Captain De Labarriere
" Champlain ...	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
GERMAN.—Prinz Adalbert ...	15	3,500	—	Corvette	Cruise	Captain McLean
RUSSIAN.—Abreck ...	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Crayser ...	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	China	P. & O. Co.	November 13th
Hongkong ...	Volga	M. M. Co.	Nov. 20th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 15th, at 4 P.M.
San Francisco	Alexander McNeil	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Nov. 20th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 22nd
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Dec. 13th
Shanghai, &c.	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 12th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

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Hon. W. KESWICK, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. GIBB & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.
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SHANGHAI.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

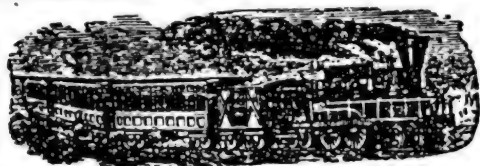
YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I toros tallowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.



IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Alteration of Train Service.

ON 1st NOVEMBER, and until further notice, the
trains hitherto leaving TOKIO (Shimbashi) and
YOKOHAMA daily at 7 15 A.M. will be discontinued;
and the first trains will depart at 8 A.M. For further
alterations, see Time Tables.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, October 27th, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

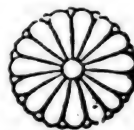
Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTIFICATION No. 35.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:—
The JAPANESE SILVER YEN of 416 grains
weight and 900 fineness, will henceforth be received at par
with the MEXICAN DOLLAR by every Department
of the Government, when tendered in payment of Customs
Duties or on any other account opened or to be opened in
MEXICAN DOLLARS.

On and after the 19th instant, the aforesaid YEN shall,
when tendered in payment of any sum payable in MEXI-
CAN DOLLARS, now due or hereafter to become due, be
received by all Japanese subjects in full payment thereof.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo-Daijin,
(PRIME MINISTER.)

12th day of the 9th month,
12th year of Meiji.

tf

JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

ON and after the 19th instant, the undermentioned
BANKS will be prepared to accept and pay the
JAPANESE SILVER YEN (weighing 416 grains and
900 touch) at par with the MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In future all accounts will be kept in Dollars, Local Cur-
rency. Existing obligations being met as heretofore, unless
otherwise arranged for.

FOR THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Agent.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,

A. M. TOWNSEND,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1879.

tf

H. MacARTHUR & Co., No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND}_{OR} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loudenne, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bouny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

W. R. BRETT,
CHEMIST,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex Scindia,
A New Stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
And Sundries, including
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
JAPAN DISPENSARY,
83, MAIN STREET, 83.
Yokohama, October 18th 1879.

4ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATHE, DRILL and CIRCULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS
ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

C. GIUSSANI,
PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR,
No. 168, Swamp.

Yokohama, August 12, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE
"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879. tf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MOTOYAMA BUOY.

SUWO-NADA, INLAND SEA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BUOY which marked the limit of the MOTOYAMA SHOAL, in the Province of NAGATO, has broken from its moorings.

Another Buoy will be moored in its position on an early date of which due notice will be given.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten,
Yokohama, 5th November, 1879.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,
IN PAMPHLET FORM,
The British Consular Trade Reports
FOR THE OPEN PORTS,
AND
SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF
JAPAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Also,
Comparative Tables of the Foreign Trade of
Japan, from 1860 to 1878.

Price—One Dollar.
Yokohama, October 14th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

THE N. Y. MARITIME REGISTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
NEW YORK CITY.

IT contains a large amount of general matter of interest to Ship-owners, Marine Underwriters, Ship Chandlers, Ship Builders, Ship Brokers, Commission Merchants and all others connected with Marine Interests. Also A Weekly Compendium, alphabetically arranged, giving the latest reports and movements of all Sail Vessels and Steamers engaged in foreign trade.

Reports of Marine Disasters, a full list of all vessels homeward bound.

Freight Reports, Market Reports for Ship Materials, &c., &c., &c.

As an Advertising Medium this paper is valuable to all business men.

Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited, and sample copies shown by

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 77A, Main Street.

Yokohama, September 1, 1879.

BONG & JORDAN,

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,

43, Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY

H. MacArthur & Co.,

LANDING & FORWARDING AGENTS,

179, Yokohama.

Yokohama, September 27, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1878.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevel, Magnolia, Jasmin,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

C. SEITZ,
CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,
ATTENDS TO LANDING,
CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.
(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 23th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. DRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H. M. S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6m.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873.

tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, GLASS PAPER, &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 46.]

Yokohama, November 15, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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ARMY OR POLICE ?

IT has been reported in the native papers that an entire change is to be made in the organization of the Tokio Police; that the majority of that force is to be transferred to the army department, that those retained will, for the future, be under the orders of the town authorities, and that the Central Police Office will henceforth be abolished. This contemplated change, if indeed it has not already been consummated, effects an important modification in the system of maintaining order in the capital and the country, and it is also of considerable political importance. It destroys the power of a department which has gradually acquired great influence and which has wielded both a military and a civil authority not only in the capital but in the provinces. It is well known that under their late energetic chief, the police took a conspicuous part in the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion and, by many accounts, distinguished themselves even more than their brethren of the regular army: in fact their numbers, and the class from which they had been recruited, made them a formidable army corps of picked men. Entirely independent of the army administration, and of a class superior to the rank and file composing the army, the Tokio police under General Kawaji became a separate and a strong element in the country, wielding far more power than their name implied and (conscious of this power) barely disguising their sense of superiority over the soldier, whom they often had the opportunity of arresting or otherwise of humiliating. It is not to be wondered at that the special powers exercised by the police, and their independent organization, should have given rise to many jealousies between them and the regular army, and it is not surprising that after the death

of General Kawaji the Government should have determined to make an alteration in the constitution of the force.

The good policy of a change being effected cannot be gainsaid: the duties of a police force are those of support to the civil authorities in the prevention of crime, and the protection of the citizens against violence or theft in their everyday life. Beyond these limits the power of the police should not go. In time of war their place is not in front of the enemy, and internal troubles should no longer call for their interference after they have once assumed a stage of actual violence. Nor are they required for magisterial duties: those functions pertain to the judicial authorities of a country and the policeman is simply the executive of the magistrate. For these reasons we are glad that a change is being effected and we cannot doubt that both the people and the army will appreciate it; the former will henceforth be able to look upon the police as their natural guardians, and the latter will cease to look with a jealous eye upon a force which at times competed with their own.

We have given elsewhere the substance of the new conscription regulations for the army, which show that Japan has perfected a very complete scheme for the organization of a powerful force. All her young men, with very few exceptions, are now declared liable to military service and, subject to the number required at any time for the standing army or the reserves, may be called upon to take their place under the colours. These regulations specify the intended numerical strength of the standing army and we trust that no cause will arise to necessitate its increase; in fact we consider that Japan's army is already of greater strength than necessary and that it forms a heavier tax upon the country than, situated as it is, it should be required to support. Already, by far the heaviest item in the list of national expenditure is that of the War Department: this year's estimates allotted to it over seven millions of yen, which showed an increase of about one and a half millions over the allowances to the same purpose during the previous two years, and it has already been stated that the General Staff will, this year, require an additional grant to the one already devoted to it. We can but assume that the new regulations will entail a considerable outlay of money not yet provided for in the Estimates; and whilst we are disposed to concur in the advisability of Japan possessing a strong reserve of trained men, to be available in case of actual need, we think that the existence of such a reserve should be made the reason for diminishing the strength—and the expense—of her standing army.

Japan's political motto, and certainly her financial maxim, ought to be, and, we would fain believe is:—"defence, not defiance." Foreign conquests cannot be her mission; provocation must be a policy she has carefully to avoid, and in our opinion, the strain of a large army is the last thing necessary for her

wants. The only purpose for which Japan should require an armed and organized force is that of preserving internal order in the country, of maintaining peace within her dominions and of upholding the law amongst her own subjects. For such purposes the police, under ordinary circumstances, are ample. Emergencies certainly have arisen, and may possibly again arise, in which greater force may have to be summoned; but for these no large permanent army can be needed, whilst for foreign wars her military necessities should indeed be limited. Japan enjoys privileges possessed by hardly a single European state, which exempt her from many internal dangers affecting other countries, and from the necessities they have of maintaining large armies either to support a dynasty or to meet an enemy's invasion of their frontiers. The immemorial and faithful loyalty of the people to the Mikado admits of no aspirant to the throne of Japan, it permits no thought of a change of dynasty and it prevents the suspicion of any pretender existing to the supreme power. The history of the country is a record of the constant and unswerving attachment of the people to the sacred person of their sovereign. Such internal troubles as have arisen have been the outcome of family or provincial jealousies, of feudal ambition or of local strife. They have been made possible by the existence of a numerous armed and unsettled class—the samurai; but that class has lost its power, its rising generation can no longer be termed unsettled and thus the old source of danger has vanished or now only partially exists. Even with feudalism in its prime of ambition and with the samurai in the full vigor of their arrogance, no danger attached to the person or the authority of the Mikado and, in our time, no signs have shown themselves of such a risk existing. On the contrary, loyalty has increased; whilst the power of menacing the internal peace of the country has become limited to people who would now form but an unarmed and undisciplined crowd.

Again, Japan's frontiers require no standing army to defend them. Such defences as nature has not already made inviolable fall under the protecting care of her navy; whilst, in case of successful invasion by an enemy, the organized reserves and the *levée en masse*, provided for in the present army regulations, would have to be relied upon even were the standing army made double its present strength. Situated as happily as England is in this respect, she has far less need than England for maintaining an army: she has no large foreign possessions to garrison or defend, and she has no colonies or distant trade to protect.

IMPROVED LAND TRANSIT.

IN the memorial of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce on treaty revision the question of the land-tax is reviewed at considerable length, and its reduction is recommended. This is one of the respects in which the document has merited the praise conferred upon it by the author of the critique published by a native contemporary. It would not have been astonishing had an assembly of merchants discerned the connection of the tillers of the soil, through various links of communication, with the foreign trade of the country, less clearly than they have done. They state the case of the peasantry thus:—Brought into communication by post and telegraph with the rest of the community, and familiarized with the ideas which are rife in centres of trading and manufacturing populations: better educated

than of yore, and able to learn, from the cheap press which is now within their reach, a few simple lessons of political economy, and to apply the teaching to their own positions, they find that the burden of taxation still imposed upon them, lessened though it has been in recent years, weighs on their shoulders to an extent quite disproportionate to that borne by other classes of the commonwealth. The document asserts roundly that the farmers already complain of the amount of the land-taxes, and that, unless some measures are adopted to increase the profits of their business, they will become permanently disaffected, and a source of constant uneasiness to the authorities. For these reasons, it is suggested that the government should make every effort so to adjust the finances of the country that a reduction can be made in the tax on land, and the roads improved so as to facilitate the transport of produce from one part of the country to another. This is the only allusion, in the manifesto of the Chamber of Commerce, to internal traffic; and indeed more need scarcely have been expected in a treatise professing only to deal with the reasons why existing international conventions should be readjusted, and to set forth the objects to be striven for by Japan in participating in any new arrangement. This brief hint, however, serves our present purpose as indicating that real discontent exists among the agricultural classes; actually, and not only in the imagination of ephemeral writers, whether in the vernacular or European press. The fact is stated concisely by a commercial, deliberative, and influential body, occupied in the consideration of a scheme for the general amelioration of their country's condition in all grades of its society. The remedy which they propose is twofold; first, an adjustment of the import tariff on a scale which shall admit of a reduction in the contribution made by the agricultural classes to the revenue—a means which, from the point of view taken by the Chamber is in their opinion of the greater importance; and secondly, improvements in the existing system of land transit.

Now, whatever may be the result of the present endeavours of Japan to increase her sources of revenue, and however probable it may be that this end will ultimately be obtained, that does not constitute a reason why the effort should not now be made to improve the farmer's position in the interim by providing him with the means of adding to his income. This would best be effected by helping him to easier communication with markets for his produce. And, indeed, it seems to us that a large proportion of the taxes he now pays might satisfactorily be employed in improving the means of transit between districts, either already producing, or which might be brought under cultivation, and ports of export. If such a system were pursued, the whole country would be incalculably benefitted, and the farmer himself, earning more money, adding to the comforts of his home, growing in self-respect, would, even if he had to continue to pay taxes on the ground he cultivates at the same ratio as at present, be in better condition to do so, and experience less ill-feeling at the demands made upon him. Nor are these by any means, the only advantages that would be gained. In an article on "the jinrikisha," published in the *Japan Mail* of the 11th of October last, we spoke of the injury done to the state by the withdrawal from field pursuits of the flower of the peasantry, to follow the destroying and degrading work of carriage drawing. The disadvantages under which this class have laboured, is principally responsible for the harm now effected by the misapplication of their toil. Seeing the hopelessness of advancing, beyond the hand to mouth existence led for generations by their fathers and

forefathers; a life in which a to-morrow of unrelenting toil succeeds a like to-day; a continuous succession of labor, intermitted only by sleep; a treadmill task without progress now, or hope in the future: thousands of the present generation of should-be husbandmen have preferred an existence in which they can make larger gains than with the hoe, pay comparatively less to the authorities, enjoy greater freedom of action, and have more means and leisure for the dissipation which shortens their career and injures the nation in the lower strata of its future race. It would be an inestimable boon to Japan if the tens of thousands of young men who are now in the shafts of the *kuruma* were returned to the fields which they ought to be tilling: if the tens of thousands of boys and youths who seem to be destined to similar employment were prevented from embracing it, and compelled as they grow up, to work in bringing under culture the waste lands of the empire,—some few decimal parts of the eight or nine which, in great proportion of natural fertility, are now allowed to be unproductive. And this result would be gradually attained, without pressure and interference, if the highways and byways were made to resemble those in Europe and America: if steam and horse power were introduced wherever practicable. Such a cheap railway as we advocated in April last, between this port and Odawara, besides inciting the population of the plains through which it would pass to increased exertion in cultivation, would teach the *jinriki* coolies of that part of the Tokaido that their present occupation was gone, and the very existence of the new means of locomotion would find them other, more regular remuneration, and less demoralizing work. Again, if the routes between villages and towns were widened, so as to be rendered practicable for carriages drawn by horses, the men who now drag their jolting vehicles over cobbles and through ruts, occasionally varying the monotony of their day's pull by precipitating themselves and their fares into a mountain gully from the narrow and unstable surface of a bridge of planks, could first earn wages in the work of construction, and afterwards in half a dozen different ways according to their individual capacity. So far from the *jinrikisha* having been an advantage to Japan it has been a detriment. Its abolition would be a national benefit.

Railways and improved carriage roads will do much toward abolishing *jinriki* traffic, and gradually and imperceptibly absorb the labour now employed therein in other channels. Analogous means may be adopted in the towns. There an extension of the cab and omnibus traffic will tend to the same desirable result. As was natural, the number of *jinrikishas* formerly employed in Tokio has already diminished considerably since the introduction of a very imperfect public horse-carriage system two or three years ago. The case would be identical under similar circumstances in Yokohama; and we are astonished that a native company for conveyance of passengers in common vehicles, regularly plying to and fro on the most frequented lines of business, has not yet been formed. Better still, in the existing crude condition of notions concerning organization obtaining among Japanese, that the local government should initiate a scheme. It would also be desirable that the municipal authorities in the capital should take the present hack carriages of all descriptions under more or less control. The convenience of the public and the welfare of the poor brutes who are in harness would receive great benefit. It is true that the four-footed drawers are not much worse treated negatively than are the bipeds of draught employed by their countrymen. But to return to

Yokohama. A well devised scheme for street passenger carriage might well prove remunerative. As a commencement, one of the best plans possible would probably be to start lines of tram cars from or near the railway station:—running along the creek side to the Nishi Bashi: and via Honcho Dori to the Post Office, thence by the Bund as far as the Grand Hotel. The stations would suggest themselves to the constructors of the line; but, indeed, in this place it is not necessary to do more than merely indicate what might prove a useful, beneficial, and popular speculation.

Since the above was written, we have seen that the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, in their memorial on treaty revision, occupy a larger space than their Tokio brethren in discussing the subject which we have selected as the heading for this article. They propound that the most important step to be taken towards the development of trade is the opening up of facilities for communication with the interior. We shall be content if, with all the collateral issues which it involves, this matter commends itself to the authorities as it is, certainly, one of the most important questions now requiring to be considered carefully and solved promptly. The Osaka merchants hold that, unless easy communication between the ports and the interior is provided, the development of domestic industries must be cramped, and foreign trade proportionately restricted. They instance the waste that occurs in tea and silk growing districts through the expense and deficiencies of carriage, and they might have adduced rice and other bulky or heavy articles as suffering even more from the same cause. They also note the frequent impossibility of conducting what might be made, with cheap conveyance, a profitable trade in foreign goods in country towns and villages. We may expect to hear the same cry from other ports: and trust that the representations made will be sufficient to direct the energy of a patriotic government to reforms on which the advancement and future wealth of the empire so materially depend.

EMOTIONAL RELIGION.

ONE of the most interesting works that could possibly occupy the attention of a person qualified to undertake the task, would be a comprehensive history of the various religious manias which have from time to time startled sober minded christians from their propriety and provoked the derision of free-thinkers in all ages. When one reflects upon the vast field which would require to be gone over in a thoroughly exhaustive history of the kind we have suggested, it ceases to be matter of surprise that no one has as yet been found sufficiently courageous to undertake a labour so formidable.

The lunacy which instigated a vast army of fanatics, estimated at some three hundred thousand in number, to wend their weary way towards Palestine with the object of inducing the Saracens to release their hold upon the sanctuary of the christian religion, and the miserable fate of these pioneer crusaders who, almost without exception, perished on the road either from starvation or pestilence, would afford a fitting commencement for an essay upon "emotional religion."

Standing out in bold relief as another beacon of bigotry and fanaticism, may be mentioned the Flagellants who enjoyed, in common with the Hindoos of our own time, the pleasing belief that, by a sufficiently vigorous mortification of the flesh, they would be enabled to propitiate the Diety. It is hard to say whether pity or disgust is the predominant feeling when we read of troops of people, men,

women and children, rich and poor, noble and serf, travelling in a state of nudity, by day and by night, in heat and cold, through town and country and all the while scourging themselves cruelly in the vain idea that they would thereby find favour in the sight of the beneficent Creator.

By easy gradations the historian could bring his readers to our own time, touching lightly upon the extraordinary developments which have produced in America, the Mormons, Free-lovers, Shakers, Spiritualists *et hoc genus omne*. Then, in order to make the record complete, he would find himself compelled as an honest recorder of events, to touch upon the organization and exploits of the great "Salvation Army" which, under the command of Mr. W. Booth, formerly a minister of the New Methodist Connection, assisted by Mr. Jackson, erstwhile "the Coventry Bear," forms the latest fantastical outburst of "emotional religion" and at present attracts a considerable amount of attention in England.

From the accounts which appear in the home papers, it seems that Mr. Booth and his captains, colonels and knights in psalmody, have been much exercised in mind by the repulsive aspect of British manners in many of their characteristics. Beer, blasphemy and dog-fighting, according to these emotional Christians, make up the sum of existence amongst multitudes of English people and Mr. Booth and his officers propose to wean their fellows from these degrading recreations.

Coventry and Nottingham are apparently the two chief points which claim the attention of the "Army of Salvation," although a strong effort has also been made to reduce Whitechapel. The movement, however, commenced in Coventry and it is amongst the Coventry "Bears" and Nottingham "Lambs" that it has, so far, received its greatest development. Now, it appears to have been taken for granted that anyone who wishes to divert the Bears and the Lambs from the enjoyment of their old and habitual methods of amusement, must provide some substitute equally exciting. There is it seems only one form of spiritual excitement to which the Bears and Lambs are amenable. Like Dr. Johnson, they are "afraid of eternal damnation." Though the *idea* is familiar to them as a mere ornate form of expression and "a grand set-off to conversation" it has also to them a painful reality. All religious revivalists simply make people face this reality, then hold out the hope of escape, indicate the means and set up a chorus. The process is perfectly simple; it is the process of the flagellants (bar the flogging, which is un-Protestant and un-English, except in the army and navy) and of the *Piagnoni*. You produce all the desired emotions: alarm, reaction, hope, and all this in a crowd of friends and to a lyric accompaniment. There can be no doubt that the thing is exciting—as exciting as dog-fighting, and a capital substitute for rough and tumble pugilism. The Salvation Army then has recourse to these simple tactics, for the "Army" has some notion of military method. According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, when the "capture" of a town is determined on, skirmishers are sent on in advance and a base of operations secured. A small band of brethren and two or more sisters or "Hallelujah lasses" are detached on service. Simultaneously the General borrows or hires a large empty building which he styles a "Salvation Factory." The skirmishers start early on a Sunday morning and take up a position in one of the squalid open spaces where the lower classes of "merrie England" pass the holy day in watching dog-fights and in heaving bricks. As soon as the lists are cleared for action, the skirmishers begin their hymns. Music hath

charms. The "Bears" or "Lambs" as the case may be, listen to some sacred melody and soon find themselves joining in the chorus. Then a few brief volleys of warning about their future state are fired into them, and a crowd having by this time assembled, they are ready to be guided to the Salvation Factory.

It is apparently a fact that good work has been done. In both Coventry and Nottingham "a very gratifying diminution of ruffianism has taken place" and it is this very ruffianism that society and the ordinary religious associations vainly seek to control. Under these circumstances Mr. Booth and his army have so far deserved well of the community.

But the question is: Will it last? We confess that, judging from our experience of former similar movements there can be but one answer to the query. This latest outburst of emotional religion will too surely fade away like the notable revivals in America and in Ireland, because all is neglected except the religious afflatus and when the permanent results are sought they will be found to be similar to those which have followed every former popular "awakening." When we reflect upon the good which has been effected, it is melancholy to think that the well intended efforts of Mr. Booth and his companions will, comparatively speaking, be wasted. But if the attention which has been directed to the Salvation Army be the means of forcing the authorities to take some active measures to put an end to the brutality and barbarism in which a great portion of the lower classes spend the day of rest, Mr. Booth can rest content that he has accomplished some good in his day and generation, although he may have fallen very far short of his original aspirations.

THANKS, principally, to the efforts of the United States Meteorological Department the time does not seem to be unattainable when, in the words of one of the greatest of living scientists, "ignorance of to-morrow's weather will be disgraceful." Already people in Europe are warned beforehand of storms coming across the Atlantic, and enabled to prepare against threatened danger. Since the meteorological congress held at Vienna in 1873 simultaneous observations have been taken daily at various stations in different parts of the earth's surface and communicated to Washington, where synoptic charts are drafted under the superintendence of General Myer, Chief Signal officer of the United States Army Department. The average number of daily observations now made simultaneously in foreign countries, Japan being one, is 293, and the total number of stations on land and on vessels at sea from which reports are regularly entered in the bulletin printed and circulated by the department is 557. Co-operation is asked for from the vessels of the navies and mercantile marines of all nations, and the necessary forms, instructions and even the loan of instruments, may be procured at the offices of the department. At present on one hundred separate vessels at sea, the necessary observations are taken and recorded. So much progress has already been effected that there is good reason to hope that the chief difficulties against which practical meteorology has to contend will be removed, and that atmospheric conditions and their variations can be accurately charted over any extent of the earth's surface. The *Times*, which devotes a long article to a review of this subject of international meteorology, says:—

"It seems not impossible that in the future questions of climatology, and perhaps others bearing upon the prediction of changes far in advance of the time at which they may happen, or questions of the character of coming seasons even, may be answered by the researches which these charts will render practicable. As a means of better combining the work

and the interests of the several nations concerned ; of certainly securing that co-operation at sea which will enable the lines of charting to be drawn as fully and as well over oceans as over continents ; and which will ultimately give the world as practical a knowledge of the movements of areas of disturbance in the midst of the seas as is now possessed of such movements on some continents, the undertaking is of vast importance."

THE *Graphic* of the 27th September, has an illustration portraying the four Chinese gunboats, recently arrived at their destination, off Malta ; and dangerous and spiteful looking craft they are. They form the third instalment of a fleet of unarmoured vessels which Sir William Armstrong & Co. are building for the Chinese government, or perhaps more correctly for the vice-royalty of Chihli. Primarily intended for coast defence, yet in the event of a naval engagement it is thought that they will be able to give an account of themselves, their fire being concentrated upon a huge vessel which would make a good target, while that of the enemy would be distributed and directed against a number of small objects which would be comparatively difficult to hit. The principal feature of these vessels is, that they are floating gun-carriages, their armament consisting only of one thirty-five ton gun each. This weapon is a muzzle-loader, worked by hydraulic machinery, so that only five men are required to serve it in action.

AFTER seven months war the belligerents in South America are much in the same position as they were at the commencement, although Chili, which was generally supposed to hold the superiority at sea, has now effectually secured it by the capture of the *Huascar* and destruction of the *Independencia*. From present appearances it seems not impossible that both Chili and Peru may continue their present inglorious struggle as long as they can raise enough money to do so. But, as we read in a late number of the *Times*—"Financial exhaustion is more likely to determine the duration of the war than the *Huascar* raids or the Chilean bombardments. Bolivia has already had recourse to a forced war loan. Chili, after a futile attempt to negotiate the issue of 6,000,000 pesos in paper money through the banks, published a decree by which the issue was made independently of these institutions, and only last month the Legislature authorized the issue of Treasury certificates to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos. Peru has been trying to raise a national loan, but subscriptions have come in so slowly that it is now deemed certain, resort will be had to a further issue of paper money ; and, considering that there is an enormous issue already in circulation and that silver is at 156 per cent. premium, the outlook for Peruvian bondholders is not promising. If the war becomes a question of resources, and the longest purse is to win, Chili stands the best chance of coming out victorious, although the longest purse in this case only means the exchequer whose credit is least bad. Chili, Peru, and Bolivia were saddled with national debts of thirteen, fifty, and three and a half millions sterling respectively before hostilities broke out ; and what with a protracted war expenditure, the check upon production, and the destruction to property, the people of these countries must soon discover that they are adding enormously to burdens already too heavy to bear. Peru, by its secret treaty with Bolivia, really forced on the war, yet it is the most impetuous of the three ; but perhaps those who guide its policy are of Dick Swiveller's way of thinking—that it is no use for a man to live cheaply when he has got no money."

The United States have we learn offered their good offices to put an end to the suicidal struggle in which these three rival republics are engaged, and it is sincerely to be hoped, in the interests of all concerned, that the friendly mediation of the great Northern Republic of the same continent will be crowned with success.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

A NOTIFICATION from the Prime Minister has lately announced the establishment of a new code of regulations for army recruitment which is of considerable interest to those desirous of following the changes gradually taking place in Japan and which we cannot fail to take a note of in this journal for the present and future reference of our readers.

The whole of the regulations are hardly of sufficient interest to foreigners to require their reproduction in detail, but our friends of the *Courrier du Japon* having furnished a complete translation of the document, we now extract from its columns such of the articles as appear to us of the greatest moment.

By this new code the army is divided into four great divisions : the standing or active army, the reserve, the territorial reserve and the *levée en masse*. The 'standing army' consists of men enrolled at the age of twenty, drawn by ballot at the head quarters of each military division. The length of service is three years ; but in time of peace men who have sufficiently learnt their drill may be allowed to return to their homes before that term has expired. Young men aspiring to become officers or subalterns must join the Military School or the School of the *Kiodokan* and then pass the prescribed examinations. Men belonging to the standing army will receive daily pay during the whole of their service, and will be fed and clothed at the expense of the state. The 'reserve' consists of men who have served three years in the standing army. They will have to perform a fresh service of three years after which they will be dismissed to their homes. In case of war, or under other fixed circumstances, they will be recalled and reinstated in the standing army. Once a year they will be assembled at the head-quarters of their military division for drill and exercise. The 'territorial reserve' is composed of men who have served three years in the ordinary reserve. They will remain for four years in this category. In time of war they will be called out after the ordinary reserve. They will be assembled once a year for exercise. The length of service can be extended according to war necessities, or by other fixed eventualities. The '*levée en masse*' is composed of men from seventeen to forty years of age inscribed in the civil registers. They will only be called in case of a great war or if the country is seriously menaced.

The following are exempted from military service in time of peace : The eldest sons or grand-sons of fathers who have commenced their fiftieth year ; scholars of military or naval schools ; workmen in arms' manufactories and in naval arsenals ; a man whose brother may have died in active service or who may have been discharged for infirmities contracted in the service of the state ; doctors provided with a professional diploma ; lads who have left the Government schools ; those who have studied two years in a foreign university ; young men holding a master's or engineer's certificate and stokers who have served over three years on board a government ship. And in time of peace a reprieve from conscription of one year may be granted to, those desirous of entering a naval college ; brothers called to the same ballot ; brothers of subalterns serving as soldiers or sailors ; brother of scholars in naval or military schools ; sons supporting a family in consequence of the absence or illness of its chief ; those who are abroad for study or commerce ; those who are under height or are too weak for active service ; and those who are under trial for criminal offences. Ballotting for military service will take place after the examination of those called up. Each person will draw his own ticket, but villages may appoint three men to draw for their neighbourhood. The names of all those who have been called for ballot will be announced at each place where it is to occur. The ballot will be conducted as follows : As many tickets, each with a number affixed, as there are men for ballot will be placed in an urn whence they will be drawn by the individuals and handed to an officer who will declare the number drawn and register the number against the name of the individual. Depending upon the number of recruits required for the army, so many will be enrolled from the first numbers drawn ; for instance if 300 men are required and 500 tickets are drawn, the numbers from 301 to 500 will return to their homes. Young men who have been drawn and selected for service will join their regiments between the 20th April and the 1st May. In case the parents of those serving in the ranks change their

domicile they must declare their change of residence to the authorities.

Every father of a family is bound each year to furnish the mayor of his district with a list of all his sons who have reached their seventeenth and twentieth year; the former being required in event of a *levée en masse*, and the latter for ordinary military service. Young men who have drawn numbers requiring them to serve in the active army may be exonerated from service by the payment of 270 yen, and those who have been exempted from service during times of peace only can insure their immunity from service by the payment of 135 yen, but they will always belong to the class available as a *levée en masse*. Any lads attempting to exonerate themselves from service by false declarations of age, by invalid excuses, by fictitious maladies, or by inflicting on themselves any mutilation whatever will be prosecuted according to law. The mayors of districts conniving at such frauds will be liable to the same punishment as the actual delinquent.

The final article of the new regulations fixes the number of recruits required as part of the standing army for each of the six great divisions, or garrisons of the empire, as follows:—

THE TOKIO GARRISON (*1st military division*).—Total effective force 7,020 men, of whom 2,340 or one-third are to be furnished by annual recruitment in the neighbouring Fu and Ken. THE GARRISON OF SENDAI (*2nd military division*).—Total effective force 4,260 men of whom 1,420, or one-third will be furnished by the annual recruitment. THE GARRISON OF NAGOYA (*3rd military division*).—Of the same force as that of Sendai. THE OSAKA GARRISON (*4th military division*).—Total effective force 6,700 men, of whom 2,233, or one-third will be furnished by the annual recruitment. THE HIROSHIMA GARRISON (*5th military division*).—Total effective force 4,350 men, of whom 1,446, or one-third will be furnished by the annual recruitment. THE KUMAMOTO GARRISON (*6th military division*).—Total effective force 4,770 men of whom 1,593 or one third, will be furnished by the annual recruitment. A seventh military division, but actually forming part of the second, consists of a battery of coast artillery formed of eighty men of whom one third are to recruited annually. They are to be drawn from Hakodaté.

The total effective force of the standing army of Japan consists of 31,410 men, of whom one third are to be recruited annually. This number does not include those required for special corps, artillery and waggon trains, workmen &c. which have not yet been determined; nor does it include the effective force of the *hojokei* (men called to supply vacancies in the standing army). The regulation height for the different services of the army is fixed as follows: For the artillery and coast artillery, a minimum of 5 feet 5 inches. For the cavalry, engineers and sappers, a minimum of 5 feet 3½ inches. For the infantry, a minimum of 5 feet.

Such is the gist of the new regulations which, briefly summed up, makes the whole population liable to a military service of ten years; three with the 'standing army,' three with the 'reserves' and four with the 'territorial reserves.' Their duties, however, after passing the first three years with the standing army cannot be said to be heavy, as after passing to the reserves the men will only be called but once a year for drill and exercise. And if the total number of annual recruits does not exceed the 10,480 men now declared as wanted to maintain the present effective force of the army, the proportion of those called for duty each year can not be considered as bearing too heavily upon the total male population of Japan.

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, TOKIO.

The first Graduation Ceremony of the Imperial College of Engineering, took place in the large hall of the college during the forenoon of Saturday, the 8th instant.

Amongst the company present were: Their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa, Higashi Fushimi, Kita Shirakawa and Kwacho no miya. Their Excellencies Saijo, Prime Minister; Okuma, Finance Minister; Terasima, Minister of Education; Kawamura, Minister of Marine; Saigo, Minister of War, and Yamada, Minister of Public Works, *Sangis*. Their Excellencies

the American, Russian, and Chinese Ministers, and the English and French Chargés d'Affaires, and the principal Japanese and Foreign employés of the Public Works Department.

The graduates, prizemen and students occupied the body of the Hall. The principal guests occupied seats on the right of the dais, the left being reserved for the Professorial staff.

The general company having taken their places, the Principal and the Professors, wearing their academic robes and the hoods of their degrees, entered in procession and took their seats.

H. E. the Minister of Public Works presided, supported by Mr. Otori, Director of the Kosakukiyokn, and by Mr. Dyer, the Principal of the College. H. E. opened the proceedings in a short speech (in Japanese) stating the reason of the assembly, the Principal then introduced the several graduates, and the Minister handed them their diplomas, (the diplomas were neatly engrossed in the form of a small scroll, having a gilt covering for the outer part of the roll.)

Mr. Otori then delivered in Japanese a speech of which the following is a translation:—

Mr. President and gentlemen. In January, 1872, the foundation stone was laid of this Institution and in August of the following year, the building was sufficiently advanced to permit of the reception of students, thirty of whom then entered the college. The college course extends over six years, the two first of which are devoted to the study of general subjects. When this preliminary period has been passed, the students are admitted to the scientific classes in which they remain for two years more, every alternate half year being spent in the college and the workshops. The last two years of the course are exclusively occupied in the acquisition of the purely practical branches of the profession.

Out of the thirty students who entered the college when it was first opened, some have died and some retired, leaving twenty-three out of the original number who have passed through the whole term of study and preparation for the noble profession of an engineer. To these students we have now the pleasure of presenting diplomas recognizing the successful result of their industry and application. No doubt the success of the students is in a great measure due to their own exertions, but they must not forget the gratitude they owe to the professorial staff for the assiduity of their instruction and the encouragement they afforded them under their numerous difficulties.

The diplomas which we this day distribute are of three kinds. The first is awarded to those who have passed the highest examination with distinction, the second to those who have succeeded in passing, and the third merely certifies that the recipient has gone through the college course for the required period. It is a pleasing fact, that out of the twenty-three students no less than eight are entitled to the highest diploma the college can grant. Fourteen have successfully passed the examination and will receive second class diplomas, while to the remaining student, who was unfortunately prevented through illness from attending the final written examination, a certificate of having studied during the college term will be granted. These diplomas have been awarded after a most careful comparison of the marks obtained in both the practical and theoretical branches, and although I am inclined to think that some of those students who will receive second-class diplomas are quite equal in theoretical knowledge to some who will receive those of the first-class, still they fell short in the practical branches and thus failed to attain the higher rank. This college was established for the purpose of turning out thoroughly practical civil engineers and I sincerely trust that the future career of the students will be creditable to themselves, the college which has educated them for their high functions, and the nation which has provided the means for that education. In conclusion I wish to make a few remarks specially intended for the students. Now that they are entering upon their career in life they should bear in mind that no matter how able a man may be if he neglects further study he cannot help proving unsuccessful in the great battle of life. Those students who to-day receive second-class diplomas should continually bear in mind that by persistent study they may yet surpass those who now stand before them. The knowledge already gained is only the result of six years study, the future depends entirely upon the students themselves.

The Principal of the college then gave the graduates an interesting and instructive valedictory address. He first pointed out to them the difference of opinions held by the French and English schools; the former going deeply into theory and greatly neglecting practice, whereas in England the general habit had been to greatly neglect theory and devote the most attention to practice—both means were deficient, and he strongly recommended for Japan a judicious mixture of both. He then

pointed out that a good elementary education for engineers should include at least one modern language in addition to their own, indeed in Japan it was absolutely necessary, as few books on scientific subjects or applied mechanics existed in the Japanese language. He told them that in carrying out their practical duties they ought not to neglect their literary reading and studies. He then pointed out the distinctions existing between information, knowledge and education, explaining the differences between them, and mentioned the aptness of Japanese youths to mistake one for the other. Further, He shewed that to make education thoroughly practical, care must be taken for a good foundation of the mind, especially having reference to the future career to be selected. Mathematics, so he remarked, discipline the reasoning faculties, physical science gives distinctness and strength to the reasoning of cause and effect, and the study of drawing gives a definiteness to ideas which are otherwise hazy. These studies occupy the students during the first two years of the course. He then proceeded to give a short sketch of the college course, shewing how theory was combined with practice. The final examination for diplomas differs from ordinary examinations. The students are placed under the same conditions as they would be in an engineer's office, and are given a certain amount of work to do, and then examined upon the principles and practice of the work. The diplomas of the first class are confined to those who pass an examination not only in their own special branch, but are also well up in subjects of general interest. The diplomas of the second class are for those who have more especially devoted themselves to their own branch, not giving so much attention to other subjects. The speaker then pointed out to them that, although the college course was finished they must not consider their education complete, but that they had simply got sufficient to give them a start and a power which must bear them through life, and he hoped that in the future, when he trusted that an Institute of Engineers might be founded in Japan, they would be found coming to the front with interesting and valuable papers on their several subjects. He concluded by giving them a kindly and graceful farewell on the part of himself and his colleagues, at the same time hoping they would not forget their connection with the college, and impressed upon them that their future conduct would not only credit or reflect upon their own reputation, but also on that of the college.

The distribution of prizes for the general courses then took place, the prizemen being introduced by the several Professors.

After the termination of the proceedings a sumptuous lunch, served in the general drawing offices, and to which the graduates were invited, was offered to the guests. A special gala lunch was also provided for the students in their own dining hall.

SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, November 5th, 1879.

The departure of the Japan steamer at noon to-day prevents me giving you a complete account of the Autumn Race Meeting, but I am enabled to give you the result of the first and second days' racing. Fortunately for us the weather was beautiful, though a trifle cold and as the course was in good order some fast time was made, and the races generally were such as might have been expected from the splendid ponies that appeared on the turf.

There was less delay than usual in starting the races, in a great measure owing to a new rule made by the Committee, which I give in full, as it might with advantage be adopted by your Jockey Club. It is thus:—"After a second bell has been rung a flag will be hoisted at the Judge's box, after five minutes have elapsed the flag will be lowered, the gate of the course locked, and the starter will proceed to the post and start such ponies as are ready on the course."

The first race of the day was the Malou Plate, for half-a-mile, which brought out a field of nine. Of these Mr. John Peel's *Lalmahal*,—one of the ponies that did so well at Chefoo lately,—was the favourite, but disappointed his backers, as he was nowhere in the race. Mr. Kerevo's *Reichsfurst* surprised every one by winning in a fine style, but the time, 61½ seconds,

was not so good as it would have been had not a strong northerly wind been blowing.

The Criterion Stakes, for one mile, was the next race, which brought out eight of the old cracks, the veteran *Black Satin* being the favourite, but closely run by Mr. Risk's *Stratharon*. It was a capital race throughout, but coming down the straight it became an exciting match between the above two ponies, ending in a victory for *Stratharon* by three lengths in 2 min., 9 secs.

The Maiden Stakes, for three-quarters of a mile, was of course the race of the day, and created the usual interest as it was impossible to name any one pony out of the 47 entrants as being a decided favourite. The fancy was for the German stables, and one pony, *Grimbart*, was thought capable of running away from all his opponents, but after all did not run, while Mr. Bill's lot were considered as very likely and Mr. Kremor's *Precedent* as being hard to beat. Mr. Troy's *John Dunn* had for some time been in public favour, but it was not until the eleventh hour that *Wild Surf* was considered dangerous, as his owner had kept him very dark. Mr. John Peel's *Hark Forward* and Mr. Fungus' *Tom Thumb* were well spoken of, as were also Mr. Chouffeur's *Flick* and *Fluke*. Sixteen ponies faced the starter and got off at once, but not well together. *Flick* had the best of it until well down the straight, being hard pressed by *Precedent* and *John Dunn*, but *Wild Surf* was set going and came ahead with his owner up in the rider's usual style, and with a rush went ahead at the distance, winning easily by half a length, with *Precedent* second and *John Dunn* a good third. Time, 1.33½.

The next race, the Club Cup for 2 miles, was looked upon as a moral for *Isgrim*, but to the astonishment and delight of the majority fell an easy victory to the little favourite *Red Robin*, belonging to Mr. Fernando. The race was ridden with great judgment, and was won in a canter, *Isgrim* being second, and the time it was done in, 4m. 32½ secs. was the best ever made for the distance on this course.

The Jockey Cup, for one mile, was an amusing race, as, though the ponies were good the riders were far from being first-rate, as the race was confined to ponies and jockeys who had never won a race. The great *Grimbart* had been kept out of the Maidens for the purpose of winning this, and his owner rode him, but he did not make the show against his six competitors that was expected, as he only just secured third place. Mr. Risk's *Strathpeff* was fancied and coming down the straight got shut out by Mr. Bill's *Lupardies* and Mr. Edmund's *Gossoon*, the riders being all so excited that they hardly knew what they did, and certainly left the race to be decided by the pony that could stand most swaying about and "the graceless action of a heavy hand." A general foul took place almost from start to finish, which had one advantage, however, as it gave every jock an excuse for elaborately explaining how the field was won—or lost. Time, 2.11½.

Hack Stakes, once round, was considered with good reason as a moral for Mr. Mat. Dawson's *Danntless*, whose owner guided him to an easy victory in 2 min., 41 secs.

The last race of the day, the Racing Stakes, for a mile and a quarter, was the best of the lot. Mr. John Peel's *Jolly Friar*, the winner of the Griffins and Derby last Spring, made his first appearance this meeting, being pitted against five cracks, of whom his most dangerous opponent was Mr. Risk's *Stratharon*. *Wild Eddy* was in the race until the last quarter was reached, but from that point it resolved itself into a match between *Jolly Friar* and *Stratharon*, the two favourites racing down the straight neck and neck. The Judge gave the race as a dead heat, against popular opinion, which assigned the win to *Stratharon*, and being the last race of the day the stakes were divided. Time, 2 min., 42 secs.

The second day opened with another half-mile race, the Northern Cup, for which *Wild Gift* was the favourite, and would probably have won but for the over-confidence of his owner and rider, who coming with his usual rush near the post waved his hand to the rider of *Strathflect* who had been leading down the straight, and began to chaff him about not winning before the post was reached. The attention of *Wild Gift's* rider was thus taken from his pony a trifle too soon, and being eased a little *Strathflect* shot ahead and secured the race by a head in 68½ secs., leaving the rider of *Wild Gift* for his consolation nothing but

"The quiet sense of something lost."

Then came the great race of the day, the Shanghai St. Leger, for one mile and three-quarters, which brought out nine cracks. Mr. John Peel's *Jolly Friar* was a decided favourite, but the "Wild" stable had built their hopes on *Wild Rake*, and were confident of winning. *Jolly Friar*'s stable companion *Driving Cloud* made the running for him, the favourite being kept back until the half mile was reached when he was set going in earnest, and from that time there was no doubt about the race, as he beat off the field with ease and won by several lengths hands down, time 3 min. 57 secs.

For the Autumn Cup, three-quarters of a mile, only five ponies started, the veteran *Black Satin* being the favourite and his most dangerous opponents being *Wild Eddy* and *Dun Edin*. *Wild Eddy* started off with the lead but was challenged by the *Black* at the monument, and soon after the old pony went to the front and then raced clean away from the others, and his rider brought him in a winner, patting his neck as he passed the stand. Time, 1.33½; first quarter 31 secs.; half mile 59 secs.; the second quarter being done in 27 secs. This is really wonderful work for an old pony, who thus counted his thirty-first win.

The usual interval for tiffin took place between the third and fourth race, which enabled the staunch old pony *Black Satin* to appear amongst a field of seven for the Cosmopolitan Cup, once round. The *Black* made his effort on entering the straight and had a very fine race with *Expectation*, ridden in this race by a crack jockey, still the black was not to be beaten and when finally called upon sprang past *Expectation* and won by half a length in 2 min., 42½ secs., giving additional proof of his sterling qualities.

The Llama Miao Stakes, for one mile came next, and was remarkable as being the great upset of the meeting. Nine ponies started, *Strathpeffer* being favourite at 5 to 2, and Mr. Kremor's *Precedent*, and Mr. Siwel's *Anticipation* next at 3 to 1 against each. *Wild Eddy* and *Driving Cloud* were fancied by some, but Mr. Edmund's *Gossoon* and *Aranti* and *Icicle* were looked upon as rank outsiders without the ghost of a chance of winning. Nearly throughout the race seemed to lie with the first three favourites, and down the straight all had eyes for the gallant struggle between *Strathpeffer* and *Wild Eddy*, without taking notice of the despised *Gossoon*, who came up to the leaders at every stride and eventually passed them just at the post, winning by a head in 2 min. 9 secs. The owner of *Gossoon* was riding *Icicle* in this race having given his own pony to the guidance of a more experienced jock, and it was owing to this circumstance that the race resulted as it did.

The Mongol Cup, for a mile and a half, brought out eleven ponies, *Wild Surf*, the winner of the Maidens, being favourite and *John Dunn*, who was third in that race, being fancied. *Grimbert* who had been ridden by his owner in the Jockey Cup, when he disappointed his backers, had now the advantage of Mr. Siwel's good jockeyship, and taking the lead from the favourite at the half mile came along at a slashing pace and won in a canter by any number of lengths in 2.14½. This race again showed how little chance even a good pony has with a bad rider, and how a first-rate jockey can do his work properly and do justice to the animal he is riding.

Only five ponies started for the Whangpoo Stakes, one mile and a quarter, but they were all cracks—*Stratharon*, *Red Robin*, *Tajmahal*, *Isegrim* and *Flick*. *Stratharon* came to the front only at the quarter mile, but the race was his without doubt from that point, and he won easily by two lengths, while *Red Robin* and *Isegrim* were having a very exciting tussle for second place, the little chestnut securing it by a head only. Time 2 min., 44 secs.

The last race of the day was the Welter Cup for one mile, when *Jolly Friar* again appeared, *Wild Boer* being the best of his four opponents. The Friar took the lead soon after passing the half mile and was never headed, though *Wild Boer* made him gallop. Time 2 min. 11 secs.

To-day the great race is of course the Champions, and with so many first rate ponies as the Shanghai course can boast is bound to be a capital race. As yet events have not favoured the German and "Wild" Stables as was expected, but Messrs. John Peel, Risk and Paul ought to be well satisfied.

The fourth day's racing takes place on Saturday next. On the first day we were favoured with the band of the *Richmond*,

which was quite a treat, and yesterday our own Town Band was in attendance.

We had a most amusing cricket match last Saturday, when an Irish eleven challenged a team of Americans from the fleet and settlement. The enthusiastic Patlander who was energetic in getting his countrymen together did not fail to betray his nationality in print, as the notice he sent round was worthy of Sir Boyle Roche. He had seventeen Irishmen from whom to select his eleven, but found somehow that he was one short. However, old Ireland did well at the wickets, making 135 runs against 30 for the first innings of the Americans and 30 for their second. It is but fair to say, that several of the Americans had never handled the willow before, and only two or three of them had any serviceable knowledge of the game. But the *Richmond's* fine band was on the ground, and the afternoon was a most enjoyable one, which was the great thing, though the play was more remarkable for its novelty than skill, on one side at least. At the conclusion of the match a Club Eleven challenged the united Irish and Americans, and seemed in the way of winning the match, had not darkness put a stop to the game.

I see that you have published a list of the vessels composing the Chinese Navy and credited the source of it to the *Hingoo News*. This is hardly fair, as that paper took its information from the *Shanghai Mercury* without acknowledgment, which was rather a shame, as such information can only be compiled with great trouble, as there are no official returns to refer to as in Japan. The list, as published by the *Mercury*, is incorrect, as may well be imagined considering the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, but on paper presents rather a formidable list of war vessels. Many of them, however, are of little effective use, and, indeed, the Chinese can only count among them three or four really serviceable vessels. It is reported that some of their men-of-war are so badly built that the bolts fly out of the plates when the guns are fired, and it is certain that those apparently the most formidable are not sea-going vessels, but are only adapted for coasting and effective but for the suppression of local piracy—when the crews are in the humour for such work. The *Mercury* promises to furnish as with a more accurate list by and bye.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 11th, 1879.

The despatch of the Mediterranean Fleet to Vourla Bay is countermanded.

Rumours of a dissolution of Parliament are current and considered imminent.

[FROM THE "STRAITS TIMES."]

London, 21st October.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Simla stating that the Russian troops have been severely repulsed in Turkistan, and that they are falling back on the Caspian.

London, 22nd October.

The Russian Press protests indignantly against the hostile language of Lord Salisbury, which the *Official Messenger* states to be little calculated to contribute to satisfactory relations between the two countries.

London, 24th October.

Midhat Pacha has resigned.

(From the *Hongkong Daily Press*),

London, 15th October.

At a Cabinet Council, held yesterday, it was resolved to have recourse to preventive measures if the South African Press continue to inveigh against Sir Garnet Wolseley's policy.

In Iowa and Ohio the state elections have been carried by the Republicans by an increased majority.

* [The list our correspondent refers to is the one we published on 23rd August last. The corrected one, which appeared in our journal on the 18th October, was not taken from any newspaper.—Ed. J.M.]

London, 17th October.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has intimated to the Boers—who declare that independence alone will satisfy them—that the Government's policy of annexation is irrevocable.

There have been disastrous floods in Spain, and 900 persons are reported to have been drowned.

The P. and O. steamer *Australia* has broken down. [Put into Plymouth with a broken shaft.]

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 15TH DAY,
DO-YO-SI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DEATH.

At Blackheath, on the 23rd September, Captain HENRY JONES, Nautical Assessor, formerly of the *Ballarat* and *Far East*, aged 57 years.

On Monday morning last the M. M. steamer *Tibre* arrived with European Mails, followed by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, on Friday morning, with London dates to 26th September. The P. & O. steamer *Chiao* left with home despatches on Thursday morning at daylight. The Shanghai steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The P. & O. steamer *Australia* was towed into Plymouth with a broken shaft. The *Pekia* was to leave with the mails on the 25th ultimo.

H.M.S. *Vigilant* will shortly be docked at Hongkong for the purpose of having a new shaft put in.

The s.s. *Glenoe* left Amoy for Singapore and New York on the 22nd ultimo.

The M. B. steamer *Sumida Maru* arrived in Hongkong on the 26th October; five days and fifteen hours from Kobe.

The *Malacca* arrived on Friday morning after the unusually long passage of ten days from Hongkong. A reference to our shipping report will show that she experienced very heavy weather and sustained considerable damage to her deck gear. We regret to notice that Mr. Pistorius, who was a passenger by her, died at sea on the 4th instant. This gentleman was for many years a resident in Japan in connexion with the Netherlands Trading Society, and his death will be mourned by many friends.

We hear that information has been received by the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Company to the effect, that commencing with the 8th December next, the Mail steamers are to be despatched from Yokohama at daylight on Monday mornings. This news will be received with the greatest disappointment, as it not only destroys the present boon of a Saturday half-holiday, but will necessitate frequent Sunday work, which, we had all hoped, was definitely done away with. Representations have been made to bring about a change in the proposed departures, (which are intended to apply to the French as well as the English Mail Steamers), and we trust that they will succeed in inducing the Postal authorities to ensure our 'day of rest' not being converted into a mail day.

During the blow of yesterday afternoon, a police boat was capsized off the entrance to the creek near the Grand Hotel. Three or four natives were in the boat at the time and were

thrown into the water. They were all picked up, after some difficulty, by one of the compradores' boats.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the greatest activity prevails at the Foreign Office in the preparation of documents connected with a revision of the treaties and the tariff, H. E. Uyeno, the Junior Vice Minister, being busily engaged in that work at the head of the officials carrying it out. The occasion of this extra pressure of work is said to be the necessity of having the necessary documents finished before H. E. Mori's departure for England, which is expected to take place next week. Are we to gather from this that the negotiations as to treaty revision are to be removed from Tokio to London?

We extract from our Indian files a reprint of the most important of the new Telegraph Rules, which will doubtless prove of interest to our readers. Public opinion in every part of the world is against many of the intended changes and the general feeling undoubtedly is, that the public come off second best in the new convention, which comes into force on the 1st of April, 1880. The rules are as follows:—

3. Telegrams may be written in plain language, in code language or in secret language (*langage chiffré*).

4. Telegrams in plain language must present a clear meaning in any one of the languages allowed to be used for telegraphic purposes.

5. By code language is understood the employment of words which are to be found in vocabularies, but not arranged to form intelligible phrases.

6. For European correspondence, telegrams in code language must contain words belonging to *only one* language.

7. For extra-European correspondence, telegrams in code language may contain words belonging to any one or to all of the following languages, but to no other, viz.:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin.

8. Proper names of persons and places in the text of Code messages must be used only in their natural sense.

9. The Company has the right to ask for the production of Code Vocabularies, should any word in a telegram appear open to question.

10. Secret language telegrams may be composed of ciphers or secret letters, or they may contain series or groups of figures or letters, the signification of which shall be unknown to the sending station, or they may be written in languages not admitted under paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.

11. The text of secret telegrams may be wholly secret or partially so. In the latter case, the secret passages must be placed between two parentheses, separating them from the ordinary text which precedes or follows. The secret passages must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet, or exclusively of "figures."

12. For extra-European correspondence secret letters are not admitted.

13. Messages are charged according to a tariff per word, including the names and addresses of the sender and receiver.

20. Proper names of places and persons, names of places, streets, boulevards, and titles, as well as numbers written in words, are counted according to the number of words used to express them, the limitation as to the number of letters in words being always applied.

23. Illegitimate compound words—that is, words combined in a manner contrary to the usage of the language—are not accepted; abbreviated and misspelt words are inadmissible.

28. Every separate character, whether figure or letter, or underline, must be counted and charged for as one word.

In European messages every group of five figures, and in extra-European messages every group of three figures, or less, must be counted and charged for as one word. Larger groups must be charged for in European messages at the rate of five figures to a word, and three figures per word in extra-European, plus one word for any excess. Groups of letters, when accepted, as well as words or names not admitted under paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, will be counted and charged for in the same way as groups of figures.

29. Bars of division, decimal points, commas, and stops used in the formation of numbers will each be counted as a figure.

30. Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers will each be counted as a figure.

40. The reply to a message can be prepaid, the sender determining its length which must not exceed thirty words. The indication "reply prepaid" or "R. P." will have to be inserted after the receiver's address and paid for; this indication will represent the prepayment of a reply of ten words. If a longer reply be expected the number of words prepaid for the reply must be added thus, "R. P. fifteen words": this instruction counting as three words,

50. Telegrams composed of secret letters (such as b x k i m) cannot be taken from the public for extra-European places.

The *Echo du Japon* reports that M. de Geofroy, now absent on leave, has resigned his post as French Minister to Japan, and that he will be succeeded by M. Tricou, the present French Consul General at Alexandria.

Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Shanghai has been interrupted since yesterday.

It deserves notice that the Japanese Government are determined not to leave their notifications as to shipping a dead letter, and that when the occasion arises they will carry out the regulations laid down. We publish elsewhere the decision of the Court of Inquiry upon the late collision between the Japanese steamer *Takaago Maru* and the British brig *Junna*, which we understand is the first investigation that has been held under Notification No. 82, of June, 1876. It will be noticed that the certificate of the chief officer of the *Takaago* has (under Section 10 of those regulations) been suspended for six months.

One of our extracts, this week, from the native press refers to the use of sandals (*waraji*) by the army in preference to the foreign made boot. Our contemporary justly praises the decision of the military authorities in this matter, but we think he might have gone further and urged the use of sandals as much in time of peace as in time of active service. All pedestrians and sportsmen appreciate the fact that the boot in the principal part of their equipment, and many a day's misery has been passed from inattention to that important matter. And where such discomfort can be felt by men who have their boots made to measure, how constant must be the pain experienced by others who have to take them at haphazard? The sandal, to which the Japanese has been accustomed from his childhood, is by no means an uncomfortable protection to the foot of a foreigner, and we can strongly recommend it (with a few simple improvements) to any person undertaking a walking tour. But to confine a foot, always used to the freedom of *waraji*, into the tight vice of a 'Blucher' must indeed be a torture—and to few people more so than to the soldiers. With a leather protection to the sole of a Japanese sandal no better equipment could, we think, be found for the military class, and the authorities would do well to have it adopted for constant use.

Mr. B. Fairclough gave a Shakespearian entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday night last, assisted by some of our amateurs, which although advertised as a 'farewell performance' will, we hope, not prove to be the last time he will gratify a Yokohama audience. The programme consisted of scenes from *Richard III*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello* and *Taming of the Shrew*, and attracted a very appreciative audience, although not such a numerous one as welcomed his appearance in *Richelieu* during the previous week. It is a formidable task for an actor to perform four rôles of entirely different characters in less than as many hours, and it is nearly an equally formidable task for an audience to follow with sustained interest the delineation of four distinct portraits of villainy, love, jealousy and conquest, even when given by such a consummate actor as Mr. Fairclough. With the influence still fresh upon our minds of the emotions caused by his superb acting as *Othello*, we are apt to forget those created by his *Duke of Gloucester* earlier in the evening; we are inclined actually to regret that such an honest and unselfish love scene as the one between *Romeo* and *Juliet* should have broken the spell of selfish ambition and violent passion which immediately preceded and immediately followed it. After *Richard III*, *Romeo* and *Juliet* was disappointing; honest love seemed marvellous after the excitement of crafty licence; but even if *Romeo* had been his sole part in the evening our recollections of Mr. Fairclough would have been unsatisfactory: the rôle is not suited to his powers. And after seeing *Othello* it was difficult properly to appreciate *Petruchio* in his conquest of the shrew *Katherine*. But Mr. Fairclough's *Othello* was perfection; his confiding love to *Desdemona*, gradually undermined by the dark hints of *Iago*, changed rapidly to the intensest play of jealous passion, and each flash of his eye, each quiver of his muscles showed how thoroughly he realized the character.

In this piece the accomplished actor was ably supported by Mr. Herbert who knew his part well, and showed that with a little more practice he would attain all that freedom of stage action which an amateur so often fails in. Mr. Townley did well as *Henry VI*; *Mercutio* was placed in good hands when confided to Mr. Bayne, but we confess that we expected more would have been made of the character and that the prompter's voice would have been less audible. Mr. Russell, as *Brucoli*, laboured under the disadvantage of timidity and of having had short time to learn his part. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close shortly after midnight.

A visit was paid to the German frigate *Prinz Adalbert* on Tuesday, by Prince Arisugawa no Miya and another of the Imperial Princes. The Japanese Royal Standard was hoisted on board and saluted by the men-of-war in harbour. The *Prinz Adalbert* left for Kobe the following afternoon, in order that Prince Henry may pay his long promised visit to Nara, &c.

In a cursory mention of the different courts at the Sydney Exhibition, the *Sydney Mail* of the 20th September says:—

"In marked contrast with the practically useful objects in the American Court is the highly ornamental and artistic collection shown by Japan, who occupies the extreme northern portion of the building, on the eastern side of the north tower. Here is a splendid collection of pottery, including all kinds of articles, of all sorts and sizes, up to vases of prodigious dimensions, ornamented exteriorly with the most elegant and fantastic devices, many of which exhibit great artistic skill. Many other curiosities of novel design and delicate workmanship are on view, and the Japanese, yesterday afternoon, had the gratification of seeing their court made an object of interest second to none in the whole of the Garden Palace."

A Vocal and Instrumental entertainment was given on Thursday night, by "The Ducal Troupe," Negro Minstrels of H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, at the Temperance Hall, for the benefit of that establishment. The programme, consisting of songs, dances, etc., was quite a lengthy one, and with the exception of a few of the former, omitted for want of time towards the end—was successfully rendered; the chorus of each song being noticeably effective. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and the performance not only afforded an excellent evening's entertainment to those present, but must also have augmented considerably the funds of the institution for whose benefit the proceeds of the evening were appropriated. The Temperance Hall, by furnishing respectable board and lodging, a free reading-room, and various other conveniences to sailors sojourning at this port, has done a vast amount of good work since its establishment in Yokohama; but we think we err not in saying that its founders have repeatedly found—that in common with most institutions of its kind established in small communities—its sphere of usefulness has been often restricted for the want of the necessary funds wherewith to carry out the projects of its directors and patrons.

Another fire occurred on Sunday morning last, at about half-past four o'clock. At that hour flames were perceived issuing from a small house on lot 106, occupied by a Chinaman, which quickly spread to the adjoining premises, a coal godown belonging to Messrs. J. Martin & Co. The absence of wind on this occasion was as fortunate as lately at the fire in Bentendori, and in about an hour the firemen succeeded in subduing the conflagration. At one time fears were entertained that the coal in the adjoining yard would be destroyed, but the exertions of the firemen kept a constant flow of water directed upon the pile and it escaped with little more than a slight amount of damage. The adjacent creek gave an unlimited supply of water, and to the good working of the Steam Engine, we owe an escape from what might have been a severe calamity to the settlement.

The *Courrier du Japon* informs us that out of 650,000 silk worm's egg cards brought to market only 250,000 have found purchasers at prices ranging from 20 to 60 cents. It adds that business is very restricted and that the Japanese dealers are anxious and discouraged at the prospects of their trade this season.

From week to week we have welcomed the news that cholera was extinct, but we regret to say that it is impossible yet to

announce the disease as entirely past. The returns for the whole Empire up to the 8th instant still show some increase on the previous statistics. The figures now are: Total number of cases 163,256; deaths 94,848; recoveries 42,577.

A friend writes to us from Osaka that it is contemplated to establish special schools there for the encouragement of manufacturing arts, agriculture, commerce, drawing and book-keeping. We understand that a similar school has for some time existed in Tokio, or rather one of which the scope does not extend beyond commerce and book-keeping and that it has already found many pupils. The difficulty, however, with the Tokio school is, that the Government are unable to give it a grant to extend its usefulness and that its present promoters find themselves rather hampered for want of more support to carry it on as a private school. The tradespeople of Osaka, our correspondent also informs us, have been officially warned against selling spurious or damaged articles when knowing them to be so—a very virtuous and proper notification. The Mikado's birthday was loyally kept in Osaka and as many as 4,000 different kinds of fireworks were let off on the occasion. But a discouraging piece of news from the same place is, that cholera has not ceased to exist there. In about eight days there had been 17 deaths out of 27 new cases.

YOKOHAMA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The twenty-second meeting was held on the 22nd October, 1879, at the Machigaisho, at 10.30 a. m.

President, Mr. Kawano, Secretary of the Kanagawa Ken.

The following subjects were brought before the meeting:

- 1.—Communications by the President.
- 2.—The existing regulations upon the sale of drinking water.
- 3.—Communication by Mr. Mita, engineer to the Kencho, containing details of a prepared scheme for drainage of a part of the town.
- 4.—Report by Dr. Gütschow of the chief results of the house to house visitation made by him, Dr. Kinoshita, Mr. Kawai and Mr. F. Koiso.
- 5.—*Résumés* of the minutes of the 20th and the 21st meetings respectively, held on the 8th and 15th October.

I.—The President stated that the committee for house to house visitation for that part of Yokohama situated west of the Nakamura canal and east of the Okagawa, and consisting of Drs. Geerts, Nagashima, and Messrs. Isogai and Matsuzaka, had finished their task and would send in their report at next meeting.

The President wished to ask the opinion of the Board whether the temporary branch offices of the sanitary office, which were erected in several parts of the districts of upper and lower Ashigara-gori of this ken could now be closed. There were now no more cholera patients in the cottage-hospitals of these places.

Dr. Shima was of opinion that these additional offices were at present no more needed. He wished therefore to bring the matter on the same footing as at other places within the ken.

Dr. Geerts also approved of the closing of the temporary offices, but advised, in each larger village or town, the formation of local sanitary committees, which might consist of two or three respectable citizens of the place, one or two priests, the physicians and the schoolmaster, under the presidency of the Kucho or Kocho. Guided by the advice of the Kencho sanitary office, or of the district Board of Health, such local committees could be extremely useful in carrying out preventive and repressive sanitary measures.

Resolved to close the additional offices in Ashigara-gori.

II.—The President wished to communicate the existing local regulations for the sale of drinking water by the water-vendors, but as Dr. Simmons, who had asked for an investigation of this matter, was not present, it would seem preferable to adjourn this question until next meeting.

III.—Mr. Mita, Engineer to the Kanagawa Kencho, communicated to the Board some further details of his proposed drain-sewer-system for a part of the town:—1st, as to the extent of the ground; 2nd, as to the exact height above ordinary high-water mark; 3rd, as to the position of the main sewer and of the sub-sewers and drains; 4th, as to the quantity of sewage and drain-water to be carried off into the sea; 5th, the inclination for the larger sewers, for the branch sewers and for the

round pipes respectively; 6th, the form and dimensions of the three kinds of sewers; 7th, the materials to be used in the construction of the sewers and pipes.

Dr. Geerts suggested that Mr. Mita might first work out his plan and make an estimate of the probable cost of his water-carriage system, per house and per inhabitant, and that afterward an estimate and plan be made of the tank-system, in order to compare the cost of both.

Upon the proposal of the President it was carried to thank Mr. Mita for his communication and to request him to furnish some information about the probable cost of the meter-tank-system.

IV.—Dr. Gütschow reported that the committee for the house to house visitation, in the district east of the Morikawa and Nakamura-gawa, consisting of the members Dr. Kinoshita, Mr. Kawai and Mr. Koiso and Dr. Gütschow, had finished the inspection, with the exception of the foreign premises on the Bluff.

The chief results of the inspection were read and it was resolved to publish them when the visitation of the Bluff shall also be completed.

V.—The *résumés* of the 20th and 21st meetings were read and adopted for publication.

Meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

The twenty-third meeting was held on the 29th October, 1879, at the Machigaisho at 10.30 a.m.

President: Mr. Kawano, secretary of Kanagawa-ken.

The following subjects were put on the order of the day.

- 1.—Communications by the President.
- 2.—Report of the committee for house to house visitation in that part of the town situated west of the Nakamura-canal and east of the Okagawa.

I.—The President informed the meeting that the committee for inspection in that part of the town situated south of the Sakuragawa and west of the Okagawa had finished their inspection. A short *résumé* of the results would be read, but the full report would be handed over at next meeting.

The President further stated that the committee for the house to house visitation for that part of the town, situated north of the Okagawa and Sakuragawa, had also finished their work and would send in a report at next meeting.

The President proposed to fix the hours for cleaning closets as soon as possible, and not wait until the proposed new surveying regulations have been discussed and adopted. The contractor wished much to have more time at his disposal.

Resolved that the hours for closet cleaning shall be from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. and that the order for this shall be immediately given.

II.—The committee for the house to house visitation in that part of Yokohama situated west of the Nakamura-canal and east of the Okagawa hand over the report of their inspection for publication, together with the *résumé* of this meeting.

It was adopted that each report should be published as it came forward and that afterwards all the reports of this house-to-house visitation should be joined together for reference:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE SANITARY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION FOR THAT PART OF YOKOHAMA, SITUATED BETWEEN THE TWO CANALS NAKAMURA-GAWA AND OKA-GAWA.

The committee appointed at the 12th meeting of the Yokohama Board of Health, held on the 5th Sept., 1879, for the purpose of sanitary inspection of that part of the town situated between the canals, Nakamura-gawa, begs to hand the following report, containing the general results of their inspection. The inquiry embraced the following:—the name of the street, number of each house, names of occupier and owner, the number of privies or closets and the condition of the same; the water supply and situation of the wells; the clean or filthy state of the premises; the condition of drains; and, finally, general remarks as to measures of improvement necessary.

Situation and condition of the ground (Topography).—This part of the town of Yokohama is formed by the valley between the range of hills at Ishikawa and the hills of Ota-Nogé. The ground was formerly a swamp and is still, for a considerable part, of a marshy nature. Not less than 33 streets with 6,224 houses and 18,325 inhabitants are found in this part of Yokohama.

Many of the streets are so low-lying that the sea water stands, with high tide, on the premises and in some places even on the street.

The names of the streets inspected by us are:—

Yanagi-cho.	Naniwa-cho.
Yoshida-cho.	Choja-machi.
Fukutomi-cho.	Sneyoshi-cho.
Iséaki-cho.	Wakaba-cho.
Sugata-cho.	Nigirai-cho.
Hagoromo-cho.	Hiakata-cho or Kubo-cho.
Horai-cho.	Ashibiki-cho.
Bandai-cho.	Kumoyi-cho.
Furo-cho.	Yamabuki-cho.
Okina-cho.	Fujimi-cho.
Ogi-cho.	Yamada-cho.
Kotobuki-cho.	Chitose-cho.
Matsukagé-cho.	Miyoshi-cho.
Yoshihama-cho.	Nagashima-cho.
Matsugai-cho.	Yoshioka-cho.
Wakatake-cho.	Suruga-cho.
Mumegai-cho.	

The whole district lies too low and ought to have been raised at least two feet more with the clayish rock of the neighbouring hills, before being used as place of habitation.

It is quite easily understood that in such a wet and marshy ground, which is moreover surrounded and intersected by not less than seven salt water-canals, which are subject to the rise and fall of the tide, not a single well of drinkable water exists; but this would not be better even were the ground raised several feet more. The people would always be obliged to buy drinking water from the boats or the aqueduct.

It is, however, not, on account of the drinking water that the district must be called an unhealthy one, but it is the marshy, wet condition of the ground which causes this part of the town to be far inferior as to healthiness to the other parts of Yokohama, which have been raised sufficiently above high water mark.

The worst streets as to the low, swampy, and alluvial nature of the ground, are the following:—

Fukutomi-cho	with 35 saltwater marshes or pools.
Sugata-cho	" 2 " " "
Yoshida-machi	" 6 " " "
Furo-cho	" 2 " " "
Choja-machi	" 13 " " "
Yoshihama-cho	" 1 " " "
Miyoshi-cho	" 11 " " "
Wakaba-cho	" 1 " " "
Horai-cho	" 1 " " "
Hagoromo-cho	" 1 " " "

total 73 " " "

It is of no use draining these streets as they are now. The only way of making them fit for being inhabited is, first to raise the ground artificially and to provide for drainage and removal of sewage afterwards. As this valley will, in the future, doubtless become the direction in which Yokohama will extend further, it seems to us very desirable, if not a necessity to raise the ground there in time, before allowing the people to build houses on the same.

If once houses are built and streets made, raising of the ground becomes very difficult and far more costly.

The local government have now commenced in several streets to raise the ground of the streets considerably, but this has the disadvantage of bringing the rainwater from the raised streets into or under the houses, which remain for the greater part at their former low level. The dampness of the houses will in such cases rather augment than diminish.

General condition of the habitations.—This part of the town contains 6,223 houses with 18,325 inhabitants and is chiefly inhabited by artisans, carpenters, joiners, workmen, coolies, shopkeepers of second hand articles, actors, etc., and contains relatively few houses of the better class. This gives an average occupancy of not yet full 3 persons for each dwelling. Most houses are merely cottages, very lightly built of wood and plaster. *Nagayas*, or long blocks of dwellings under one roof, are found frequently and are often kept in very bad repair. It cannot be said that the population in this part of the town is too dense. Most houses have at the back a common yard or empty space, so that it cannot be said that there exists over crowding or that the dwellings are crammed within too small an area. Generally speaking there is space, air and light in sufficient quantity, but sanitary arrangements as to the material of which and the manner in which the houses are constructed, dryness of the soil, purity of the air, cleanliness etc. are very deficient and often wholly wanting.

With a very few exceptions all habitations are built too low, the floor nearly resting upon the porous, wet, marshy soil, so as not to admit any fresh air under the houses. Damp foundations are found with nearly all the houses in this district. Only very rarely the grounds under the basement floors was found to be cemented or covered with concrete. Apparently very many people in this district are too poor to make their houses more comfortable, more substantial and more healthy than they now are. We cannot refrain therefore from recommending here the great utility of societies, founded either on a commercial or on a charitable basis, for the improvement of workmen's dwellings. The success of undertakings of this kind in very many European towns and cities would certainly warrant the formation of similar companies in Japan, with the object of providing better, cheaper and more healthy house-accommodation for the workmen and the poor, who are now at the mercy of greedy owners of *Nagayas*. Several empty habitations were found by us to be in such a ruinous and dilapidated, sloping condition as to become dangerous for the neighbours. Such houses ought to be demolished by order of the local sanitary inspector, unless the owners are willing to repair them in such a way as to be inhabitable and to be no more a danger or a nuisance.

The theatres, ten-houses and miyomono in the streets of Iséaki-cho and Hagoromo-cho call also for the special attention of the local sanitary officers as to the bad hygienic arrangements of these buildings, especially the latrines, urinals and closets, most of them giving a horrible smell and poisoning the air inside the theatres. Also greater facilities for subduing fire ought to exist, and more substantial seats ought to be constructed.

The coolies lodging-houses in Ura-Yoshida-machi require more sanitary supervision and control as to the number of lodgers, the registering of the lodgers, cleanliness, order, gambling, food, the water-supply privy accommodation, etc.

Fish and meat shops, intoxicating liquors, drugs and medicines require more control of the local sanitary inspectors, who should seize putrid, unwholesome or adulterated matter. More cleanliness ought generally to be observed in all shops where any article of food is sold.

Condition of premises, public cleanliness.—The scavenging or proper removal of refuse is, as a rule, defective, many people simply throwing away the cabbage-stalks, daikon-refuse, potato-parings, ashes and other solid debris in the back-yard and leaving it there. Proper places for temporarily storing the refuse until scavengers come and take it away, we did not see in this part of the town. The erection of public refuse receptacles and the appointment of more scavengers to remove all sorts of filth and garbage is in our opinion highly necessary, in order to promote a healthy state of the premises and public cleanliness in general.

The streets which had the most filthy places were:—Choja-machi, Fukutomi-cho, Sneyoshi-cho, Sugata-cho, Wakaba-cho, Furo-cho, Yoshihama-cho, Miyoshi-cho, and Yoshida-ura-machi.

Of the 6,223 houses and premises which we inspected, only 7 could be testified to answer all sanitary conditions as to cleanliness, closets, and drainage.

Condition of closets. Removal of excreta.—In the 6,223 houses we found 4,115 closets, most of them very badly constructed and in an unclean state. Old wooden oil-tubs were in nearly all cases the reservoirs for receiving the excreta and as the seawater is in many places at a depth of six inches, it enters during high tide from below the leaky tubs and raises the excreta so as to let it overflow round the tubs. Only 14 closets were constructed with earthenware pots, 4,101 being made with wooden tubs or in some cases with square wooden boxes.

The total number of tolerably clean closets was not more than 30, nine of which had jars and 11 wooden tubs some of them being covered with concrete.

Our inspection fully proved the necessity of providing the inhabitants of this town with better closets and also to exercise a better control and sanitary supervision over the scavenging of the closets.

In order to introduce an efficient system of scavenging, it seems to us that the local authorities ought to take this matter in their own hand by the medium of a contractor and not to leave this to the voluntary action of the people. The latter are very careless and do not understand the great importance of clean, water-tight closets, not even now, after 291 persons have been attacked by cholera in this part of the town. We encountered not a few times the people laughing with astonishment at us looking after such dirty things as closets.

Still after such house to house inspections shall be done more frequently and kept up the local sanitary officers, we may expect some amelioration in this matter, especially after a new and efficient system of scavenging shall have been introduced in this town. For it must be said that, although the peasants eagerly use in Japan the human excreta upon their fields, we found many closets over-filled and the strongest proofs that there was an utter neglect in emptying and cleaning the tubs. This was especially the case with the closets of the Nagayas.

Condition of the water supply.—The whole district inspected by us does not contain one single well of drinkable water. Happily the water is so very brackish and so very bad, that the people do not think of using it as "drinking water." All the houses are provided with drinking water by water-vendors. The water is carried by boat from a branch of the Tamagawa river, near Tsurumi, or from the aqueduct, and brought into the houses by closed wooden buckets. The aqueduct has not yet been extended to this part of the town, though 18,325 people must be provided with drinking water in a very costly and difficult manner. A great boon will it be when the pure Tamagawa water is also brought to this part of the town, either by iron tubes or by the cheaper American Wyckoff pipes. As the ground is so marshy and filled with brackish or salt water, the tubes must be perfectly water tight.

The number of 807 very shallow wells were found in this district, the water of which has to serve for the purpose of cleansing only. The water of these saltwater wells is in most cases of a yellowish colour and so dirty that even, for cleansing or washing purposes, it has to be filtered beforehand.

Some people wash their rice and vegetables with it which practice we have condemned and advised them to use for their food only good drinkable water.

Condition of the drains.—The drainage is in the whole district of the worst description, consisting of wooden gutters but they are so badly constructed or kept in such bad repair that they are valueless.

Many houses have only a short wooden gutter ending in a tub without bottom, the so called *du-bu* (cesspit), which gives often stench of the worst description. Some houses go so far as to bring this tub without bottom (*du-bu*) within the house and live thus constantly in the air rendered poisonous by the foul gases which escape from the blackish-blue sediment produced by these filthy, fermenting slopwaters. The number of 4,872 wooden gutters had no flow at all or were filled with a dirty blackish sediment, only 844

gutters having a tolerable flow towards the cesspits or kept in a clean state.

As we have stated before, an efficient system of drainage and sewerage of this part of the town will at present be impossible. The ground must first be raised or the sea-water excluded by dykes and then a better system of drainage and of removal of slopwater ought to be carried out, what system of drainage this should be is a matter open for discussion, but we for our own part should prefer a separate system of drainage (i.e. drying the soil) and of removing the refuse-water. Summarising the result obtained by our inspection we beg to make the following conclusions:—

- 1.—That this section of the town inspected by us is lying too low and that the ground must be raised at least 2 feet, so as to be 3 feet above common high water-mark.
- 2.—That 73 saltwater marshes have to be removed.
- 3.—That the *nagaya*s ought to be better constructed and kept in repair.
- 4.—That the houses must have higher foundations and basement floors, under which the air is allowed to enter.
- 5.—That erection of charitable or commercial companies for the improvement of workmen's dwellings is very desirable.
- 6.—That ruinous, dangerous houses in a sloping condition must be demolished, unless repaired.
- 7.—That the theatres, *wishimono* and tea-houses must make better hygienic arrangements, especially as to urinals and closets.
- 8.—That the lodging houses in Yoshida-noa-machi must be kept under better sanitary supervision.
- 9.—That the fish and meat shops, intoxicating liquors, drugs and medicine must be better and more rigorously inspected as to the quality of food and drugs sold.
- 10.—That the removal of house refuse must be better regulated, and more strictly enforced.
- 11.—That the closets must be built after the pair or pot system, and that a regular scavenging of closets is introduced by the local authorities.
- 12.—That extension of the Tamagawa aqueduct into this part of town, by means of iron or American Wychoff pipes is very desirable as the drinking water supply now is very troublesome.
- 13.—That the present drains have little or no value and that an efficient system of drainage and scavenge will only become of use after the soil in this section of the town has been sufficiently drained.
- 14.—That a better regulation of the duties of the local sanitary officers is highly necessary and that more well qualified men ought to be nominated as local sanitary inspectors.
- 15.—That the committee have found the following

Number of houses	6,223
" of inhabitants	18,325
" of closets	4,115
Unclean closets 4,005 { with jar.....	5
with wooden tub.....	4,000
Clean closets 20..... { with jar.....	9
with wooden tub.....	11
Wells of drinking water.....	none.
Wells of brackish or salt water for cleaning purposes..	807
Marshy salt-water pools.....	73
Clean houses and premises.....	7
Defective premises and closets, drain.....	6,216
Gutters or drains without flow, dirty or defective.....	4,872
Clean drains	844
Cholera-patients	291

16.—That no effective means of preventing cholera or other epidemic disease can be taken, unless the foregoing conclusions are attended to and followed by their practical execution.

(Signed NAGASHIMA,
ISOGAI,
MATSUZAKA.
GEERTS.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

As the 6th of December, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gomomoso Tenuo, the one hundred and seventh Emperor of Japan, the religious ceremonies usual on such occasions will take place in the Imperial palace.

His Majesty the Emperor, visited the Fukiage Gardens on Tuesday.

The meeting of the members of the Patriotic Society (*Aikokusha*), commenced at Osaka on the 7th instant. The outside public are not admitted but the *Choya Shinbun* states, that the following resolutions were proposed by a member of the *Risshisha* Society of Tosa:—

- 1st.—That a petition be sent to His Majesty the Emperor urging the establishment of a National Deliberative Assembly.
- 2nd.—That in order to carry out this object each of the Societies in the provinces shall prepare a draft of the petition to lay before the meeting of the Society to be held in March,

1880, when both drafts can be fully considered and one of them adopted.

3rd.—That in order to increase the influence of the Society, each member shall use every legitimate means to induce his friends to join its ranks.

These resolutions were adopted and the petition will be made out in the names of the *Aikokusha* and *Rengokusha* Societies.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states, that Messrs. Inonye, Matsuda, Imanaura and Oki, the Secretaries of the Home Department and Mr. Yoshiwara, a Secretary of the Finance Department have been appointed members of the committee to prepare the draft bills to be laid before the meeting of Provincial Governors next March. The committee are located in a portion of the building occupied by the Home Department and its meetings are presided over by Mr. Kono the first being held on the 10th instant. It is reported that two of the measures to be submitted to the gathering of Governors, will be a scheme for the establishment of a National Deliberative Assembly, and the revision of the rules of the Provincial Assemblies and the mode of levying taxes.

On the 1st instant the Decoration Bureau granted permission to the undermentioned officials to wear the decorations appearing after their names:—

Mr. Awoki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, the insignia of the order of "Alfred" of the first class, conferred upon him by the King of Saxony.

Mr. Uyeno, holding similar rank, the Grand Cross of the Order of "Isabella Catholica," conferred upon him by the King of Spain and the Grand Cross of the Order of "the Conception" conferred upon him by the King of Portugal.

Mr. Tokito, the first Secretary of the Colonization Commission, the insignia of the order of "St. Anne" of the second-class, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Fukase, of the same Department, a similar decoration of the third-class.

Mr. Onodera, the insignia of the order of "St. Stanislaus" of the third-class.

Mr. Mori, the newly appointed Minister to England, will give a farewell entertainment in the Branch Palace, at Shiba, on the 16th instant. He will proceed to London immediately afterwards.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states, that the salaries of Japanese Envoys, accredited to more than one country, will be supplemented by one-third when they visit any country other than that to which they are primarily appointed.

Mr. Okuma, the Finance Minister, was entertained at dinner by the Italian Minister, on the 10th instant.

Mr. Sanjo, the Prime Minister, will entertain the Imperial Princes, Councillors of State, &c., about the 17th instant. Mr. Tanaka, the Senior Vice-Minister of Education, entertained the Councillors of State, &c., on Thursday.

Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa *Kan*, entertained the native and foreign members of the local Board of Health, at the Grand Hotel, on the 12th instant.

Mr. Ito, the Home Minister, will return to Tokio from the north, on the 16th instant.

Mr. Inonye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the German frigate *Prinz Adalbert*, on Saturday last.

Mr. Kobayashi, the Japanese Vice-Consul for Kolaekoff, returned to Tokio on the 9th instant.

Mr. Ikeda, the Japanese Consul for Tientsin, returned here in the Mitsa Bishi steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived on Thursday.

Mr. Shimada, an official of the Foreign Office, has been appointed under-Secretary of the Japanese Legation in England.

As a reward for his long services, the late Governor of Oita Ken, has recently been advanced one degree in social rank.

The construction of the new building for the Department of Foreign Affairs is rapidly approaching completion. Nearly three-fourths have already been finished and the whole place will be handed over at the end of next month. The Department will move in as soon as possible, so that business will be conducted there on and after the first of January next.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that, when the cultivation of the Bonin Islands has further advanced, they will be formed into a province and amalgamated with the Naukaido. The name of

Loochoo will also be changed and the Islands amalgamated with the Saikaido; there will then be eighty-six provinces in Japan.

The same paper reports, that a telegram has been received from Hakodate, announcing that the Duke of Genoa left there on the 12th instant, and is not expected to arrive here until the 22nd instant, as he will visit several ports on the way.

The same paper mentions that it has been informed that the officials of the late *Han* of Loochoo, who have discharged their duties faithfully since they were appointed attachés of the Okinawa *Ken*, will shortly be prevented with in social rank.

About 10,000 *yen*, is said to have been distributed amongst 600 of the police of Nagasaki *Ken*, who distinguished themselves in the Satsuma rebellion.

The Japanese authorities have applied to be allotted 792 square feet of wall space, and 972 square feet of floor space, at the exhibition of fish and fishing apparatus to be held in Berlin next year.

At a meeting of the Tokio *Fu* assembly, held on the 13th instant, it was resolved that a recommendation be sent to the Governor of Tokio *Fu* to establish a Town Hall in Tokio, and to devote to the purpose a portion of the money, the joint property of the citizens.

A meeting of the committee for entertaining the Emperor and General Grant was held in the assembly room of the Tokio *Fu*, on the 12th instant. Messrs. Shibusawa and Fukuchi, the Presidents of the committee, laid before the meeting an account of the receipts and expenditure, from which it appeared that about 42,700 *yen* had been collected and 42,400 spent. The Governor of Tokio *Fu* gave a banquet to the committee and thanked them for their services, without which the entertainments would not have proved the great successes they had. Mr. Shibusawa made a suitable reply on behalf of the committee.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Heiji Shimbun* states, that the man-of-war *Iwaki Kan*, now building at Yokosuka Dockyard, is almost finished. When commissioned her complement of officers and men will be:—captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sub-lieutenants, 1 doctor, 1 paymaster, 1 assistant paymaster, 1 engineer, 1 chief gunner, 1 boatswain, petty officers and 55 seamen. Captain Tenboi and about half of the remaining officers have already been appointed and the whole number will be made up before the launch of the vessels in January next.

Prince Arisugawa, who is serving on board H. M. S. *Iron Duke* which arrived here on the 7th instant, obtained one week's leave to visit his relations in Tokio. H. R. H. was dressed in the uniform of a sub-lieutenant when he landed at the admiralty pier.

About eight hundred men, who have lately enlisted as marines on board the Japanese Navy at different places, have arrived in Yokohama.

A regiment of the Tokio Garrison, marched to Yamashiro on the 14th instant.

Dr. Yoki, of the Military Department, has been appointed an attaché of the Japanese Legation, at Peking, and will proceed to his post shortly.

It is rumoured that the Tokio Woollen Factory will shortly commence to manufacture cloth for the use of the army and navy. The number of hands will therefore be largely increased.

The Military Department are said to be about to send forty students above the age of 17 years, from the Tokio University to Nankin and Peking, to study the Chinese language. Each student will be paid twenty-five *yen* per month.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

It has been decided that the presentation of the prizes in connection with the competitive exhibition of raw silk and cocoons, will take place on the 25th instant. The ceremony will be similar to that on the occasion of the prizes at the Tea Exhibition, except that it is probable a temporary building will be erected in the public gardens for the purpose. During the last ten days, over 900 people have visited the exhibition and the sales during the same period have been 132 of raw silk and 106 of cocoons.

An application has been made to hold a Provincial Industrial

Exhibition at Sendai, for two months commencing on the 10th August, 1880.

A journal is intended to be shortly published in Tokio, containing accounts of the proceedings of the various industrial exhibitions held in different countries.

The work of bricking the Osakayama tunnel is going on rapidly, and is expected to be finally completed next February.

Telegraph stations will shortly be established at Hachinohe, in Mutsu and Sakai, in Yechizen and the authorities are said to contemplate establishing offices at the various lighthouses along the coast.

A lease having been granted by the Colonization Commission to the *Hokkaido Kaishin Kaisha* (Association for the Cultivation of the Hokkaido) on the 30th ultimo, the members commenced operations the same day and on the 2nd instant a banquet, at which about eighty students of agriculture were present, was given to celebrate the occasion. The land leased to the Association contains about 230,000 *tsubo* and is situated in the midst of a large plain. Agricultural implements have been lent from the government experimental farm at Nanaye and 2,300 *tsubo* are reported to have been ploughed up from 9.03 a.m. to 3.50 p.m. in one day.

About four hundred emigrants from Awa to Yeso, left in the *Suminoye Maru*, on the 3rd instant. These people are to introduce the cultivation of the indigo plant.

The authorities of Miyagi *ken*, have applied for a grant of 80,000 *yen* to assist in repairing the embankments, &c., damaged during the recent floods.

Advices from Korea state, that the rice crop throughout the country is all that could be desired, and that a full crop is expected. The bean crop in some districts however, is reported to be in an unfavourable condition.

The consumption of matches manufactured by the *Shindzisha* (match) company of Tokio, has increased from 120,000 dozen boxes per month to 360,000 dozen boxes. The consequence is, that imported matches have fallen in price from \$27 or \$28 per 600 dozen boxes to \$18.25.

The Board of Trade have lately forwarded to France several barks of silk, prepared at the Government Filature, in Tomioka, Joshu.

The leading native merchants of Yokohama, are agitating amongst themselves for the establishment of a local Chamber of Commerce.

The *Akebono Shimbus* states, that in consequence of the suspicions lately raised in connection with the Kinsatsu now in circulation, the authorities have determined to gradually withdraw the whole of them and issue fresh Kinsatsu in their stead. Paper money representing half a *yen* and under, will be exchanged for silver or copper coin, for which purpose the Mint is busily engaged in coining those descriptions of currency. The new paper money will be manufactured entirely by natives and be of a superior description to that now in use.

Mr. Tokugawa, ex-daimio of Kishiu and Mr. Nabeshima, ex-daimio of Hizen, are reported to contemplate establishing a bank in Yokohama with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*.

The *Mainichi Shimbus* states, that the foreign firm who objected to the non-removal of the iron hoops from bale goods are gradually consenting to the request of the Japanese merchants. Two more foreign merchants have expressed their intention of not removing these hoops in future.

The number of cartoons which have arrived in Yokohama up to the 12th instant, is stated in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbus* to be 660,583. The native dealers have lowered the price since the 13th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the Tokio General Racing Association, was held on the 5th instant, in the Nobles' Club, in Tokio. Mr. Matsukata Masayoshi, was appointed President of the Association, and the various other officers were also appointed. It was arranged to hold a meeting on the T. Yama course, on the 30th instant, and it is contemplated to have another meeting subsequently at Mita.

The contractor for the erection of the German Legation buildings in Tokio, a German resident of Yokohama, has given fifty *yen* to the Tokio Work-house.

For some reason, at present unknown, the further publication

of a Japanese periodical printed in Chinese, has been stopped by Government.

The new theatre in Kiyoto, will be built on the model of the Shintomiza theatre in Tokio, at an estimated cost of 30,000 yen. The work will be commenced next January.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced on the 28th ultimo at Horodzumigori, Hidaka, in Yezo. The police station, school, ward office and hospital, received considerable damage and about fourteen farm houses were blown down, over twenty others being greatly injured. Two or three junks in the offing were also damaged seriously.

As the Government forests in Nakatsugawa, Tosa, furnish excellent timber, a number of the trees will be felled to supply what wood may be required for the new Imperial Palace in Tokio.

It is reported that Cholera is still prevalent in the Loochoo Islands. A return from the authorities of Okinawa Ken shews that during the period from the 5th ultimo to the 8th instant, there were 8,435 new patients; of whom 3,656 died, 4,764 recovered, and 425 were still under treatment on the latter date.

The *Choya Shimban* states, that Itani Sohichi of Kagoshima, has commenced proceedings in the local Court of Tokio against Mr. Shotai, the ex-King of Loochoo to recover money lent by an ancestor of his to a predecessor of Mr. Shotai, in the years of Kansei and Tenmei (1781 to 1799). From this it would seem, that there is no such thing as a statute of limitations in Japan.

About twenty *Kawazoku*, who have hitherto resided within the palace grounds at Kiyoto, have been ordered to remove. They have each received 200 yen to cover the expense of moving.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 9th November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$8,136.03
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,156.82
Total.....	\$9,292.85

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$5,867.79
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 838.47
Total.....	\$6,706.26

Miles open 18.

KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday 9th November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$12,492.97
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,974.35

Total..... **\$14,467.32**

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$8,104.95
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,294.67

Total..... **\$9,399.62**

Miles open 47.

THE TAKETORI MONOGATARI.

A paper read before the German Asiatic Society.

By DR. R. LANGE.

(Continued from last week.)

When the Chinnagon found that he was not possessed of the shell he had a relapse and he could not be put even on the cover of a long box,¹ his limbs being so sore. He tried to avoid letting people know that he had become sick by engaging in such a foolish piece of business but did not succeed for the fall had rendered him very weak. As time passed he thought that it would be worse even than not getting the shell if people knew of his mishap and were to laugh at him and he determined to die rather than be humiliated before the

public. When Kaguyahime heard of this she sent a verse inquiring after his health:

"The years roll on and yet no tidings come.
Wail I in vain! It must be truth I hear."

When this was read to him the Chinnagon in his deep melancholy raised his head and wrote in reply, although it cost him great exertion, the paper even having to be held in position before him:

"Since thou hast heard, 'tis well—Oh I rejoice.
Thy kindly ruth will ease my dying hours."

When he had finished writing, he was overcome by the exertion and his breath had already nearly left his body. Kaguyahime hearing of this felt pity for him. Since that time people say of a matter where there is some slight cause for congratulation:—*Kai ari*.²

When the emperor heard that the equal of Kaguyahime's loveliness could not be found, he spoke to Nakatonu Fusako one of the ladies of the Court. "Kaguyahime has been the cause of ruin to many and to none of them has she betrothed herself. Go and see what sort of a maiden she is." Fusako listened to the imperial command and went to obey it. Coming to the house of the bamboo gatherer she was conducted within and her visit was looked upon as a great honor. She addressed herself to the wife of the old man. "The emperor has commanded me saying, 'Kaguyahime is a charming and lovely woman, go and look at her. This is the reason that has brought me here.' The other replied 'I will report this at once.' She then went in and informed Kaguyahime asking her to admit the messenger at once but the maiden said in response. 'I possess no beauty of body, how then can I go to meet her.' "How canst thou speak such silly words and how canst thou thus make game of one who has been sent by the emperor" said the wife. Kaguyahime then continued "I own to no feelings of thankfulness to the emperor for having sent to call me to him" and she could not be prevailed upon to show herself. The old wife looked upon the maiden as if she had been her own child borne by herself, yet she refrained from chiding her silly speech and returning, she said to the Court lady: "The young maiden is modest and diffident and therefore she is frightened at letting you go and see her." The Court lady replied: "I have strict orders to go and look at her. How then can I return without having done so. The commands of the ruler must be obeyed. Be careful not to do aught which I would have to be afraid to report." She spoke thus to make the girl feel ashamed of her conduct, but the latter upon hearing of it only became more persistent in her refusal, saying that if they wanted to "they might kill her at once for refusing to obey the imperial mandate." The Court lady returned and reported this. The emperor hearing of it thought that Kaguyahime acted thus because she had already been the cause of the death of so many people and he desisted for the time (from open demonstrations) but his thoughts reverted more and more to her and he pondered whether he ought to submit to the girl's stratagem. At last he sent word to the old bamboo gatherer. "Have Kaguyahime brought to me. Hearing of her beautiful countenance I sent a messenger but the latter met with no success for Kaguyahime would not admit her. The girl's waywardness ought not to be humored in this manner." The old man listened to this command in deep respect and said. "The child positively refuses to serve in the palace which is a cause of great grief to me. But I will go and command her." When this was reported to the emperor he asked. "Why does the girl not obey the wishes of the old man who has brought her up? If he brings the maiden to me I will give him an official position and endow him with many other things besides." The old bamboo gatherer joyously returned home and addressed Kaguyahime. "If the emperor commands in this way, will thou still refuse?" "Under no condition will I consent to serve in the Imperial palace," replied the maiden. "If I am forced to do so I will die. You may be rewarded by receiving rank but it will cause my death." The old man said: "Do not act in this way. What should I do in any position if I cannot see my child any more. But why shouldst thou not serve in the palace. Is there any reason why doing so should cause thy death?" "Well," was the response she made "If you think that this is mere pretence on my part send me

2. Because she had written to him.

1. The cover of a long box (*nagamachi*) was probably used as a stretcher to convey sick and disabled people on. (Translator's note.)

3. This remark of the author refers to the words of the poem: *Kai ari*, there is some use in it, (translated: I rejoice.)

there and see if I do not die in consequence of it. I have refused to respond to the deeply felt passion of many people and now I would stand shamed before the world if I were to yield to the emperor whose commands, it may be said, date only from to-day or yesterday."

When she had thus spoken, the old man said. "There are two sides to be considered in everything in this world. If thy life is in danger then this is a most serious obstacle. I will therefore go there and report thy refusal to serve the emperor." He did as he had said and thus he delivered himself: "Full of respect for the command of the emperor I wished to send the maiden, but she says she will die if brought to the Court. She is not the child of Miyatsukomaro who has only found her on the mountain. Her wishes and desires differ from those of other human beings."

The emperor replied. "The house of Miyatsukomaro is situated near the foot of the mountain, I will make a pretence of going out there hunting and then, I suppose I will be able to see her. The bamboo gatherer thought that this was an excellent expedient. She would expect nothing of the kind and might therefore be seen by one who came thus suddenly."

The emperor thereupon soon fixed upon the day and went out hunting. When he came to the house of Kaguyahime it was filled with brightness and within there was a beautiful being. As the latter attempted to escape he caught hold of it by the sleeve supposing it (rightly) to be Kaguyahime whereupon the latter hid her face. But the first look had been sufficient and he knew that her face was of incomparable beauty. He said he would not part with her any more and made preparations to take her with him but Kaguyahime replied: "Were I born in this country I would serve you, but as it is, you cannot take me with you." When the emperor asked why it could not be done and said that this would only confirm him in his determination to take her, she suddenly disappeared just as the emperor's chair, which the latter had ordered, was brought up. Her disappearance caused the emperor to become sad and knowing now that in truth she could be no ordinary mortal being and would therefore not allow herself to be brought to his palace he prayed that she might again resume her former shape. If he could only see her, he said he would be willing to return. Kaguyahime upon this resuming her former figure the emperor's love for her became even deeper than it had been before and he was joyful that Miyatsukomaro had enabled him to see her.

The officers composing the retinue which had accompanied him had been splendidly fêted. The emperor returned in spite of the pain which it cost him to leave Kaguyahime and although he departed he left his heart behind with her. Getting into his chair he made the following poem.

"Cruel the pain to homeward wend alone,
My prayers unheeding, she does stay behind."

In reply she sent the following:

"Here in this vine-clad cot so humbly living,
How can I venture to your jewelled terrace?"

The emperor's disinclination to return became even greater upon reading this. Still, although his heart spoke to him to stay he left and went back knowing that he could not remain there overnight. When he looked at the women in his palace, there was none who could stand by the side of Kaguyahime, nay, even comparing the latter with that woman whom every one spoke of as being the most beautiful she to his mind hardly looked like a human being. Kaguyahime only reigned in his heart and he lived alone by himself refraining from all intercourse with his mistresses. He wrote a letter to the maiden to which he received an answer. Kaguyahime had no objection to keeping up a correspondence sending her replies in the form of poems, neatly tied to a flower or the branch of a tree. Their correspondence thus lasted for about three years.

With the beginning of spring Kaguyahime became sad when looking at the moon rising in all its glory. They tried to keep her from doing so saying that it was not good to look into the moon,⁴ but when nobody was present she kept on doing so, weeping bitterly. When the moon rose in the middle of the seventh month she was in a very sad state of mind. The servant girls reported it to the old bamboo gatherer saying:

4. The "Jewelled terrace" *hama no natsu*, is a poetical name for the Imperial palace. It is also called *tamashiki no nima*, the garden covered with precious stones. The above poem is an adaptation of a very old poem.

5. It was a very general belief that one ages prematurely by looking often into the moon.

"Kaguyahime always loved the moon but there must be some special cause moving her now. It must be something very sad which causes her to weep like this. Go and see what this may mean." The old man being thus spoken to addressed Kaguyahime: "Why dost thou always look in the moon and while the world is so beautiful why dost thou indulge in such gloomy thoughts?" She made answer saying. "Looking into the moon naturally causes one to feel sad and sombre. I have no cause to complain." But once finding her in yet a sadder mood and even more downcast than she had been, he told her: "Why dost thou grieve my little idol? What makes thee so pensive?" She however gave the usual reply that there was nothing the matter with her and that she only felt dispirited. "Do not look into the moon," he continued "it is this which makes you sad?" She answered "How can I live without looking at the moon" and whenever the moon rose she persistently went out to gaze at it in deep sadness and with lamentations. In dark moonless nights she was cheerful but as soon as the time for the rising of the moon approached, she broke into tears and lamentations. The servants whispered amongst each other that her sadness constantly increased, but neither they nor her parents knew the reason. Towards the middle of the eighth month whenever the moon rose she cried bitterly without trying any longer to hide her tears from the eyes of those who surrounded her. When her old parents saw it they pressed her with questions as to the cause of her sadness. She replied, with tears in her eyes; "I wished to tell you of this before, but being afraid that it would grieve you, I have refrained until now. But this state cannot continue so I had better speak out. I am not of this world but I come from the capital of the moon, and from there, according to an old law I was sent upon this earth. The time for my return being now at hand, they will come to take me back on the day of the full moon. You will be sad and will weep because the day for my return is so near and the thought of this has also saddened me and has caused me to give way to lamentations since the beginning of this spring." After having spoken these words, she again cried bitterly. The old bamboo gatherer replied. "What is this thou sayest? It is true that originally I found thee in a piece of bamboo, but I will allow no one to take away my child which I have brought up to its present size from the time when it was no bigger than a rape-seed seedling; should such a thing happen it would cause my death." Thus he continued unceasingly to give way to plaints and sorrowful exclamations. Kaguyahime spoke further: "My father and mother reside with the people in the capital of the moon. Although I have passed many years down here, still this is looked upon as a short time up there. Mindless of my parents in that country, I have lived here during this time and have attached myself to you. I have no desire to return and this is the cause of my sadness, yet I am ready to submit to necessity and to return against my inclination." When she had thus spoken she joined with her parents in giving way to grief and sorrow. Even the servants who had been with her for many years could not conquer their sadness. Her pleasant and amiable ways had so gained upon them that they could not realise the possibility of being separated from her. They were unable to drink either hot or cold water⁷ and were as loud in expressions of their grief as her parents.

(To be continued.)

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE SUBJECT OF TREATY REVISION.

(From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

BEFORE giving expression to the views of this Chamber on the important subject of the revision of the existing treaties, it will first be necessary to furnish a brief sketch of the progress of Japanese trade since the opening of the ports, to consider what prospects there are of a future development of that trade and finally, to examine the treaties with a view of ascertaining whether or not they are suitable and convenient having regard to the circumstances of this country.

6. On the 15th of the eighth and ninth months the festival of *takimi* (looking at the full moon) was celebrated.

7. Even now the same is said of one who is very dejected *Yū mo miden mo toranai*.

Although both the imports and exports annually increased during the ten years from the first year of Meiji (1868) and remained without any material change during the tenth year, yet in the eleventh year a very marked change has been experienced and what may result in the future decline of our trade has been disclosed. If the cause of the apparent increase of our foreign trade is considered, it will be found to consist not so much in the prosperity of the trade itself, as in the steady efflux of the precious metals which were gradually accumulated in this country in the course of ages, and which, during the period under review, have been paid away for importations from foreign lands. Examine the returns of exports and imports from 1868 to 1879. The imports have almost invariably exceeded the exports and the amount of this excess—which includes purchases on behalf of the Government—reaches the enormous sum of over 69,000,000 yen. This large amount has, as we have remarked, been paid out of the old accumulations of bullion. Now however that the specie has been pretty well drained out of the country and we are without means to pay for imported goods in coin as heretofore, trade has declined and the experience of last year is a sure precursor of what will follow with probably greater intensity. It would therefore appear that the apparent prosperity of trade was entirely superficial and not at all dependent upon any profit which the country derived from it.

Such being the actual state of our foreign trade, it is evident that unless measures are taken to place it upon a more satisfactory footing, a continual decline must unavoidably take place.

Certain foreign merchants, in a memorial which they addressed to the British Minister, gave it as their opinion that the existing tariff and treaties are practically advantageous in every respect and that the wonderful development of both the import and export trade is altogether due to their fitness for the circumstances of the country. This opinion, is however, totally opposed to the conclusions arrived at by this Chamber, after careful observation and much practical experience.

The great increase in imports we attribute to the circumstance of foreign goods being cheap, pleasing to the eye and very serviceable. These qualities naturally attracted our countrymen who invested largely, without considering whether they would be able to export native productions to an equal value. As we are aware, the exports have not equalled the imports and the difference has been made up in bullion, how then can the increase of trade be said to have arisen from the fitness of the tariff and treaties? If, as has been said, the tariff and treaties caused the increase of trade, we would have participated in the profits and our capital have increased, instead of this being the case, we find almost all the specie drained out of the country and trade declining. These facts speak for themselves and upon them this Chamber must contradict the statement of the foreign merchants, that the existing tariff and treaties are suitable to the present circumstances of Japan. As those persons who entertain an opposite opinion are foreigners and only superficially acquainted with the real state of the country, we must not blame them for their ignorance, we prefer to believe that if they were as well acquainted with the subject as ourselves, their opinion would coincide with our own.

Although it may be said that as trade has prospered in the past, it will do so again in the future, yet we have no hope of its doing so under existing circumstances and will now proceed to give our reasons for arriving at this conclusion. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the former prosperity of trade has been due to the suitability of the tariff and treaties and that such being the case they are continued in force, then the balance of trade will year after year be still against Japan, our capital will be exhausted and we will no longer be able to purchase foreign goods, no matter how great may be our desire to do so. Indeed how can we purchase, when the very fountain of our wealth has almost dried up? If our financial position is ever reduced to so pitiable a condition, not only will the result be disastrous to natives, but foreigners will be involved in the general ruin and then it will be almost impossible to restore prosperity to trade.

There is one particular thing, which if the present state of matters are continued, will inevitably cause a decline in

our foreign trade. It is this. In foreign countries there is always a reserve of specie against any paper money that may be issued, and paper money is readily converted into coin at par. Now no such system of exchange exists in Japan, but the people have as yet just as great confidence in the paper money as if there was, and all business transactions in the interior are carried on in paper currency. With the exception of coins of small denomination, coin is almost like merchandize and does not circulate in the country. But in order to make good the balance of trade which falls against us, this coin has to be made use of and it is growing perceptibly scarcer. This will react disastrously upon the paper currency and as the scarcity of coin becomes more and more felt, the depreciation of the paper money will be even greater than that of the United States during the war between the North and South. The cost of everything will also rise, and the result to trade will be ruinous. Although it will be necessary at some future time to arrange for the conversion of the paper currency into coin, yet the most urgent necessity at present, is to devise some means to prevent our falling into the miserable state of distress we have shadowed forth.

The scarcity of coin would probably have been observed some time since, were it not for the abnormal success of the silk trade in 1876 when, owing to the large export of that staple, the exports of Japan exceeded the imports by 2,380,000 yen. This delayed the exhaustion of the old accumulation of bullion for the time, but such long continued evils were not to be remedied by any temporary stroke of good fortune and the following year showed an excess of importations to the value of over 5,000,000 yen, thus finally indicating a great change in trade to our disadvantage.

In what does this "great change" consist? It is that the old accumulations of bullion having become exhausted the price of Mexican dollars is affected. So much is this the case that last spring they were at 38 per cent. premium over our paper currency. We have already mentioned that inconvertible paper money constitutes the currency of Japan. In order to pay for imported goods, we have first to purchase dollars with our paper money, and when we get paid for our exports it is generally in these foreign coin which we have then to change into paper currency for use in the country. When the expressions are used that coin is rising or paper falling in price, they are both due to the same cause, the scarcity of bullion which is the medium used in our foreign trade.

In former years there was still plenty of specie in the country and consequently Mexican dollars were not subject to very excessive fluctuations. The reason why the value of that coin rose so much last spring was principally owing to the fact that, we had insufficient bullion in the country to make good the excess of imports over exports. Such being the case, if imports increase and exports decrease the price of dollars will rise, but if the reverse happens dollars will at once decline in value. When the price of dollars falls, large purchases of foreign goods are made which causes an immediate increase in the value of these coins and then purchases cease. The effect of these fluctuations is pretty much what would happen if a prohibitive duty was levied in the morning, thereby raising prices, and abolished in the evening and lowering them. The utmost care is necessary in conducting business under present circumstances, the slightest oversight in calculating the value of dollars or goods will inevitably cause a loss and as these transactions are gradually becoming more dangerous, in a short time there will be great difficulty in carrying on the foreign trade at all. Look at last spring with Mexican dollars at 38 per cent. premium over our currency! The reason native merchants then declined to purchase more imported goods than they could possibly avoid, was not because the goods were too high priced, but because if Mexican dollars had fallen in value they must inevitably have sustained serious losses.

Many native merchants say that it is better to trade in Mexican dollars and risk obtaining a casual profit than to engage in foreign trade by which such constant losses are sustained, because in the latter case traders are exposed to two risks, the natural chances of trade and the fluctuations in dollars. Moreover, carrying on business in imported goods requires large capital, while in speculating with dollars a small deposit as security enables the speculator to deal in

hundreds of thousands of dollars and the chances of loss are not greater than in legitimate business. If this state of things continues much longer the number of merchants will decrease and the speculators increase. We are very strongly of opinion that the great success of the "Mexican Dollar Exchange Office" in Yokohama, is entirely due to the circumstances we have referred to.

We have now explained the present state of trade in this country and given our reasons why some modification of the tariff and treaties is absolutely essential. The national finances will next claim our attention and then we will deal with the tariff and treaties. To those subjects we have devoted great attention as it is the sincere wish of this Chamber, that the foreign trade of the country may be permanently prosperous and that both the native and foreign merchants engaged in it, may at all times hereafter find the business safe and profitable.

What we are anxious to see accomplished with reference to the national finances, is the exhaustion of the specie of the country prevented and the exports increased. The greater the exports, the greater will be the imports and the increase of exports is accordingly the only hope we have for a prosperous trade in future. The most important step to be taken towards developing trade, is the opening up of facilities for communication with the interior. Japan is naturally a mountainous country, and the principal object kept in view in road making during the time of the feudal system, was to lead the roads over as difficult country as possible in order that they might afford numerous places easy of defence in time of war. So far indeed was this principle carried, that the highways in flat country were purposely made winding. This plan was uniformly followed for over five hundred years or until the abolition of the feudal system in 1871 and the formation of the provinces into prefectures. Since then, several of the principal roads have been improved, but the time has been so short and funds so scarce, that nothing of much consequence has as yet been done. Now unless easy communication with the interior is provided, the expense of transporting all produce is materially increased and this is especially noticeable in the case of bulky articles such as raw silk, tea, &c. It is evident therefore, that this want of communication exercises a very serious effect upon the development of our industries and thus checks the increase of foreign trade. To give one instance of the prejudicial result of this want of proper roads, we may mention the vast quantities of tea growing wild in the mountains of Shikoku, Kiusiu, &c. As the roads (or rather tracks), are only accessible for men and pack-horses, the produce can only be obtained at an enormous expense for transit which leaves no profit, and all this vast quantity of tea is therefore allowed to go to waste. It must also be evident that when an article produced spontaneously, without care or cultivation, cannot be utilised, it is ridiculous to talk of expending capital in establishing industries which would be subject to the same drawback. It seems to us questionable if the government is not to some extent to blame for not devoting more of the public revenue to the improvement of the country roads. The same state of things exists in the silk producing districts—except perhaps Kodzuke and Shimotsuke—they are all crying out for better means of communication and complaining of the high price of carriage. The exports of Japan are almost entirely natural products, but few of them being the result of manufacture. Natural products are almost always bulky and when, as here, a very high price has to be paid for carriage, the profit of the native producer is lessened and the price to the foreign purchaser materially increased. This want of good roads also affects imports. About seven or eight-tenths of the articles now imported are intended for the lower classes who principally reside in remote places. The difficulties of transit from the port to the consumer increases the price and lessens the consumption. It is therefore apparent, that if good means of communication were provided, the price of imports and exports would decrease and both natives and foreigners derive a great benefit. This is especially the case with imported goods. Their beauty, utility and comfort, already recommend them to the people and if the price was only reduced, an enormous increase in the consumption would inevitably follow.

(To be continued.)

THE USE OF SANDALS IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

(From the *Kinji Hiron.*)

THE Military Department some short time since issued a regulation that two pairs of Japanese sandals (*waraji*) should in future form part of the equipment of every Japanese soldier. We now learn that the men have eagerly adopted the idea and manufactured the sandals themselves, out of cotton cloth. This they have done so well, as to elicit the unqualified approval of the military authorities.

We consider this new regulation a most excellent one, and indeed feel so gratified in consequence that we cannot allow it to pass over without a few words of comment. Ever since the autumn of the 6th year of Kayei (1853) when foreign flags first floated on the breeze in the Bay of Uraga, the desire of the people to remain secluded from the outer world melted away at the thunder of the salutes like morning mist before a summer sun and disappeared with the smoke from the foreign steamships. A strong reaction to the former conservatism at once set in and everything, from the mode of government to the method of living, began to be formed upon foreign models. This admiration for anything from abroad increased in intensity until at last we were not satisfied unless every single article of luxury or necessity was imported, wholly regardless of the fact that better things in many instances actually existed amongst ourselves. This neglect of native industries naturally resulted in a great decline in those manufactures for which Japan has from time immemorial been so highly and justly celebrated.

This eagerness to adopt foreign models may, under the peculiar circumstances, have been unavoidable; for ourselves we attribute it principally to the sudden love developed in our countrymen for what was new and strange.

Amongst the first things introduced into the country, was the European military system and practice of medicine; these were substituted by the "Restoration" government for what had formerly existed in Japan. As regards the army, it has been entirely organized upon foreign models, both as regards recruiting, drill, clothing and equipment. Now although foreign-army organization is the result of long practical experience and may be far superior to our old system, in a country where the people and their customs are different from ours, yet here in Japan such is not the case; for instance, the clothing and boots are wholly unsuited to the habits of the people. Foreign woollen cloth may have the advantage of being better able to keep out rain, but our *kokuraori* (a description of cotton cloth) is preferable in many respects, as it lasts far longer and (another great consideration) the price is much less. As regards boots, no doubt the foreign article looks very well, but our *waraji* (sandals) are infinitely superior on account of the ease with which the wearer can move about over rough ground and in mountainous country.* This superiority was demonstrated in the Formosa Expedition and the South-Western rebellion; notwithstanding the fact of all the soldiery being supplied with clothing of foreign pattern, yet from general to private they abandoned the strange garb for our old fashioned *momohiki*, *kiyakan* and *waraji* (drawers, leggings and sandals).

We have also heard, although we cannot vouch for its truth that in France, which is the foremost nation in military matters, it has been suggested to use our drawers, leggings and sandals in actual warfare and if the experiment prove successful to introduce them into the whole French Army. The use of sandals may not be altogether suitable in time of peace, yet in this and many other matters there must not be a distinction made between war and peace, especially in those matters in which our old system has proved itself superior. This ought not to be overlooked, now that France is said to contemplate

[* The writer of this article is apparently unaware that at the present day, the Spanish infantry soldier, although supplied with leather shoes, does all his real work in *Alpargatas* or sandals made of plaited hemp, held to the foot by a strong cotton braid, which goes from the toe to the heel of the sandal, crossing over the instep leaving the side of the foot naked and perfectly free, the only part protected being the sole and part of the heel. The well-known wonderful staying power of the Spanish infantry soldier is attributed to the use of these *Alpargatas*.—Translator.]

adopting our style of clothing for her army. Indeed we have been assured that several very observant gentlemen have strongly recommended our authorities to re-introduce our ancient style of dress, but in consequence of the rage for foreign fashions they were not listened to.

However, as the drunkard sooner or later becomes sober and the sleeper wakes from his slumbers, so are the evils of errant fancy removed after experience is gained, sometimes unfortunately, at great expense. This is the case with our Military Department, they have now taken an excellent step in the right direction and are to be congratulated upon it.

It is the natural disposition of all men when they attain one object they desire, to wish for another and it is the same with us. Approving of the step taken in the matter of the sandals, we now desire further progress in the same direction. But stay—there are able men connected with the Army Department and even if we had remained silent we feel convinced that we should have witnessed similar excellent measures shortly adopted. We will now rest content with awaiting results.

DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY.

(Abridged from the 'Mainichi Shinbun'.)

WE have consistently advocated the establishment of fresh industrial undertakings. We consider that it is only by increasing the wealth and importance of the country that we shall advance in the scale of civilization and obtain all the rights and privileges of an independent nation and the only way to accomplish these objects is to encourage and foster those industrial undertakings which lay the foundations of a prosperous commerce.

Although many writers on the subject agree generally with our views, yet there are some who are very anxious to see Japan develop her resources immediately and therefore advocate the introduction of foreign capital, while others again, considering that the attempt to make Japan a great manufacturing country must inevitably prove unsuccessful, actually suggest the reduction of the price of produce and a consequent diminution in the specie of the nation. If either of these recommendations are adopted how can the wealth of the country be increased? No doubt industries cannot be easily made successful in the face of the rivalry which exists, nor can a nation acquire great wealth and power in a day, but those who feel despondent should reflect upon the past state of many countries in Europe, and compare it with the prosperity they now enjoy. These countries were not always so wealthy and powerful as at present, indeed, not so very many years since, some of them were in a more backward state than we are. Under these circumstances we should not despair of achieving the same success in the course of time.

Many people allege that the industrial resources of Japan are not developing, and yet we find on examination, that numerous industries have been established since 1877. Prominent amongst these are the silk-reeling establishment at Tomioka, the *Shindzuishi* (match factory) of Tokio, the ship-building yards of Messrs. Kawasaki, Hirano, Shiramine, and tens of others, the cotton mills of Sakai, Hiroshima, and Kanazawa, the black tea factories in Shidzuoka and Osaka, the sugar factories in Kishiwada, Matsuyama, and many other industries, all of which have been but lately established.

Far beyond all others has been a remarkable increase in the development of the silk trade and we will here furnish our readers with a list of the different filatures, the localities where they are situated, the number of work-people employed in each, and the annual production of the different establishments. (Here follows the table.)

It will be seen that this industry has been commenced in 27 different prefectures and that 702 filatures have been established, employing no less than 11,135 work people. About one or two per cent of these filatures have closed for the present or are not yet finally completed and although the first started began operations in 1865, and the latest this year; the majority were established in 1876-7-8. The motive power in these factories is supplied by steam, water-power and manual labour, eighty or ninety per cent. of the filatures being worked by water-power and only three by steam.

Our readers will now perceive that industrial undertakings are steadily increasing year by year in this country. Silk being the principal product of Japan it is only natural that this particular branch should experience the most rapid development, but even then it is remarkable to find no less than over 700 different filatures established in a very little over ten years, the vast majority being within the last three or four years. Silk affords the best example of what may be done in other branches of business and who, in the face of the examples we have quoted, can assert that industrial undertakings will not flourish in Japan?

We trust that our countrymen will ponder over what we have brought forward and strive to increase the national wealth and power by the establishment of industries and thus, in course of time, bring Japan on a level with the countries of Europe and America.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Friday, 14th November, 1879.

John Will (defendant) appellant and Mathew Catlin Adams (plaintiff) respondent.

This was an appeal from H. M.'s Court at Hakodate and the hearing had been adjourned from the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. Denison again appeared for the appellant and Mr. Litchfield for the respondent.

The facts of the case as disclosed by the pleadings were, that the appellant hearing that proceedings were likely to be taken against him by the respondent and another of his creditors deposited on the 1st September, 1878 with H. M.'s Consul at Hakodate, Japanese yen sufficient to answer their claims in Mexican dollars at the exchange of the day, and gave notice to the respondent's agent on the 6th September of his having done so. Mr. Blackiston, respondent's agent, refused to accept what he termed "the irredeemable currency of Japan" and the matter remained in abeyance until shortly afterwards when appellant returned to Hakodate, having lost his vessel and with it the means of paying his other creditors. Learning that the money was still in the hands of the Consul he wrote to him not to pay it over to respondent as he (appellant) was virtually bankrupt and the money belonged to his creditors. The appellant was subsequently adjudicated bankrupt, Mr. Eusden, the Consul being appointed trustee. The respondent then brought an action against the bankrupt for the money in the hands of the Consul, who seems to have permitted the proceedings to be taken in that form, as he himself filled such various capacities in the transaction, judge, stake-holder, trustee, registrar, etc., that it would have been rather inconvenient to have added another, that of defendant, in an action he would have to try himself. On the case coming on to be heard, the Consul decided in favour of Adams, the plaintiff and present respondent. The amount involved is now about \$700.00.

From that decision Will now appealed.

Mr. Litchfield objected to the proceedings on the ground that there was no petition of appeal before the Court, the document which purported to be a petition being defective in form.

Mr. Denison replied that under rules of procedure 168-9 they could now only deal with the merits of the case. The objection sought to be taken now, should have been taken in the answer.

His Honor over-ruled the objection, but took a note of it at Counsel's request.

Mr. Denison then addressed the Court in support of the appeal as follows:—

May it please Your Honor:

This is an appeal from the judgment of H. B. M.'s Provincial Court at Hakodate, in the cause *W. C. Adams v. John Will*, rendered in favour of the plaintiff and respondent, and the defendant being dissatisfied with the judgment has appealed therefrom. The grounds of the appeal are set forth in the appellant's petition, and are in effect that the judgment of the lower Court was contrary to the law and evidence and he asks that the judgment be reversed. The facts as disclosed by the record of appeal are with one single exception identical with those in the cause of *Blackiston v. Will*. That exception I shall hereafter attempt

to show, does not affect the merits of the case. In this latter case the Provincial Court at Hakodate gave judgment in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was dismissed by this Honorable Court, upon the ground that the appellant had failed to establish his right to the money claimed. That judgment disposes of this case with one exception. The money was in both cases voluntarily lodged with H.B.M.'s Consul at the same time and in the absence of Messrs. Blakiston and Adams; notice of the fact was given to Mr. Blakiston and the respondent at the same time, in one instance to Mr. Blakiston direct, and in the other to Mr. Blakiston as the attorney in fact of the respondent and in both cases the Consul offered to hand over the money lodged with him upon the production of proper receipts. Mr. Blakiston on the 6th of November, for himself and on behalf of the respondent expressly declined to accept the money lodged by the appellant with the Consul. The record of appeal shows that the respondent was in Hakodate on the 30th of November, 24 days after his attorney had declined to accept the money and that he took no steps whatever to repudiate or disavow the acts of his attorney. This, I submit, amounts to an express ratification of the course pursued by his attorney. But even without such express ratification, the respondent was undoubtedly concluded by the acts of his attorney and the lower Court in dealing with the question of costs so held. On the 24th of December following, the appellant, as his evidence and answer show, and that evidence is uncontradicted, finding that the money lodged with the Consul had been refused by the respondent, countermanded the application of the funds lodged by him with the Consul for the purpose of paying the respondent's claim, and directed that they be held for the benefit of his general creditors, and assigned as a reason therefor that he was no better than a bankrupt. Exactly the same course was pursued in the case of Blakiston v. Will, and your Honor in delivering judgment in that case, stated it to be a rule of law, "that a principal may countermand the application of money entrusted by him to an agent for any specific purpose at any time before the money is so applied." It was claimed in the former case and is repeated in this that the deposit made by the appellant was a payment into court under the 54th Rule of Procedure of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan. Your Honor disposed of that allegation in the judgment already cited and at the same time expressed the opinion "that the Consul accepted the money in question from the respondent, as his agent, to pay over the sum to the appellant, and it is clear that he offered the appellant the money, that the appellant refused to accept it, and that the respondent countermanded the Consul's authority to pay the money over to the appellant on the 24th of December, whilst it was in the Consul's hands." This case comes directly within the rule laid down by your Honor. The money had not only not been applied for the specific purpose for which it was entrusted to the Consul, but had been expressly refused by the respondent, and the appellant thereupon countermanded the application of the funds, as he undoubtedly had a perfect right to do. To all intents and purposes he withdrew the deposit and redeposited the money with the Consul for the benefit of his creditors. I have stated that this case is identical with the case of Blakiston v. Will with one single exception the difference is that in the case of Blakiston v. Will the plaintiff did not demand the money until after the defendant had been adjudicated a bankrupt, while in this the respondent consented to accept the money prior to adjudication, although the destination of the funds had at that time been changed by the act of the appellant. While the Provincial Court in this case bases its judgment upon Sec. 94 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, it is quite evident the judgment rests entirely upon the fact that demand was made before adjudication, otherwise it must have accorded with the judgment in the case of Blakiston v. Will. Sec. 94, of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, simply renders valid under certain circumstances payments made to a bankrupt, after an act of bankruptcy but before adjudication. The only application this section has to the present cause, is, it justified the Consul in not handing over the money in his hands to the appellant, after the 24th of December, because on that date the appellant committed an

act of Bankruptcy, by making a declaration of his inability to pay his debts, and the Consul having notice of the fact, was bound to hold the funds in his hands for the benefit of all the appellant's creditors. Aside from the appellant's undoubted right to countermand the application of the funds in the hands of the Consul, the fact that he had prior to the date of demand committed an act of bankruptcy, would under the Section of the Bankruptcy Act already quoted, have rendered invalid any payment to the bankrupt himself, and as a consequence any payment by the bankrupt's agent, the Consul, on his account. Sec. 11, of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, provides that the adjudication shall have relation back to the date of the act of bankruptcy. If therefore the bankruptcy of the appellant had relation back to the time of the act of bankruptcy, viz: the 24th of December, it is a fact that he was just as much a bankrupt on the 11th of January, as he was when Mr. Blakiston demanded payment after adjudication. So both cases stand upon exactly the same footing, and what your Honour has laid down as the rule of law governing in the one case, I submit is the rule that must control in the other. I ask, therefore, that the judgment of the lower Court be reversed, and that judgment be entered in the lower Court for the defendant with costs of appeal.

Mr. Litchfield, for the respondent, contended that the judgment of the Court below was right and should be confirmed. The grounds relied upon to support the appeal were, that the respondent had been in Hakodate and had abundant opportunity of either accepting the money in the hands of the Consul, or ratifying the act of his agent who had declined to receive it, and that the so-called act of bankruptcy committed by Will, had the effect of vesting the money in the trustee of his estate. The learned Counsel proceeded to argue, that there had been no act of bankruptcy at the time referred to, as the requirements of the "Bankruptcy Act of 1869" had not been complied with, and on the other ground, as the agent of respondent had no authority to receive payment in the form it was tendered by the Consul (whose position was analogous to that of a stakeholder) namely *yes*, time should have been allowed him to communicate with his principal before the appellant was justified in stopping the Consul from handing over the money, if the respondent on being communicated with elected to accept payment in *yen*.

His Honour remarked that, supposing all that Counsel alleged to be facts were taken as proved, he did not see how it would influence his decision, having in view the law on the point involved.

Mr. Litchfield urged that the Consul was actually in the position of a banker for the respondent. When he received the money it was on account of respondent and the property in it actually passed to respondent for whom the Consul might be treated for that purpose as a mere agent.

His Honour; I should like you, Mr. Litchfield, to show me some authority bearing upon the point. I have already decided against your contention in another similar case but I am, of course, open to conviction if you can show me any authority in your favor. Failing your doing so I must decide as I have done before. I consider your argument, although ingenious, requires some authority to support it.

Mr. Litchfield concluded by stating that the judgment of the Court below was right, as the money deposited had passed out of the custody of the appellant Will, and under the control of the respondent, Adams and that the Consul at Hakodate was correct when, after mature consideration, he gave the decision he had.

His Honour stated that he would take time to consider his judgment, which would be delivered in a few days.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., Consul.

Messrs. A. MEYER and F. GRÖSSER, Assessors.

Thursday, 13th November, 1879.

H. B. WALKER, by C. BLAND his attorney, *vs.* STILLFRIED AND ANDERSON,

This was a claim for 41 yen balance of rent alleged to be due for June last for the premises No. 17 Bund occupi-

ed by defendants. The defendants resisted payment on the ground that plaintiff had failed to perform his covenant in the lease under which he bound himself to keep the exterior of the premises in repair. A dispute on this point between the parties, had been referred to arbitration and decided adversely to plaintiff. After hearing a considerable amount of evidence and suggesting that some amicable arrangement should be made, the President of the Court adjourned the case *sine die* to allow a survey of the premises to be made by an expert.

IN THE ROYAL ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before S. CARCANO, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. RICA and ARMONI, Assessors.

Tuesday, 11th November, 1879.

H. SARDA vs. P. SACCONI.

This was a claim for frs. 12,375 the value of 5,500 cartoons; 3,000 of which had been sold by plaintiff to defendant and the remainder of which had been consigned by the plaintiff to defendant for sale in Europe.

Judgment was now delivered and defendant ordered to pay plaintiff frs. 6,750 the price of the 3,000 cards at 2.25 per card, with interest at 6 per cent from the 7th November instant, the date of filing petition. The defendant was also ordered to render accounts as to the 2,300 cartoons consigned to him for sale within 8 days from Notification of judgment.

Costs to be borne equally.

INVESTIGATION into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s steam-ship *Takasago Maru*, and the British brig *Junna*, on the night of Thursday, the 9th October last.

DECISION.

From the evidence adduced we are of opinion that this collision was at least in part caused by the fault of the *Takasago Maru*, but whether or no the other vessel, when a collision appeared inevitable, did all in her power to avoid the same, there has been no evidence taken to shew, neither was the same necessary for the purposes of this investigation.

So far as the *Takasago Maru* is concerned the blame attributable to that vessel appears to be due entirely to the default of Mr. August Ludwig Dall, first mate, he being officer of the watch at the time the *Junna's* lights were sighted, inasmuch that:—

1st. He could not have been keeping such a look-out as is incumbent on every officer in charge of a vessel, or he must on such a clear night have sighted the *Junna's* lights long before he did.

2nd. That he neglected on sighting a vessel in such close proximity to call the master, as he should have done.

3rd. That when the lights were sighted he shewed a great want of decision and judgment in not ordering the helm at once to be put "hard-a-port," instead of "port" only.

4th. That he disregarded that portion of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea which requires every steamship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision to slacken her speed, or, if necessary stop and reverse.

Taking Mr. Dall's past services and character into consideration, it will, we think, be a sufficient punishment, to suspend his first mate's certificate of competency for a period of six months from date, but recommend that a second mate's temporary certificate be granted him for that period.

We do not attribute any blame whatsoever to Captain Young and therefore consider his master's certificate of competency should be returned to him forthwith.

We severely censure the midshipman, Katsura Yonzaburo, and the seaman, Yamagami Monjiro, who were on watch at the time the lights were sighted, for the bad look-out they evidently had been keeping.

We would remark on the necessity of standing orders for every steam-vessel being either written or printed, and so placed on board the vessel as to be at all times available, that the officers be well acquainted with the same.

(Signed) A. R. BROWN.
" E. KNIPPING.
" JAS. ELLERTON.

I hereby approve of this decision and direct that it be carried into effect.

(Signed) T. HAYASHI.

Vice-Minister of Home Department.

November 12th, 1879.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*, Captain Smith, from Hongkong 4th, with dates,—Bombay 14th, Galle 18th, Penang 24th, and Singapore 26th ult., with the London mail of the 26th September, arrived here on Friday morning at 6 a.m. The subjoined telegrams are taken from the *Straits Times Extra*:—

Bombay, 9th October.

Sir Richard Temple and Staff embarked this evening on board the *Ethiopia* for Kurrachee, en route to the frontier. The Commander-in-Chief, with a large crowd of the leading European and native inhabitants of Bombay, witnessed his departure. A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 21st Native Infantry was present. Sir Richard Temple was loudly cheered by the spectators as he left the shore.

Allahabad, 10th October.

Although on the 6th, General Baker and Major White did not effect a junction until 10 p.m., General Baker at 3 o'clock was able to signal General Roberts that the heights overlooking the Chardeh villages had been crossed and cleared of the enemy, who held the ridge in front and to the left in large force. They were driven back and fled across a plain into the Chardeh villages. All our Artillery poured in a withering fire into their broken ranks. Their loss must have been considerable.

The Russian defeat by the Turcomans magnifies daily, and now we hear that the Russians admit the loss of 1,200 men and two guns. Both sides are expecting reinforcements.

Private attempts to start a subscription for the benefit of the families of the native officers and sepoy killed with Sir Louis Cavagnari is unnecessary. Positive assurances are given that the Government will make ample provision.

Rangoon, 13th October.

The Mandalay Political Officer arrived yesterday. His steamer was stopped by the Governor of Manbla at a frontier fortified town for half an hour, until orders were telegraphed from Mandalay. It was an anxious time, as the fort guns were pointed, while the river bank was lined by Burmese soldiers. Our sixty sepoy were drawn ready to repel any attack. At the end of half an hour the Governor came on board and intimated that orders for the steamer to pass had been received.

The *Rangoon Gazette* has published a telegram from Mandalay stating that a Royal order has been issued ordering the interests of British subjects to be carefully looked after. All is quiet since.

London, 16th October.

The Marquis of Hartington will visit Lord Derby at Knowsley on the occasion of his electoral visit to Lancashire. The *Daily News* regards this as evidence that Lord Derby has joined the Liberals.

In consequence of the representations of the great Powers, Greece has agreed to continue the negotiations in reference to the frontier question.

Aden, 15th October.

The *Nepaul*, with the outward English mails of the 3rd inst., sailed for Bombay at six this morning.

Bombay, 16th October.

A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from London states that Mons. Vambéry writes in the *Pesther Lloyd* that nothing short of the establishment of permanent garrisons at Kaudahar, Herat, Balkh, and Kabul will effectually secure India from Russian intrigues. Such a measure was necessary if England wishes to keep Russia at bay in the East. This expression of opinion from one so well qualified as M. Vambéry is attracting considerable attention.

Galle, 16th October.

The Queen returns to Windsor in November. The Prince of Wales has gone to Copenhagen to bring back the Princess. The Emperor and Empress of Germany have visited Alsace. The schism in the ranks of the Home Rulers caused by the national convention scheme is widening. The agitation against land laws continues in Ireland. An attempt to upset the Indian mail train has been made at Foggia, Italy. The Relief of Lucknow was celebrated by a dinner by the surviving officers. The *Globe* newspaper discusses the probability of a Russian attack on India being not far distant. The German quarrel with Japan is getting serious—American sides with Japan, England supports Germany. The Queen has sent a message of condolence to Madame Cavagnari on the death of her son. The 18th centenary of the destruction of Pompeii has been celebrated. The negotiations between Turkey and Greece

on the boundary question make no progress. Archibald Forbes has lectured on the Zulu War at St. James' Hall. Lord Gifford, who was entrusted with despatches announcing the capture of Cetewayo, is entitled to an allowance of £500 and a brevet majority. Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke at Newmarket, and denounced the administration in connection with the Afghan war. Louis Blanc has visited Marseilles, and has been received there in triumph. The Governor of Smolensk reports a great conflagration at Vjasma, at which 200 buildings were burnt.

Madras, 9th October

Colonel Macquoid, of the Hyderabad Contingent, started on the fourth instant for Rekapilly, with four hundred men of the third Contingent Infantry. Mr. Herbert Wood, Royal Engineers, died yesterday.

Simla, 9th October.

The Afghan troops came out from Kabul in great force on the 6th, occupying the heights opposite General Roberts' camp. A wing of the 92nd advanced on their right flank with a miscellaneous force of about 700, who defeated the enemy, capturing 12 guns, with a loss of four killed, nine wounded, and no officers. Baker with about 2,000 men, attacked the left flank of the enemy, who fled in disorder, losing considerable numbers. The resistance was very obstinate. The forces engaged were 72nd; a wing of the 92nd; a squadron of the 9th Lancers the 23rd Pioneers; a wing of the 5th Gurkhas; two squadrons of the 5th Panjab Cavalry; a battery of Royal Artillery, a Mountain Battery and two Gatlinga. Baker's loss was about 70 killed and wounded. Amongst the wounded are, Captain Young, of the 5th Panjab Infantry; Lieutenant Ferguson 72nd; Dr. Duncan, 23rd Native Infantry. The chief men of the village are reported as coming in to pay their respects to General Roberts.

Simla, 11th October.

It is reported here that the Viceroy will probably go into camp about the middle of November either at Ambala or Agra for three weeks, thence going direct to Calcutta.

General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul on the eighth October. Hearing that troops from Kohistan were entrenching themselves on a high hill beyond the Bala Hissar immediately overlooking Kabul City, General Roberts sent General Massey, with eight squadrons of Cavalry, round by the north of the city to watch the roads leading to Bamian and Kohistan, and cut off their retreat. Simultaneously General Baker was sent to attack the enemy from the high hills above the Bala Hissar. By sunset General Massey had reached Aliabad on the Bamian roads. He found the Sherpur cantonment deserted, and in it seventy-eight guns. At sunset General Baker was about to attack the enemy's position. General Macpherson rejoined General Roberts on the evening of the eighth with stores and reserve ammunition. Information having been received that the regiments from Ghazni were trying to join the force opposed to General Baker, General Macpherson was sent with a force to strengthen General Baker. It has been ascertained that large numbers of Ghilzais assembled to join the force opposed to us on the sixth, but arrived too late. Some have returned to their homes.

From Thayetmyo Mr. St. Barbe reports that he reached the frontier on the tenth. His departure from Mandalay took place as arranged, without opposition. A number of people have left Mandalay, and all the Flotilla steamers have come away, accompanying Mr. St. Barbe.

By order of the Queen-Emress, the Viceroy has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to General Roberts and the troops engaged under his command the expression of Her Majesty's warm satisfaction with their noble conduct in the very successful and important action at Charasiyah, which the Viceroy lost no time in reporting to Her Majesty. The Queen-Emress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action and in the recent brilliant exploit at Shuturgardan, and the Viceroy is commanded to make known to the Commander-in-Chief Her Majesty's anxiety for further information as to the condition of the wounded.

From the Shuturgardan it is stated that the bearer of the last message from General Roberts said that Mahomed Khan and Gholam Hyder Khan, with the three Herat Regiments, had shut themselves up in the Bala Hissar and intended to die fighting. The Bala Hissar is said to have two large breaches in its walls.

The number of guns captured on the sixth was twenty, not twelve as first reported, making 98 guns, in all, already taken before Kabul.

London, 11th October.

Consols for account, £97½. Rentes, Five per Cent. (1872) 118½. Bar silver, 52d. Bank shares: Oriental Bank £20, Chartered Bank £21, Chartered Mercantile Bank £21, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £36. Discount, market rate, 3 months' Bills, 1 per cent. Ditto, 6 months' sight Bills, 1½ per cent.

Simla, 12th October.

General Roberts was to have delivered his attack on Kabul on the night of the 8th, but, owing to darkness coming on,

postponed it. The next morning General Macpherson's column came up, when it was found that the enemy had abandoned the city during the night, leaving 12 guns. Generals Gough and Massey pursued with Cavalry, overtaking small parties. Up to the present time 110 guns have been captured, and there are some 30 more in the Bala Hissar and city. General Roberts, who was encamped at Siah Sang, 1,300 yards from the Bala Hissar, intended publicly entering Kabul on the 11th.

Barikab, 11th October.

General Gough's advance force march on Jelalabad to-morrow, the 12th October.

Beni Hissar, 11th October.

The force, two miles from Kabul, had severe fighting yesterday. Baker's brigade beat seven thousand Afghan regulars from strong positions, and took twenty guns. We lost twelve men killed and sixty-eight wounded. All our troops fought splendidly. It is probable we shall have more fighting to-morrow and enter Kabul then or the next day. Dr. Duncan severely, also Captain Young, 5th, wounded; Ferguson, of the 72nd, slightly wounded.

Simla, 12th October.

General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul on the 10th. General Baker could not attack on the 8th, darkness supervening. Before daylight on the 9th General Macpherson joined with reinforcements. The enemy had fled during the night leaving twelve guns. The Cavalry pursued them for several miles but the enemy had so completely dispersed that only small parties were overtaken. Thus 110 guns were captured and 30 more are reported to be in the Bala Hissar. General Roberts' camp is pitched on Siah Sang within 1,300 yards of the Bala Hissar and city. General Roberts intended to make a public entry and take possession of the Bala Hissar on the 11th or 12th. The troops have worked splendidly without tents. Rations are carried for want of transport.

Kabul, 12th October.

The force which General Baker engaged yesterday managed to escape during the night. Cavalry and horse artillery are in pursuit twenty-one miles off. Our force captured six field guns and six mountain guns, some elephants, camels, and horses, and a few prisoners. Returning to camp a mile from Kabul, we passed through the outskirts of Kabul. The population appeared at times, but not many showed. No more fighting here is expected, but there may be a little in the country later on. The expedition has been entirely successful. The troops worked splendidly without tents and carrying their rations. General Roberts deserves well for his great energy and for successfully combating grave transport difficulties.

Simla, 13th October.

General Roberts, from outside Kabul, on the 11th October, telegraphs:—All accounts agree that the Afghan troops have been completely routed, and the Ghilzais, Kohistanis, Logaris and other tribes, who were assembling to fight against us, have returned to their homes. The Kazilbashis and most of the influential men of the city had come to the camp and paid their respects.

General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul, on 12th October, that he would enter the Bala Hissar with the Amir at noon. The troops would line the road from the camp to the Bala Hissar and a royal salute would be fired by the Horse Artillery Battery. The British standard would be hoisted over the main gates as General Roberts and the Amir enter the gateway. The 67th Foot and the 10th Goorkhas will occupy the Bala Hissar and the hill on which it is situated. Supplies are coming in fairly. The wounded are doing well.

London, 13th October.

Consols for account £97½. Rentes, Five per Cent. (1872), 118½. Bar silver, 52d. Exchange on India, 50 days' sight, 1s. 8d. Discount, market rate, 3 months' sight. Bills, 1 per cent. Discount, market rate, 6 months' sight. Bills, 1½ per cent.

Constantinople, 13th October.

The Sultan has disbanded ninety thousand of his regular troops.

Rangoon, 14th October.

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports all quiet at Mandalay. A Royal Order has been issued that the interests British subjects are to be carefully looked after. The departure of the Residency people, of the nature of a stampede, the short notice, and the hurry, have impressed the Burmese and every one with the idea that immediate hostilities are intended. British subjects consequently have abandoned much valuable property. The general opinion now is that there was no need of such a precipitate retreat.

Allahabad, 14th October.

A message dated Kabul, 9th says:—Yesterday morning news was brought that the fortified camp at Sherpur had been evacuated, but the enemy held a strong position on the ridge running to the Kabul river. General Massey, with the 5th and 12th Lancers, and 5th Panjab Cavalry, was sent to cut off their retreat along the Bamian road, while General Baker pushed along the ridge facing that held by the mutineers. General Massey, on crossing the Siah Sang ridges, sighted the enemy on the hills to the left. He halted at Sherpur

finding the camp empty, save 78 guns and ammunition. A squadron was detailed to watch the camp; the rest worked round into the plain of Chardeh, sighting the enemy's camp. Here they formed up to await the order for attack. The 5th Panjab Cavalry were despatched to block the Bamian road. Meanwhile General Baker with 320 of the 92nd, two companies of the 72nd, seven companies of the 23rd Pioneers, two mountain guns and one Gatling, left Beni Hissar and with difficulty got to the top of the Bala Hissar ridge and shelled the enemy, who answered. But nothing else occurred, and night fell before reinforcements arrived. The attack was thus useless, so the troops slept under arms. At midnight the enemy fled, leaving their tents and guns in position. General Massy pursued; but only twenty of the enemy were overtaken and killed. The cavalry proceeded twenty miles from Kabul and returned at nine at night on the 9th. The villages round are hostile. No quarter was given to those found firing at us. The prisoners taken in the fight were shot. The leaders of the mutineers are the Amir's trusted friends. Kushdil Khan, who was sent specially to meet Cavagnari at the Shurtargarden, was a prominent leader at Charasia and yesterday. There is no doubt that it was the concealed action of the Amir's officers. The enemy throughout were well informed of the British movements. It is difficult to fix their source of information, but it is probable that it was the Amir's retainers now in camp. The flight of the mutineers makes the sacking of Kabul unnecessary. The Amir coincides with all that has been done. The strictest orders have been issued against any one entering the city, which probably yet harbours mutineers.

Jelalabad 14th October.

General Gough occupied Jelalabad on the 13th October. The country is quiet.

Simla, 14th October.

The Camp of Alikheyl was attacked boldly at daybreak on the 14th by large numbers of Mongals, Spingwars, Hussan and Ahmed Bheyla. They were well met by the 29th and 8th. A counter attack was made by Cavalry and Infantry, with complete success; 23 dead of the enemy are in our hands and more are coming in. Our casualties are five slightly wounded. Our parties are returning unmolested.

London, 14th October.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has been confined, prematurely, of a stillborn child. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably. *Consols 97½.*

CHICKENS IN COURT.

We take from the *San Francisco Chronicle* the following amusing account of a case which lately occurred in the County Court of that city. It will be noticed that even the decapitation of a live chicken was insufficient to refresh the memory of a Chinese witness:—

THE CHINESE OATH ADMINISTERED IN THE COUNTY COURT.

A WITNESS MADE TRUTHFUL

By the Decapitation of a Live Chicken—A "Sinuositated" Interpreter—An Obstinate Chinese Female.

For the first time in this country the Chinese form of administering a Court oath, by the decapitation of a live chicken, was on Tuesday observed in the County Court, before Judge Wright. The observance of this unusual ceremony was the outgrowth of the manly love of Ah Pak for the gentle Sing Fung being thwarted by the abduction of the aforesaid Fung by a fractious female known as Si Que. The case is only one of a recognized class wherein the crafty or love-lorn heathen applies the machinery of our Court, for the accomplishment of his purposes, righteous or otherwise. The present case has occupied the attention of Judge Wright upon several former occasions, and upon each the versatile Si Que has been so erratic in her observations on the points at issue that on Saturday last Judge Wright, in the hope of bringing Si to a proper comprehension of the solemnity of an oath, and at the earnest behest of the anxious Ah Pak, ordered all parties in the case to appear yesterday with the requisite paraphernalia for the sanguinary proceedings. The Court-room was filled with curious whites and interested Chinese when the clerk announced, with a noticeable lack of monotone, "the matter of Ah Pak."

A DIVERTISEMENT.

Proceedings were opened by Pat Cummins, counsel for Si Que, who attained a standing with difficulty and informed the Court that upon this solemn occasion he wanted no nonsense, no theatrical display, no farcical business by the Court. Mr. Cummins' remarks were brought to an abrupt termination by the Court, who sternly inquired the exact intent and purpose of the counsel's use of the word "farce." At this point it suddenly became apparent to the spectators that the interest of the occasion would be greatly increased by the peculiarities of Mr. Cummins, who seemed to be laboring

under the palpable disadvantage of not infrequent fractures of the requirements of his blue-ribbon badge, and a too long divorce from Morpheus. In reply to the Court's stern interruption Mr. Cummins meekly replied: "Commit me for contempt, your Honor, if you please, but know that contempt was furthest from me mind." It then occurred to Mr. Cummins to become sarcastic, and he said: "Before the Court proceeds with this interesting ceremony of beheading forty or fifty thousand innocent chicks to satisfy the gory-minded counsel on the opposite side, allow me to enter an objection. The objection I shall enter is founded on what I happened to find in 'Chambers' Encyclopedia touching this case. Permit me to read from the volumes which I have here, from 'O' to 'Z.'" The Court appalled at the prospect of so lengthy an objection, strictly enjoined Mr. Cummins to read only what he found under the head of "Oaths," and to indulge in no comments.

MR. CUMMINS IS FINED.

Mr. Cummins proceeded: "My old friend, Chambers, the author of this book, remarks that according to Genesis iii, 17, kings and queens are the greatest of beings. I fail to agree with friend Chambers, having found the ace a useful—"

The Court—Adhere to the text, please.

"All right, your Honor. As found in Deuteronomy xvi, 23, the pagan oath, which, allow me parenthetically to remark—"

The Court—Please dispense with parentheses.

Cummins—Your Honor, it is a fault of my education that I can't ring in an abstract proposition directly, so that it appears to proceed from Chambers, which, by the way, I purchased at a bargain.

The Court—Mr. Cummins, if you are unable to read that I will do so for you.

Cummins—Perish the thought! I proceed: We find in Ezekiel v, 42, that the Court oath, which your Honor well knows to be an extension of the hand heavenwards—

The Court—Mr. Clerk, make an order of fine against Mr. Cummins for \$50.

This announcement fell like a thunderbolt on Mr. Cummins, who sank back into his chair overcome. He then became pathetic, and turning to the spectators exclaimed, in curious imitation of Alice Dunning Lingard when in the caste of the *Two Orphans*, "Is there no gentleman heah?"

As no one responded to the appeal, Mr. Cummins turned to the Court and said: "While I am thus purgatorially disgraced I cannot proceed with this case, and as I find no gentleman willing to relieve me, I ask the Court to stay proceedings until I can obtain assistance."

A REFUSAL TO GUILLOTINE THE CHICKEN.

The Court did not choose to stay matters, and in compliance with his order, Ah Pak and another Chinaman entered, carrying a bucket, a piece of matting, a cackling chicken and a knife. The matting was spread on the platform in front of the witness stand, the bucket placed on it, and the counsel for Ah Pak announced everything ready for the administration of the oath. The Clerk, through an interpreter, then attempted to have Si Que take the following oath:

I do not solemnly swear that the evidence I will give in the issue now pending shall be the truth, the whole truth; and if I tell a lie, may my life be as this chicken's.

Si Que, however, displayed a most active objection to entering fully into the spirit of the occasion. She took the vicious-looking butcher-knife, and flourishing it around declared her belief that there was some "job" on hand which would result in no good to her. Clerks, spectators, reporters and Chinese crowded around Ah Pak and Si Que, who were discussing the whole affair in a highly excited manner. The interpreter, Ah Pak, the Court Clerk and the counsel for Pak all earnestly urged the defiant Si to proceed, but to no purpose.

At this point Mr. Cummins addressed the Court again, saying, "Being purgatorially under a cloud, your Honor, I, of course, can take no part in this interesting proceeding, but if your Honor will but for a moment let the gentle breeze of your benignant charity lift from me this dampening cloud, as from the Mission hills the fog-banks disappear before a summer morn's wind, and then again replace the cloud o'er my penitent head as do the evening zephyrs renew the fogs on Nob Hill, I will successfully cope with the objections of my fair client."

THE DECAPITATION.

Judge Wright inquired if the counsel's remarks were intended for an apology.

Mr. Cummins replied: "No, sir. For my sins I wish to suffer. If I have offended the Court I beg its pardon."

The Court—Very well, I remit the fine.

Mr. Cummins, relieved from the overhanging purgatorial cloud, spoke to the rebellious Si, who, after a vast deal of preliminary talk and gesticulation, finally repeated the oath and raised aloft the murderous knife. Ah Pak stretched the neck of the unwilling

fowl, which in no way seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, across the edge of the bucket and the knife descended. The agitation of the fair Si foiled the purpose of her arm, and the knife, barely escaping the fingers of Ah Pak, buried itself in the wood of the pail. Spectators, witnesses, lawyers, clerks and chickens—for there was a reserve force of the latter—all joined in a babble of comments and cackles as the knife was again raised with murderous intent. Again the knife descended, and this time to better purpose, for the chicken's neck was half severed, the blood spurting over the hands of the now frantic Ah Pak. One more blow was delivered and the headless bird fell kicking into the pail. With the necessity of truth thus thoroughly impressed upon her, Si Que took the witness stand and the examination was commenced.

THE LOVELY SI IS OBSTINATE.

G. W. Chamberlain, counsel for Ah Pak, through an interpreter asked Si Que if she had ever hidden Sing Fung. The question, simple as it was, called forth a lengthy and excited flow of Chinese from Si. The interpreter finally informed the Court that Si would not answer. The question was put again, when Mr. Cummins objected to the interpreter. That individual, Mr. Cummins claimed, was a sleuth-hound in the employ of Ah Pak, and instead of simply putting the questions asked by the counsel, delivered them to Si "sinuously and serpently." The Court, to relieve Si from such an awful mode of questioning, asked her in English if she had ever hidden Sing Fung or had hired others to do so. The latter portion of the question evidently brought to Si's mind a realization of the full force of possible consequences if she should falsely testify. The decapitated chicken meant more to her than the Christian oaths under which she had previously testified with cheerful promptness to having never hidden or had hidden Sing Fung. After quietly considering the question for some time she turned to the Court and ingenuously remarked: "I cuttee off chickee's headdee; I tell truth. Sing Fung, chickee, headdee. Ah Pak, you sabe? Me no lie, Si Que. Heap follee chickee cuttee; I no sabe; you sabe?" She finished this lucid speech with a sweet smile, which clearly expressed her unalterable determination to never "sabe" unless testifying under a Christian oath.

Seeing no way by which the witness could be made to answer, as she smilingly refused to comprehend threats of fine and imprisonment for contempt, the Court adjourned the case for two weeks, in order to give all parties concerned a further chance to bring about a more successful plan of action.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE LORD TREASURER'S DANCE.

In spite of the unexpected delay caused by their detour to Owari in search of the 'Beard-divider,' Yoshitsune and his companion reached Kiyoto before Iné had been able to satisfy herself that she had unravelled even a fragment of the mystery which engaged her attention. Her establishment in the Treasurer's house, however, and the means of communication thus afforded between Tokiwa and her son were no trivial advantages, though Yoshitsune might not immediately avail himself of them. His position was indeed beset with perplexities. At no time had he proposed to seek immediate access to his mother on his arrival in the capital. To be the means of attaching suspicion to her, and thus exposing her to the persecution of her enemies before he was himself capable of offering her an asylum, was an intolerable idea. Yet had it been certain that the Lord Treasurer's letter was authentic, his connivance would so materially have diminished the difficulty of observing due precaution, that no lengthy delay would have been necessary. As it was, however, the doubts raised by Iné's narrative seemed almost hopelessly deterrent. With the Lord Treasurer incapable of assistance or even discretion, and Tokiwa indifferent or at best resigned, an appeal could scarcely be successful and might be pernicious.

Such at least was the conclusion suggested by a superficial view of the facts, though not the conclusion accepted by either Iné or Yoshitsune. The former, as we have seen, believed that these conditions were capable of an explanation very different from that which they were intended to offer, and the latter could not persuade himself to ascribe his mother's attitude to either resignation or despondency. Indeed in the first flush of indignation excited by such an imputation, he had almost forgotten prudence and attempted

to obtain an interview with Tokiwa forthwith, but in the end the consideration that he might thus be falling into the very trap laid for him, prevailed, and he consented to leave the matter in Iné's hands; a course which was recommended the more strongly not only by the courage and address the girl had already displayed, but also by his own desire to achieve the quest of the second sword before engaging in any other enterprise.

The chance encounter with Benkei at the fane of Tenjin and the circumstances which arose out of that meeting, at once gave Yoshitsune a new ally and, as we have seen, placed him in possession of the object of his search, but this was many days after his arrival in Kiyoto, and meanwhile his old friend, Shomon, had discovered an apparently facile means of obtaining access to the copy of the 'Six Military Canons' which was in the chief astrologer's keeping, and which, it will be remembered, Yoshitsune had been prevented from perusing by the sudden interruption of his intercourse with the 'Old man of the Shrine.'

We shall not describe the device, perhaps not altogether irreproachable, by which this much coveted manuscript at last came into Yoshitsune's hands, nor yet the dangers he incurred in the undertaking. He may have held that an object so important justified the sacrifice its pursuit entailed, but it seems more reasonable, and it is certainly more consistent with the whole story of his life, to conclude that inevitable circumstances prevented him from requiring the affection he had inspired and encouraged in the Astrologer's daughter: an affection to which he really owed his success in the matter. At any rate it were unjust to assume that the promise on which she relied was either deliberately false or even provisionally true, since an opportunity of claiming and redeeming it alike was denied to both. That the unhappy girl's death anticipated her lover's perfidy is a mere hypothesis: that his enforced absence and the very faint possibility of their reunion hastened her end, is an unfortunate certainty, but beyond this we can only say that love is not more often prudent than prosperous.

Some two months after Iné's admission to the Lord Treasurer's household, she began to believe that circumstances were tending at last to a partial elucidation of the enigma she studied. Tokiwa, it is true, still preserved the same imperturbable demeanour and followed the same unvarying routine of life, in which one point alone was salient, her strange love of archery. In the pursuit itself there was nothing extraordinary, for it was the favorite pastime of many a noble lady who had less reason for ennui, but Tokiwa's practice was distinguished both by its method and its pertinacity. Nothing was ever permitted to interfere. If the day were otherwise occupied, any hour of the night from darkness to dawn was made available, and it was related that even the prostration of sickness had on one occasion failed to interrupt this imperative habit. With so ardent a passion for the pursuit it might have been expected that she would have invited the ladies of her household to witness or rival her skill, but such was not the case. She invariably chose to be alone during the performance, and even the setting up and taking down of the miniature target was always the work of her own hands. These peculiarities had at first excited considerable curiosity, but by degrees the thing had come to be regarded as an aimless habit, for neither listening nor prying discovered anything more than that the number of arrows discharged was fixed and the method of shooting always the same: that is to say, three in rapid succession, then an interval, and then three more, until a total of one hundred and seventeen was reached. The most ingenious speculations having completely failed to furnish any reasonable explanation of this constant aggregate and its subdivisions, the question had long ceased to form an item of household gossip when it first excited Iné's surprise, but with her, inability to comprehend was by no means productive of indifference. That her vigilance was unfruitful did but render her the more watchful, and there are few mysteries impenetrable by such perseverance and acumen.

It was not in this direction, however, that the first light began to be discernible, but rather in the relative attitudes of the Lord Treasurer and his factor. Here there was a change that did not escape Iné's attention; on the one side an increase of waywardness and seeming simplicity, on the other an excess of suavity and deference which in such a man was not likely to be gratuitous. Could it be that the

former was assumed to foster a design which the latter was intended to conceal, or was Kageyu successfully essaying to bring his master's malady to a crisis that might warrant his own assumption of independent authority? Neither of these conjectures fell so far short of the truth as the result exceeded Iné's worst suspicions.

Yoshitsune had determined that he might no longer await the advent of clearer knowledge or a better opportunity. Certain circumstances that had arisen in connection with his visits to the chief Astrologer's, and an unsuccessful attempt made by the latter to compass his death, led him to anticipate that his presence in the capital might at any moment become known to his enemies. It was necessary therefore that some resolute attempt to achieve the object of his journey southwards should be made before such a misadventure put an enforced period to his stay.

It remained therefore for Iné to contrive a method of procuring him an interview with Tokiwa without either forewarning her or attracting the attention of possible spies. To this end it was arranged that Yoshitsune should come to the Treasurer's house after night-fall, and concealing himself in the garden, await Iné's summons to enter. In the event of discovery he was to be represented to the Treasurer as Iné's husband, in which character he proposed to be introduced to Tokiwa also, so that if her indifference proved to be real, she might be spared the humiliation of confessing it to her own son.

It happened that on the very day selected for the execution of this scheme the Treasurer projected one of his favorite performances, of which the main feature was a dance known as the 'Monkey and Quiver.' In this secondary roles were allotted to the factor Kageyu, and Nakatsuna, son of the Lord Senchal, Yorimasa; but at the last moment Nakatsuna sent to excuse himself, so that to the Treasurer's great disappointment the affair seemed on the point of falling through.

Just then, however, arrived one Hiromori, an intimate friend of the factor's, and a man for whom Iné had conceived an instinctive aversion, partly because he was believed to hold a leading position in Kiyomori's band of spies, partly because of his undisguised and somewhat rudely expressed admiration of herself. Hiromori was perhaps no great favourite of the Treasurer's either, for he was a supercilious and ungentle upstart who lost no opportunity of railing at the amusements that engrossed so much of Yasutsune's attention. In those days, however, knight or noble, whatever might be his inclination or aptitude, necessarily included among his polite accomplishments ability to take part in the private theatricals that constituted the recognized pastime of the upper classes. To understand this it must be remembered that these performances were nothing more than pantomimic dances representing celebrated scenes from history or tradition. Thus the dresses and accessories being provided and the subject chosen, a general knowledge of the dance steps and postures was sufficient to qualify the actors, whose renderings of the characters they personified, though they might differ in conception, were at once subordinated to the musical movement and limited to the recognized incidents of the story.

The Treasurer then, seeing in Hiromori's opportune arrival a means of escaping the threatened failure of his project, welcomed him with a delight not a little augmented by his knowledge of the man's proffered aversion for these effeminate mummeries. Hiromori at first positively declined to take the place of the absent performer, not even troubling himself to temper his refusal by such amenities as his host's rank demanded. His negatives indeed became more curt and unceremonious as the Treasurer's instances grew more pressing, and the ladies in waiting—of whom Iné happened to be one—looked every moment to see Yasutsune's anger overcome his forbearance, when to the surprise of all, Hiromori suddenly changed his tone and declared his willingness to comply with the Treasurer's desires. To most of those present this consent seemed inexplicable, but Iné, not having lost sight of the factor Kageyu during the progress of the debate, had not failed to intercept a signal which passed between the two friends and to which Hiromori's change of purpose was evidently attributable. In the eyes of one so long beset by doubts and suspicions this action of the factor's signified something more than a mere desire to humour his master's caprices. It signified collusion between the two men and

therefore some consequent peril for the Treasurer, perhaps also for Tokiwa.

Yasutsune on the other hand gave no indication of having observed anything noteworthy. Scarcely waiting to acknowledge his guest's somewhat tardy compliance, he hastened off to prepare for his rôle, followed by his pages and the ladies in waiting.

The Factor and Hiromori were thus left alone, and one might almost have thought they had been awaiting this opportunity so quickly did they avail themselves of it. Whatever mutual explanations the execution of their scheme required had been demanded and imparted before Iné, stealing into the adjoining chamber, had posted herself behind the silk partition almost within arm's length of the two men. All that she succeeded in overhearing was Hiromori's final injunction as the Factor left him. "There must be no bungling Kageyu," he said, "I am persuaded that if he be left the power of speech he will have both the wit and the will to spoil everything. Let it be but neatly done and I can promise you we shall have no difficulty in establishing our case. His fate has impelled him to insist upon this farce which cannot fail to furnish us an opportunity."

Never were ears strained to keener attention than those of the trembling girl who listened in vain for some further utterance that might render her mistrust sufficiently explicit to be useful. Here surely were ample grounds for the most disquieting conjectures, yet nothing that could be employed either as a warning or an accusation. The few words she had heard shewed simply that some design was on foot, but though her previous prejudices supplied the interpretation of that design, she was not one to strengthen an enemy's hands by an accusation he might easily refute. The not unequivocal motive of her own presence in the household made it necessary that she should be doubly cautious in her action, more especially since certain indications led her to believe that she was already an object of suspicion to the Factor. Again who could tell with what mood the Treasurer might receive her interference? His extravagance was no less likely to prejudice him against the accuser than the accused, while to give such a matter the calm scrutiny it deserved, would require an exercise of intelligence his general conduct proved to be either impossible or inexpedient.

These perplexities were too many to be resolved in a moment, and before she had arrived at any determination, the performance of which she was a most unwilling spectator had commenced.

The Treasurer, dressed with the extravagant magnificence these occasions permitted and having no arm except a short sword thrust into his girdle, carried in his hand a toy bow, while at his back was slung a quiver, the dilapidated appearance of whose skin covering offered a marked contrast to the gold embroidery of the robe beneath. The scene was laid in the plaiance outside a nobleman's castle, and Kageyu, who performed the same rôle as that of his everyday life, was supposed to be accompanying his master home, when the attention of the two was attracted to a strolling musician who passed, strumming a guitar and leading a quaintly caparisoned monkey. The musician—whose part was performed by Hiromori—becoming suddenly conscious of the illustrious personages in his neighbourhood, dropped his instrument and bowed his head in the dust, an obedience which was imitated by the monkey with such accuracy and demureness, that the nobleman, scrutinizing it more closely, exclaimed:—

"You have a fine monkey there, kuave. Know you that I have need of such an one myself at the present moment?"

The man, not venturing to make any reply, again bowed his head humbly to the ground.

"You fellows," continued the nobleman, "have a fauzy for putting things to extraordinary uses. No doubt you find the result profitable, but the fitting end of a monkey's existence is to furnish a covering for the warrior's quiver, not to simulate the action and gestures of men."

Here the minstrel, as if by an involuntary impulse of horror, drew the animal towards him and covered it with the skirt of his robe.

"That notion seems to be somewhat distasteful to you," sneered the nobleman, "no doubt because it touches your pocket, but on that score you need not be uneasy. You shall have a parcel of gold to pay for the pains you have be-

stowed on the training of your vermin, and because my quiver may not be covered without cost. If that irks you I will not insist upon your assent. We can save your conscience and our own purse by the exercise of a little force."

Here the monkey, as if to intimate the consent his master could not induce himself to pronounce, hopped forward and saluted the speaker respectfully.

"Ha!" cried the nobleman. "The beast has more wit than his master, I see. He shall be rewarded by dying a not ignoble death."

So saying he fixed a shaft to his bow and took aim at the monkey, but just as the arrow was on the point of flight, the musician sprang forward so as to shelter the animal with his own body.

"My Lord," he cried, "I may not gainsay your will, but I may be permitted to remind you that the method you propose is not without its disadvantages. However just your aim may be, the blood your arrow draws must render the monkey's skin useless for your purpose. If my dumb friend is doomed to die, let it be by my own hand. One blow delivered in the right place will accomplish the deed, without causing injury to the skin or unnecessary suffering to the monkey."

"Strike then," said the other, lowering his bow; "tis after all a shrewder knave than I had fancied."

Then followed a long scene in which the reluctance of the minstrel to kill his favorite was augmented by the latter's supplicatory gestures and combatted by the man's own sorrowful sense of the necessity, until the nobleman, who had at first sought to expedite the affair by sundry expressions of impatience, was finally overcome by pity, and added his tears to those of the weeping musician.

So far the performance had not deviated from the usual programme, but in the subsequent part, the Treasurer's eccentricity introduced a novel variation, for when, to test the monkey's sagacity, he had danced a measure himself to be imitated by the animal, instead of waiting to observe the latter's attempt, he joined in it himself, making the affair doubly absurd by following the monkey's antics with a precision that entailed two or three most ungraceful somersaults.

If Iné's fears were not ill founded, surely this was the time to look for their consummation. The Treasurer was completely in the power of the two men and as yet to all appearance without the slightest suspicion of their design. Were they then prevented from availing themselves of their opportunity by the fact that it had occurred unexpectedly soon, or had something intervened to make them defer their project? These were the only explanations that presented themselves to Iné at first, but presently they were supplemented by another and a more perplexing perception.

Whether by unaccountably fortunate accident or most subtly concealed design, the Treasurer was manœuvring so that not only was unity of action impossible to Hiromori and the Factor, but also at no time did either of them find himself within arm's length of Yasutsune's back. Thus if he fell down—which he did more than once—though the two men hastened towards him with an eagerness that almost wrung a shriek of horror from Iné, he would contrive to rise and dance away just before they reached him; while if on any pretext they approached him from behind, he would pirouette about, and without any semblance of intention, keep them always within range of observation.

This vigilance, slight a barrier as it seemed to place between an illarmed man and two resolute enemies, was nevertheless thoroughly valid under the circumstances. For in the first place, whatever might be the conspirators' inducement, neither of them was willing to take the initiative in such an act; and in the next, however speedy might be the effect of a dextrous sword-cut, it was by no means easy to find an opportunity of striking with certain success so long as the Treasurer persisted in keeping his face to his foes. If only he might gain time to draw his short-sword before a completely disabling blow reached him, the Factor and Hiromori were both too cognizant of his skill in fence to doubt that he would be able to hold his ground for the very brief space necessary to bring him succour, and though they knew there would be no difficulty in silencing his retainers if his death were once accomplished—prepared as they were to allege Kiyomori's authority—they were not less

certain that the slightest failure at the outset would suffice to seal their own fates.

But while they were thus momentarily deterred from an uncertain attempt, the great danger remained that they might detect the Treasurer's suspicion of their design. Then indeed the question of assured or precarious success would become altogether secondary to the necessity of anticipating worse evils, and Iné watched for this contingency with an awe that made ages of the minutes. But from first to last Yasutsune so admirably preserved his air of silly happiness that it was impossible to discover any evidence of intention in his proceedings, and when at the conclusion of the dance, Iné saw him seated safely in his place and the two men kneeling below the dais, the feeling of intense relief she experienced was mingled with a doubt whether all this might not have been the result of a well nigh miraculous accident.

If so, she might no longer keep silence. Chance was little likely to be again so kind, neither was there now the faintest shadow of uncertainty as to the Factor's designs. The only question was, what respite might this late failure be expected to procure. The Treasurer had invited Hiromori to defer his departure till the following day, and though a repetition of the dance was the pretext for this invitation, Hiromori had at once consented to remain. Plainly therefore that one night was the limit of time certainly available for precautionary measures, and under those circumstances Yoshitsune's projected visit to his mother was most opportune, since it seemed to promise the best, if not the only means of exposing the Factor's treason.

But how unpropitious for Yoshitsune's own designs were all these conjunctures! Instead of directing his mother's influence towards the object which had brought him to Kyoto, he would be involving her in the peril of setting up an accusation, difficult to establish, against the Treasurer's most influential vassal, as well as risking his own life by assailing one of Kiyomori's favorites. So thinking, Iné almost wished she had never succeeded in entering the Treasurer's household, for of a surety more evil than good seemed likely to result from her presence.

Let these things, however, be as they might, there was now, she felt, no choice. The Treasurer must not be left without at least the aid of promouition, and so with a sinking heart she recounted all the events of the day to Yoshitsune on his arrival at the place of tryst.

Yoshitsune, so far from expressing the dissatisfaction she had anticipated, received her account with an unmistakable air of content.

"Do you know, Iné," he said, "I have occasionally thought that a freak of prospering my purpose must have entered the head of some good fate, for all the accidents of my life seem to adapt themselves to its end."

"Can it be possible that in these evil chances you see any reason to think so?" asked Iné, astonished.

"I will tell you what I see," replied Yoshitsune; "the bravest and sagest girl the gods ever dowered with a heart as fair as her form, and one without whose aid neither Saburo's loyalty nor Benkei's strength could have saved us from utter failure ere now."

Half persuaded that these unwonted words of praise were designed to soften the pain of mischance, and wholly unnerved by long watching and terror, Iné's tears were her only reply.

"Nay, nay!" Yoshitsune gently remonstrated. "That evidence was not needed, Iné, to prove what your care for us has cost you. But why should the sight of success bring tears to your eyes, for I may not think that your heart fails you now when the worst is over?"

"It is not my heart that fails me but my hope," replied Iné. "I have as yet no share in the confidence your words seem to imply."

"Can it be then that I judge hastily?" Yoshitsune said, with some show of disquiet. "And yet it may not be gained that this plot of Kageyu's once proved, the Treasurer will owe little allegiance to Kiyomori. Ha! Iné, I perceive a light in your face that helps me to look farther ahead, and I can discern a powerful ally setting himself to compass the end we deemed of late so far from attainment. Come then, let us test the value of this faith at once. But a very little delay may mar the opportunity."

It was easy to kindle Iné's enthusiasm, more especially as her own discrimination told her that Yoshitsune's hopes

were not ill-founded. She led the way at once from the garden towards the north wing of the castle, and so well had her experience enabled her to time this visit, that they reached the threshold of Tokiwa's apartment unchallenged and unobserved.

Just as Iné was about to draw back the sliding door, however, Yoshitsune grasped her wrist with a hand that trembled perceptibly.

"Hold a moment," he said: "In all these years I have had but one memory of her. Let me recall it once more lest it should be for the last time."

This was the first and only doubt of his mother's constancy he ever suffered himself to express, and there were not wanting tokens that enabled Iné to divine how bitter was the pain of that misgiving.

While they stood thus hesitating, there came to them, thrice repeated, from the chamber within, a sharp sound, well known to Iné, but which seemed to astonish her companion not a little, for his grasp tightened painfully about her wrist.

"It is the sound of the arrows striking the target," she whispered. "You remember, I told you that her ladyship often practices at night."

"Yes, yes," replied Yoshitsune, "but you never told me the arrows were pointed. This is no common archery, and I begin to fear that my visit has been ill deferred until now."

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

If *this* you do, when *that* you see;
A soldier you can never be,
My whole, a bright and shining light,
Get lights from him, and you'll be right.

1.

"He, who bates my honor, shall not see my coin,"
Wealth and sordid avarice here together join.

2.

Initials of a warrior rash,
Who fell on rebel field,
The sword, that gave the fatal gash,
A namesake's arm did wield.

3 & 4.

My third light loved her lord and warned him from the fray,
My fourth was forced to yield, though loving her own way.

5.

"He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower."

OYAMA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

There's a tree by the garden gate
Where the birds sing all day long,
And a seat where fond lovers wait
When the tranquil eve grows late
For the nightingale's lovelier song,
And beyond a meadow slopes gently away,
Where the laugh is heard of children at play.

There peeps from the windows bright
A spirit of heartfelt joy,
And winter and summer, and day and night,
It blesses the household with calm delight,
And pleasures that never cloy;
'Tis the pure home love that hallows the spot,
And sheds its light o'er that peaceful cot.

1.

We gauge by this standard a friend's usefulness,
Or by it contempt for misfortune express.

2.

A despot's mandate this, with power to free a slave
Or doom a patriot brave to prison or the grave.

3.

The immortal exile's honoured dust here lies
For which his native city vainly sighs.

4.

The harmless pleasures of the world he dies,
And Nature's bounteous gifts himself denies.

5.

A reptile of its covering was shorn
And harmony divine of this was born.

DELTA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 8TH, BY "SAKARA."

French	Comedy.
F ran C	
R o-co-c O	
E ssai M (des Abeilles)	
N E	
C anar D	
H alève Y	

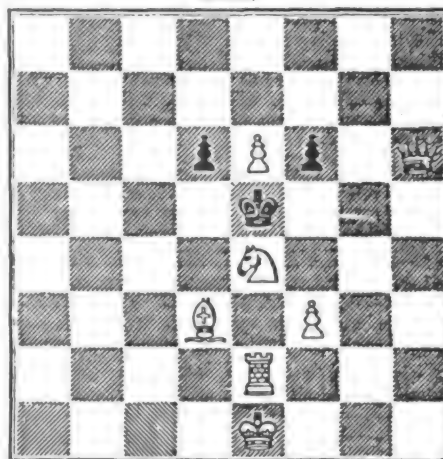
Correct answer received from. M. & M. No others to hand

CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. C. NIXDE.

Prize problem in the American Chess Tournament.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF NOV. 1ST, BY "W. H. TAYLOR."

White.	Black.
1—R. to Q. 3.	Anything.
2—Kt. takes R. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., Peter, Q. and V.d.P. We also have to acknowledge V. d. P.'s answer to problem of October 25th, as correct.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 15th November, 1879.)

		Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A.M.	Noon	Clos- ing.				
1879.								
Monday.....	Nov. 10	512	510	510	369	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 11	514	514	514	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 12	515	515	514	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 13	516	517	516	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 14	518	518	517	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 15	516	517	517	—	—	—	—

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

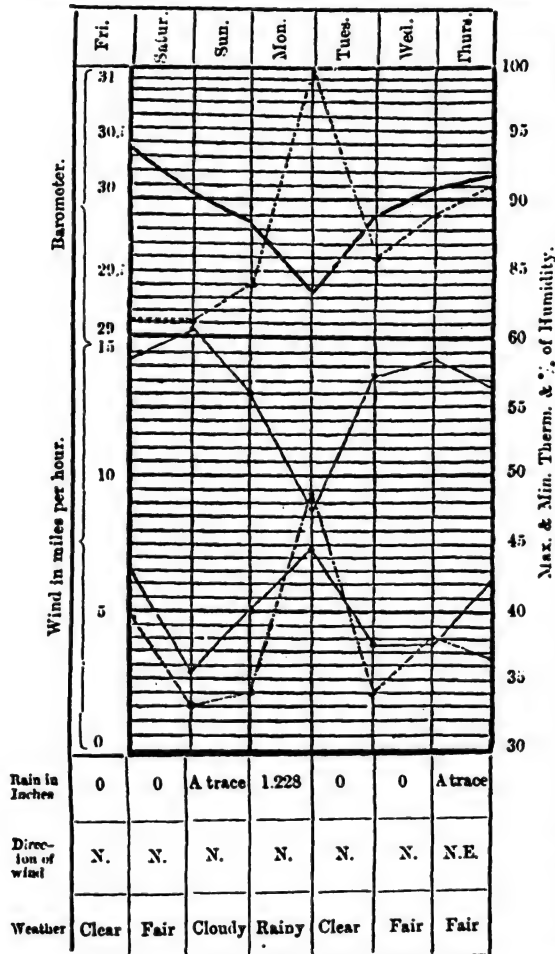
A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1879.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind
.....percentage of humidity
Max. velocity of wind 17 miles per hour on Monday, 4 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The steadiness of the barometer which existed during last week was, unfortunately, not continued during this. Instead, there is shown a wide range, from 30.392 inches for the maximum to 29.402 inches for the minimum, being but a trifle less than one inch. The maximum barometer occurred at the beginning of the week, and the minimum, as will be observed, at about the middle. This minimum was accompanied by much rain and a high wind. The lowest temperature for the season thus far was 35.°5, on Saturday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Nov. 8, American ship *City of Boston*, Crosby, 1,062, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 9, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 10, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Nov. 11, Japanese steamer *Hioyo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 11, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 12, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,869, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Scirio Maru*, Frank, 486, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Tagonoura Maru*, Williams, 448, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 14, British steamer *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Nov. 14, American ship *R. R. Thomas*, Nichols, 1,589, from New York, Kerosene to C. & J. Trading Co.

Nov. 14, British ship *Prince Frederick*, Claque, 1,490, from New York, Kerosene, to C. & J. Trading Co.
Nov. 14, American ship *Great Surgeon*, Kingman, 909, from New York, Kerosene, to C. & J. Trading Co.
Nov. 14, American ship *Grantee*, Jacobs, 1,295, from New York, Kerosene, to C. & J. Trading Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mr. Bonger, Mr. Kochler, 1 Chinese and 49 Japanese.
Per French steamer *Tibre*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Nishigawa, and two children, Messrs. W. Asano, R. Asano, Shand, Chirono, Krien, Durant, N. Adachi, Yamasaki and Fréze.
Per Japanese steamer *Hioyo Maru* from Kobe:—Capt. and Mrs. Cotter.
Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. Neil.
Per Japanese steamer, *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. F. Scheffmann, and one European in steerage. From Kobe: 1 European, 2 Chinese, and 146 Japanese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Perkins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Hasegawa, Miss Hasegawa, Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki, Mrs. T. Nagasaki, Mrs. N. Nagasaki, Mrs. Nakamura and child, Messrs. T. Middleton, C. Braess, E. C. Kirby, H. N. Tileston, A. Milne, H. Greey, B. Telge, Bernard, Ikeda, Obata, Hirano, Fujiyama, and Tamiwaki, in cabin. 4 Chinese and 372 Japanese, in steerage.
Per British steamer *China* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Baron Von Gutte, A. Hagne, 6 Chinese and 1 Indian.
Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Yoshie, Mr. F. H. Hocke, Mrs. Allen Amala, and 1 Chinese. (Mr. Pistorius, passenger died at sea, Nov. the 4th.)

OUTWARDS.

Nov. 9, British brig *Jumna*, Bissett, 316, for Nagasaki, General despatched by Frazer & Co.
Nov. 9, German barque *Guatav & Murir*, Bartsch, 355, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jarline, Matheson & Co.
Nov. 10, German brig *Maid Marian*, Holm, 298, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.
Nov. 9, Japanese steamer *Hakamurra Maru*, Christensen, 1,346, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 11, U. S. Sloop-of-war *Alert*, Comd. Huntington, 1,020, 4-guns, for Shanghai.
Nov. 11, British steam-yacht *Albion*, J. L. Beasley, 38, for Kobe.
Nov. 12, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 12, German frigate, *Prinz Adalbert*, Captain McLean, 3,500, 15 guns, for Kobe.
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Sabasawa, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 13, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Hioyo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 15, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,618, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer, *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and way ports: Mr. and Mrs. Enouye, Mrs. Hachisuke and child, Mrs. Yamamoto, Mrs. Tajiri, Mrs. Nirei, Capt. and Mrs. Fukui, Mr. and Mrs. Eschewing, Dr. E. Baelz, Messrs. J. R. Haggitt, R. Kohler, T. Jenkins, D. Reynolds, Mamura, Nakamura, Mocheyashii, Ahazaki, E. Grob, C. H. Macy, Kerkovius, Suo Ching, Machida, Awoki, Gode, Kojima, Katanta, Nogawa, H. Broadhurst, Matsumoto, Asaki, Karasubuchi, Habel.
Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mannick, Dr. Von der Hack, Dr. Focke, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair and Capt. Arai

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong:—
Cargo for Yokohama 260 tons.
" " Kobe 250 "
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure \$60,000
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.:—
Treasure \$207,413.60
Per British steamer *China* for Hongkong:—
Silk for London... .. 581 Bales.
" France 136 "
Total 717 Bales.
Silkworm eggs 43 Cases
Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—General from Europe, 1,265 packages; general from Hongkong, 2,074 packages; ugar from Hongkong, 3,902 packages; total, 7,241 packages.

REPORTS.

The American ship *City of Boston* reports: Left Newcastle, on the 1st September, had light variable winds and calms in South Pacific and moderate north and east winds from the Equator to port.

The Japanese steamer *Kinamoto Maru* reports: Left Hakoda's 7th instant. Moderate weather to port.

The French steamer *Tibre*, reports: Leaving Hongkong on the 1st instant, had strong N.E. winds throughout. signalled American ship *J. M. W. R.* in latitude 32.15, longitude 123.20.

The Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* reports: Left Kobe at 1 a.m. 9th inst. Experienced light variable winds with thick rainy weather to Rock Island; thence to port strong N.E. winds.

The Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* reports: Left Kobe 9th instant; first part, rain and variable winds; latter part, clear weather and northerly winds.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* reports: Left Hongkong 1st instant at 5 p.m. Experienced strong E.N.E. gale with high confused sea which lasted five days, afterwards strong monsoon. Arrived at Kobe at 8 a.m. 10th instant. Left Kobe at 3 a.m. 11th instant light N.W. winds to Rock Island; thence to port N.E. winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at Yokohama at 11 a.m. 12th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Itohashima Maru* reports: Left Shanghai 6th, arrived at Nagasaki the 8th. Left Nagasaki same day, arrived at Kobe 10th. Left Kobe 11th, arrived Yokohama 13th, 2 a.m. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong reports: Leaving Hongkong the 4th instant, whence had first N. E. monsoon to Yokohama during which time had mountainous sea washing away figure head, portion of bulwarks and smashing in all the forward houses also staving in the captain's cabin; from Yokohama had fine weather to port.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 29th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Nov. 20th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 5th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	Nov. 15th*
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 22nd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. S. S.	Nov. 20th

* Left San Francisco, 25th ulto., *Belyic*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 17th
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Nov. 19th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Nov. 17th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	Nov. 22nd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Nov. 29th

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 4	Sarah Scott	London	Japan
Aug. 9	Urania	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
June 13	Sooloo	New York	Japan
" 14	Mary J. Leslie	"	"
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	Yokohama
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
"	Pym	Antwerp	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	At	For
Sept. 3	Mervia	New York	Japan
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Columbia	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
" 19	Merionethshire (a.s.)	London	"
" 19	Glenorchy (a.s.)	"	"

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals, made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.

W. R. BRETT, CHEMIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex *Sciadia*,
A New Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

And Sundries, including

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

JAPAN DISPENSARY,

83, MAIN STREET, 83.

Yokohama, October 18th 1879.

4ins.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,

Chemists' and Druggists'

AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARCO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Hiroshima Maru	Haawell	Japanese steamer	1,869	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. R. Co.
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	" 14	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	" 8	Lighthouse Department
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	" 13 78	M. B. Co.
Sumida Maru	Hubenet	Japanese steamer	895	Hongkong	" 12	M. B. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	" 10	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,503	Hongkong	" 23	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sproul	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
City of Boston	Crosby	American ship	1,062	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 22	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Emulation	Gunn	British barque	391	Newchwang	Nov. 8	Chinese
Grandee	Jacobs	American ship	1,295	New York	" 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Great Surgeon	Kingman	American ship	909	New York	" 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Lotta	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Mary P. Bohm	Peterson	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matinée	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
North Star	Janssen	Russian schooner	64	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Otago	Isaacson	Dutch schooner	46	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. Cook
Prince Frederick	Clague	British ship	1,496	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Santa Rosa	Archer	British barque	568	Antwerp	Oct. 12	M. Raspe
R. R. Thomas	Nicholls	American ship	1,370	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Undaunted	Dinsmore	American ship	1,764	Cardiff	Oct. 30	L. Kniffier & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Iron Duke	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain H. F. Cleveland
" Swinger	4	430	461	Gun-boat	Takao via Kobe	Lieut. & Com. O. P. Tudor
FRENCH.—Armide	6	3,750	450	Iron-clad	Cruise	Captain De Labarriere
" Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
RUSSIAN.—Abreck	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Craymer	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	November 27th
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Nov. 20th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 29th, at 4 P.M.
San Francisco	Alexander McNeil	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Nov. 20th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 22nd
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Dec. 13th
Shanghai, &c.	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 19th, at 4 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—YARNS AND PIECE GOODS.—A fair business has been done in *Cotton Yarn* during the past week. Most, if not all, of the purchases are said to have been made 'with hoops,' and, not so much for actual requirements as, with the idea of stirring up jealousy in the adherents of the *tuga nashi* ('no hoops') policy, one or two of whom are already reported as succumbing to the machinations of the wily dealer. *Grey Shirtings* continue very quiet. Some *Indigo Shirtings* have been placed for early arrival at full prices, also a few *Italian Cloths* on the spot at comparatively low rates.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.00 to 32.25
" " " Good to Best ... "	\$32.50 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 " " " " " "	\$28.25 to 30.25
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.50 to 36.50
" " " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... " " " " " "	\$38.00 to 39.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.62½ to 1.92½
" " " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.92½ to 2.27½
" " " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.25 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in. "	\$2.50 to 2.75
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in. "	\$1.85 to 1.95
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.60 to 2.20
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in. "	\$0.11 to 0.14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.80 to 2.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$8.25 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42 3 in. "	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffeta:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.75 to 2.05

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.50 to 6.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in. ...	4.00 to 5.10
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in. ...	10.50 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in. ...	0.23 to 0.31
Camlet Cord ... 29-30 yds. 32 in. ...	4.00 to 5.00
Mousseline de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17½ to 0.18
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.45 to 0.55
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.60 to 0.70
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.35 to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb. ...	0.35 to 0.40

SUGAR.—Since our last report the market is somewhat lower, with little doing.

Sugar:—Taka in bag ... per picul...	\$5.70 to \$5.80
" " in basket ... " " "	\$5.20 to \$5.35
Taiwanfoo in bag ... " " "	\$5.70
do. in basket... " " "	\$5.50
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... " " "	\$8.00 to \$9.00

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul...	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... " " "	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... " " "	\$2.60 to \$3.00
Kerosene Oil ... " " "	\$1.75 to \$1.80
Newchwang Pass ... " " "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—Business having been of late much restricted, an attempt to force sales has been followed by a considerable fall. The arrival of the *R. R. Thomas*, *Prince Frederick*, *Great Surgeon* and *Grandee* has not tended to enliven matters. The latter vessel goes on to Kobe with part cargo.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The market in general has been much quieter during the past week. Hanks and Kakedas have attracted but little attention as dealers concessions have not been large enough to induce buyers to operate, so that only very few parcels have been disposed of. Filatures, on the contrary, have been in good demand and full sized descriptions have been in special request.

Settlements:—60 Kakedas and Oshius, and 350 Filatures, total 410 bales. The rejections of Hanks balance purchases.

Total export 7,132 bales, against 8,297 bales last year.

The following are the closing quotations:—

	In London at 3/10½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.90. per kilo.		In London at 3/10½. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.90. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom.			Kakeda,—Extra		
" Best.....	\$565 to 590 19 7	to 20 5 fra. 57½ to 57	" Best	\$670 to 690 23 1	to 23 8 fra. 64 to 66
" Good			" Good	\$640 to 660 22 1	to 22 9 fra. 61½ to 63
" Good Medium.....	\$345 to 555 19½	to 19 3 fra. 52½ to 53½	" Medium.....	\$560 to 610 19 5	to 21 1 fra. 54 to 55½
" Medium	\$320 to 530 18 6	to 18 6 fra. 50½ to 51½	" Common ...		
" Common, Inferior.....	\$490 to 510 17 3	to 17 10 fra. 48 to 49½	Filatures,—Extra		
Oshius,—Good			" Best	\$660 to 720 22 9	to 24 8 fra. 63 to 68½
" Medium			" Good	\$600 to 640 20 9	to 22 1 fra. 58 to 61½

TEA.—The market continued firmly supported during the first week under review, although on account of the scarcity of stocks, business was restricted to the fulfillment of small orders on commission. During the week just past our market remained quiet and little or no business has been done. Arrivals, considering the advanced stage of the season, have been liberal and stocks in native merchants hands amount to about piculs 4,500. The Season 1879-80, may be virtually considered as closed.

Common ...	\$24 to 27	Fine ...	\$36 to 38
Good Common ...	\$25 to 28	Finest ...	\$40 & upwards
Medium ...	\$29 to 32	Choice ...	Nominal.
Good Medium ...	\$33 to 35		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—A day or two after the despatch of our last circular, considerably higher rates ruled for Sterling, Bank bills having been placed at 3/10½ for 4 m/s.; a slight drop has, however, since taken place, but with the exception of some slight fluctuations, rates have not varied much, no very large business having been reported, in spite of some large settlements of Silk.

Rates close as follows:—

SPRINGING—Bank 4 months' sight.....	3/10
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/10½
" " Bank Bills on demand.....	3 9½
" " Private 4 months' sight.....	3/10½
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/10½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 76
" " Private 6 ms. sight.....	4 93 to 94
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	½ prem.

ON HONGKONG—Private 10 days' sight.....	par.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" " Private 10 days' sight.....	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	91
" " 30 days sight Private.....	92½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	91½
" " 30 days sight Private.....	93
Kimata.....	517
Gold Yen	369

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The *City of Boston* is in port from N.S.W. with coals, she goes to Hongkong under New York charter. The *Undaunted* has been ordered to Manila. The *Maid Marion* has gone to Nagasaki to return here with coals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G —, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, **THOMAS KEATING, London,**

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

General condition of the habitations.—The

6in.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pear, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL), FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, PUTTY, BLACK LEAD, CARBET, & MESSENGER
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

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THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 47.]

Yokohama, November 22, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

TWO kinds of servitude have quite recently been found to exist in the British possession of Hongkong as well as in the territory of the same empire in Singapore and other settlements of Malayan India. As, however, the fullest and most recent disclosures of the custom have been made in Hongkong, and as it is there that initial steps have been taken towards its suppression, we will here deal only with the institution in that island. That it has prevailed since the very earliest days of English settlement and government is now apparent, as are the facts that it is an institution almost as extensive as the Chinese population itself; and that it will be a task of tremendous difficulty to eradicate it. Apologists for its continuance on the ground of expediency, as well as those who deliberately extenuate its evils and defend its morality, say that it has been not indirectly fostered and encouraged by English rule. When that was first inaugurated Chinese settlement was courted by more than one royal proclamation, providing that the natives of the Celestial empire coming to inhabit the island should be guaranteed in the practice of their social and domestic customs and religion. It is ridiculous to suppose that the country which, at enormous sacrifices of money, and at the risk of incurring the disaffection of a large and influential class of its subjects both at home and in the colonies, formally abolished slavery in every form throughout its dominions: that a nation which, after drawing the whole of the civilized world to admire and endeavour to follow its example, took upon itself the cost, work, and frequently worrying complications involved in keeping the police of the sea for the prevention of the slave trade;—it is, we say, ridiculous to suppose that, after attaining glory and success in this toil for humanity, England should have deliberately winked at the existence of slavery, with its odious marts and traffic,

in any portion of her empire. If she finds that it does exist and has struck deep root in any class of her society, beyond the ken of her officials, it is more clearly an imperative duty to eradicate it than it was to emancipate the workers upon West Indian estates, or than it is to maintain a fleet of cruisers in African waters to prevent traffic in black flesh. We think that this is the only tenable ground to take, as it is the best and highest, in the matter. At the same time we are by no means astonished that the Chief Justice of Hongkong, fully recognizing the great scope of the difficulties which lie in the way of success in destroying the institution against which it is his duty and intention to wage war, should with legal instinct be glad to seize upon any other plea. Probably, however ingenious his reasoning that slavery, as it exists in Hongkong, is not a Chinese "custom" in the true sense of the word, it does not hold altogether good. The same form of servitude may even be opposed to Chinese law, but there is every reason to suppose that it is, in proportion, quite as extensively practised upon the mainland as it is in the British dependency. Opium smoking is prohibited by Chinese law; but all the world now knows to what a tremendous extent the demoralizing vice obtains in the Middle Kingdom. We should be glad to learn, however, that this theory of Sir John Smale's, or any other which will assist him and the Government of the colony, in the crusade upon which they have entered, should be found to be valid. At the same time, though it may assist effort, yet it is practically unnecessary. We repeat that the one principle, that upon British ground no individual may possess any proprietary rights in the person of any other, is quite sufficient to justify any measures which may be taken to extirpate instances of its violation.

Frequent arrests and trials of people charged with kidnapping children, generally girls, have been the means of disclosing that a very considerable traffic of the kind is carried on. A great number of young women have been decoyed, or deliberately stolen, and perhaps have changed hands, hard money being each time paid for them, half a dozen times before they have fallen into their present employment. The remainder of those sold have, almost without exception, been sold into the worst form of servitude by their parents directly, or by themselves in the exercise of what they conceive a filial duty. The other and lighter kind of serfdom is purely domestic. Of course it has its grades of comfort and oppression. A child of either sex may be bought into a rich man's house for purposes of adoption; or circumstances, such as its own attractions or agreeability, may lead to such a result. Another may be employed in domestic or industrial pursuits which are not in excess of its strength and tend to fit it for a future career of usefulness. A third may fall into the hands of exacting, passionate, tyrannical or deliberately cruel taskmasters, who starve, drive, and torture it till it is driven to suicide or escape. It is from this latter class, naturally, that are principally derived those complainants;

who have served to expose the system under which they suffer. At the first October sessions of the Hongkong Supreme Court, five persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to two years. On the 27th of the same month, two other prisoners were also sentenced. On the former occasion the Judge, in a lucid exposition of the condition of affairs, gave his own views and English law upon the subject, and while emphatically stating that slavery in every form must be abolished, knocked the ground from under the feet of those to whom we have above alluded as pleading sundry royal proclamations as an excuse for the existence, and reason for the continuance, of the institution. When the island became a British colony in 1841, slavery had already been interdicted by both common and statute law; and, if that were not enough, in 1845 a proclamation promised that the English laws should operate against it. As this question must always be one of interest to Englishmen, and should be so to subjects of every nation, and as recent events in the nearest English possession have again brought the subject under lively discussion, it is not amiss to give Sir John Smale's summary of his own first statement of the case, which he reduced to eight propositions:—

"1.—That in England, by the common law, slavery in every form has always been and is prohibited, that no one can acquire any right over the person of another, that no man can sell his own person into slavery, that a parent has no saleable property in his child; moreover, that every such sale is *nudum pactum*—absolutely void, that money paid on any such sale cannot be recovered back; but that the man bought must be restored to liberty, and the sold child to his parents as if no money had been paid, and that the crime in buyer and seller must be punished. 2.—That slavery has never been introduced into any British colony except by positive law; so said Lord Mansfield. 3.—That all slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies in 1833, when England nobly made a present of £20,000,000 as a boon to the slaveholders. 4.—That Hongkong became a British colony not until 1841, and then slavery had been absolutely prohibited by force of both the common and the statute law then existing. 5.—That by the proclamation of the 24th of January, 1845, the Queen promised and undertook that the English laws against slavery will be enforced by all Her Majesty's officers, civil and military, within the colony. 6.—That the obligation to enforce these laws is, therefore, absolutely imposed by the Queen on every civil and military officer here as if the obligation had been especially written at length in his commission or warrant of office. 7.—That these laws not having been enforced, each officer has failed in his duty to the Queen, and that the only excuse that any one of us can urge for such failure in duty is ignorance of existence of the extent of slavery here. 8.—That it being now patent that there is now a very great number of slaves (say 10,000: the number has been estimated at even 20,000) in this colony, ignorance can no longer be our excuse, but that all officers of the Queen in this colony, each in his department and to the best of his ability, must henceforth effectually enforce these laws or fail in the duty imposed on him by the Queen."

After thus tersely putting the case, and showing how past duties had been neglected, His Lordship went on to show that there was but one course open to the executive. He said that he felt assured, from the previous acts of His Excellency, that the governor would actively promote all such proceedings as might tend to enforce the laws against slavery, so that the colony might become as free from that taint as any other possession of the British Crown, by enforcing laws already in existence and, if necessary, by passing others, however stringent. In his more recent enunciation the learned Judge remarked that on those eight propositions he still rested; and that, having considered and reconsidered all that he had previously stated, he found nothing that he could retract. He had seen that it was his duty to call official

attention to prevalent abuses. He would not add to what he had already said, unless he felt morally compelled to do so; but he would administer without fear or favor the law which he represented.

In the course of his address he alluded to a very remarkable document—a petition to the Governor from the Chinese gentry, traders, and people of Hongkong, which had been evolved from the prominence given to the question under consideration. It is beyond our space or object to give even a *resumé* of this memorial, very carefully translated in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, stating the case of the Chinese residents. As Sir John Smale remarks, though one-sided and coloured, it is fairer than is usual with the representations of persons who think they have grievances. This virtue, however, and the moderation of its tone, while entitling it to a consideration it would not otherwise merit, do not redeem it from being a string of sophistical fallacies; as for instance, when it argues that the abolition of slavery, one Chinese custom, will bring about an increase in infanticide, another Chinese custom. Stern judicial logic tears this proposition to shreds. Quoting from the document Sir John says:—

"I cannot help alluding to one passage. 'Amongst the Chinese there has hitherto been the custom of drowning their daughters. If a stop is put to the sale the custom will be yet more observed.' And again to the third of the ten arguments used, which says:—'In China among the evils heretofore existing is the custom of drowning female infants, in the Kwangtung province more especially so; numbers of the extreme poor cannot supply even themselves with raiment and food. The added cares brought by children ensue; these people having no one to receive their progeny from them will immediately on bringing them forth destroy them by drowning;' and the petitioners threaten the increase of this 'custom' of drowning children if their sale is put down. . . . Now this petition claims the liberty to continue buying and selling children and women because it is a Chinese custom expressly protected by Governor Elliot's proclamation; but the petitioners call drowning female infants also a Chinese custom. They place the two crimes according to the English law under the same category 'custom,' and therefore in effect claim for infanticide that it is free from criminality in Hongkong. I can only say that in case father, mother, or relative were convicted of infanticide, Chinese custom would be no protection, and, unless I am grievously mistaken, the presiding Judge would have no alternative but to sentence the perpetrator to death, and the only possible hope would be in the mercy of the Crown if exercised by H.E. the Governor."

Infanticide and slavery, Chinese "customs" though they are, happen each to be, in a different degree it is true but in the same sense, crimes against English law. The arguments of those British subjects who would justify the latter, under any pretence,—who would desire its continuance on any pretext of expediency or prescription,—may be dismissed as beneath contempt. Not so the honest but mistaken utterances of those Chinese who realize the sense of a position into which lax administration of the law under which they live, more blamable than their own compliance with tradition, has placed them. Slavery must be abolished, as surely as Carthage had to be destroyed. Mercy and consideration must, however, be tempered with justice. The whole stronghold is not to be captured and reduced, and its garrison of comparatively just and wholly unjust, put to the sword, in one fell assault of legal arms. That this is acutely felt by the Chief Justice himself is evident from his remark that "if it be decided the evil is to be abated, as he expects will be the decision, he does not desire any sudden or violent intervention with such of the transactions in the past as are within the favourable colouring of the petitioners. Such a course would on many grounds be objectionable." Under the circum-

stances a mild but constant pressure will probably be sufficient to suppress the evil, if not altogether, at least to the extent to which other offences are kept in subjection by the law. Or, in the words of the *Daily Press*;—"To at once make criminals of all Chinese holding slaves in Hongkong would be most inadvisable. While insisting on the absolute necessity of dealing with what, from an English point of view, must be considered an undoubted evil, we think some less drastic means of coping with it may be devised than the prosecution by legal process of the bulk of our Chinese residents. What course the Government intends to adopt we have no means of knowing, but the simplest plan which presents itself appears to be the issue and wide distribution of a proclamation informing the Chinese that the holding of property in human beings in any shape or form is illegal, and that after the date of the proclamation all offences against personal liberty will be punished with the utmost rigour."

A SAN FRANCISCO BALL.

THE reception of General Grant in San Francisco was of the most enthusiastic description, and the extracts published in our local newspapers show that the American journalists were quite equal to the occasion. They appear, however, to have reserved their best energies for a supreme effort when describing the entertainment given in honour of the General by Mr. Senator Sharon. The *Weekly Post* devotes no less than eighteen and a half columns of its space to this banquet, while the *Chronicle* has thought four and three-quarters sufficient for all practical purposes. The *Post* commences its account of the affair with those sensational headings so dear to the American paragraphist when describing a first-class atrocity or the tergiversation of a political opponent. The subject is introduced thus:—"PRINCELY—OLD WORLD SPLENDORS ECLIPSED—BELMONT IN A BRILLIANT BLAZE OF GLORY—* * * THE CREME DE LA CREME OF THE SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST UNDER ONE ROOF—* * * EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR SCENES—HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. THE RETURN TO THE CITY." After this for a "starter" the reader will probably be prepared for anything. The early history of the house, which was built by Mr. Ralston, is given with great minuteness and a floor plan is added to aid the letter-press in conveying to the reader an adequate idea of this charming residence where, as we are told, "Art contributed to the beauty of winding walks and embowered shades. Taste made lovely what before was rugged. Marble terraces and flights of steps made the surroundings of the building richly ornamented. From the tropics were brought exotics which were worth their weight in gold. Under glassed arches delicate flowers and sensitive plants expanded their beauties under the genial influence of a softened atmosphere. Fruit, which is tenderly nourished where birds of paradise spread their brilliant plumage, ripened in the conservatories and phenomenal colors which baffle the finest descriptive powers caressed leaf and stem. The scene when completed was beautiful. As Manfred exclaimed when he saw the gorgeous sunset, when he called so vainly on Astarte, "most beautiful," and to the then living and enjoying Ralston probably.

"The scene reminded him of other days,
Of skies more cloudless—moons of purer blaze,
Of nights more frequent—hearts that now—
No, no, the storm might break upon his brow
Unfelt, unparing, but a night like this—
A night of beauty, mocked such breast as his."

It is of course impossible for even an American journalist to continue in that strain at any very great length and after a few columns of it we are delicately introduced to

the culinary arrangements made for feeding the two thousand invited guests. In this department the reporters appear to have entered upon a true labour of love, although it is due to the representative of the *Post* to add that while he has passed on to describe the toilettes and personal appearance of the ladies present at great length, his *confrère* of the *Chronicle* lingered affectionately over the victuals in this style:—

"THE SUPPER—What it consisted of and how it was enjoyed—

'All day long the billows of war
Thundered'

From kitchen below to supper-room above. Jules Harlier, *chef de cuisine* of the Palace, was early on the scene and under his able leadership a small army of cooks, stewards, waiters and underlings filed in endless march and counter-march around and about the kitchen range, up and down stairs, to and from the supper-room. In the rear of the latter apartment, two commodious buildings had been utilized as pantries and store-room. Here the massed profusion of the banquet stores lay piled and filed and compiled in the masterly disorder of preconceived arrangement. The Barmecide feast in the Arabian Nights was recalled in a hundred incidents, traceable to the kitchen and its stanch commander. A glance through the kitchen-in-chief, on the main floor, was a picture for the illustrator of *L'Ile des Mirmidons*. Supper was served in the picture gallery and additional rooms built for the occasion at either end. The main room was elegantly decorated with festoons of laurel and ivy, which curved gracefully about the ceiling and chandeliers in all directions. The tables bore probably the richest, most diffuse and costly burden of delicacies ever gathered for the delectation of hosts of dancers. The *chef-de-cuisine* triumphs in the shape of boned capons and turkeys, ornate with all the various decorations known to the profession, rose in pyramids, arches and various architectural 'scapes unknown to any era, side by side with cathedrals, churches and structures of unique character in the richest of confectionery and the most elegant of shapes. The supper was served to the guests, who occupied scattered seats throughout the three rooms away from the tables. The entrée began soon after 11 o'clock. The press was something frightful, and though there were refreshments for 2000 it was long before any considerable fraction of that number obtained the desired opportunity. The lavishness of the spread &c."

After this let us pass on with the enterprising historian of the *Post* and visit the "*crème de la crème* of the female society of the Pacific Coast." We cannot understand how the *Chronicle* reporter could have remained with those "boned capons and turkeys" when in an adjoining apartment were to be found ladies described as, "pleasant and petite," "stylish," "queenly looking," "charming brunette," "winning brunette," "handsome and dark-eyed," "radiant blonde," "graceful blonde," etc., etc. A short time occupied in admiring these ladies would have made us reluctant for the—"GOOD NIGHT—A MOON LIGHT RIDE ON THE RAIL" back to the city. But all things, including Senator Sharon's "hop" and the *Post's* description must come to an end, so we now take leave of what must have been the greatest social success that San Francisco has ever witnessed.

MESSRS. SANO & Co. of Fukushima Ken have published a small brochure on the silk industry, intended for visitors to the silk exhibition now being held at the Town Hall, which contains some matters of general interest to others than those specially engaged in the silk trade, and from which we willingly make a few extracts. The pamphlet is written in very good English and is a striking contrast to many Japanese publications in our language; its compilation having evidently been entrusted to a foreigner. The author commences by acknowledging that the extraordinary profits realized by the silk producers when foreign trade first com-

menced in Yokohama, induced a most reckless production of silk and excessive adulteration in its quality. Whereas the provinces now comprising the Fukushima Ken were celebrated for the superior quality of their silks produced from the white cocoons of the spring crop, in the course of a few years more than half the product became of an inferior sort of pale cocoons—a mixture of spring and summer breeds. The mode of reeling was also changed, which resulted in obtaining nothing but apparent 'fineness,' at the sacrifice of other qualities. The old banking firm of Ono & Co. is credited with having been the first to introduce an improved method in 1873 and with having advanced some 40,000 yen to establish a new filature establishment at Nihonmatsu, also to have distributed newly devised hand-machines to the producers and to have supplied them with the best selected eggs. Ono's failure was a great loss to the district and many producers were disheartened, but in June, 1875, Sano & Company took up the business and they claim to have regained what had been lost in the way of improvement and progress owing to the bankruptcy of Ono & Co. They specify the silk prepared by their means and having their 'chop' as having a great reputation, (a point, by the way, which all advertisers do not fail to make of their own wares) and we are told that they now export all their silk direct to Europe and America: "In this we have aimed, 1stly, to get proper information in regard to the foreign requirements of our silk, and 2ndly, to get rid of the many inconveniences and disadvantages of depending upon the foreign merchants at Yokohama. The experiments have been tried at New York during the years 1876-77 through the aid of the late Kuanshōkiyoku (Bureau for promoting Commerce). In December 1877, an agent was dispatched to the same place by us, concurrently, with the Nihonmatsu Filature Company; and ever since that time all the silks produced by the Company have been directly exported to New York. According to the reports of the manufacturers of both Europe and America our silks are only surpassed by the best filature silk."

Such are Messrs. Sano & Co.'s opinions of their own trade and they further add: "Let us now turn our attention to the difference between the profits of the two kinds of silks—that of the old fashioned reeling and of the new. The silk of the new fashioned reeling commands at Yokohama, a price of \$150 per picul above that of the old. Taking then the whole amount of the products of this Ken alone at 400,000 lbs. per annum, the extra profit will amount to 600,000 dollars,—a magnificent reward for the efforts we have made in the course of but a few years!"

The writer of the pamphlet does not inform us whether a corresponding profit has been made by direct shipments to the 'magnificent reward' which would have resulted from a sale of the new fashioned reeling in Yokohama, but we will hope that no disappointment has occurred to mar his calculations. By conducting this trade, however, through their own agents, Sano & Co. will at least have gained the important profit of experience.

The Nihonmatsu Filature is worked by a water-wheel 8½ feet in diameter, it contains 168 basins and reels 2,300 kokus of cocoons per annum. It employs 200 female and 27 male workers many of whom are evidently unpaid, as the monthly wages amount only to 288 yen according to the pamphlet, or less than an average of 1.50 yen each per month! The cost of reeling one picul of raw silk in 1878-9 was 134 yen; the total production of the factory was 103 piculs, and the amount realized in New York was 98,798 yen.

Direct business with foreign countries is now the favorite theory with Japanese merchants, and an article we reproduce elsewhere again urges the same subject. The *Chiugai Bukka Shimpo* is not wrong in saying that the experiences derived by losses will prove of value to those incurring them, and

there can be no doubt that the Japanese merchants will not fail to gain their experience in that manner.

A NEW factor in diplomacy is suggested by the *Mainichi Shimbun* in an article we translate this week, headed "The Spirit of Union." Our native contemporary argues for an alliance between Japan, China, Corea, India and other nations of the East to withstand the power of Western nations 'however courageously they may exercise it' and, if we correctly understand the meaning of part of the article, the writer suggests that Japan is the only country capable of drawing a line of division on the top of the Himalaya mountains and equalizing the power possessed by the nations on either side of it! We must indeed congratulate our contemporary on the broadness of its views if not upon the common sense of its arguments. One simile, however, it adduces is not a bad one: "The public opinion of a nation is its substance; whilst the system of its government, manners, and customs is its shadow;" but we must remind the *Mainichi* Editor that every scientific law obliges a substance to change before its shadow can be affected; a point which, in his next sentence, he appears to overlook. It must remain a matter for regret that the native press continues to write so ignorantly and at the same time so abusively of foreign intercourse and foreign intentions in the East, but our object in reproducing these effusions of ignorance and abuse is gained by showing what some of the present public writers say, and in hoping that ere long we shall be able to point to a difference in their opinions with those they now profess.

THE series of articles which lately appeared in this Review under the heading of 'Extra-territoriality in Japan' have now been published by the author, Mr. E. T. Sheppard, in pamphlet form, with some addition to the text of the concluding article since it appeared in our columns. We are glad to have been the means of giving publicity to arguments on this important subject which cannot fail to commend themselves to all impartial students of the question as closely stated and logically arranged. The position taken up by the author is very plain, and he has justly made it a strong one by copious reference to authorities upon each point adduced. The question is not one that can be decided by assertion or even eloquence, still less by personal abuse or invective. Argument must be met by argument, and we feel convinced that no sensible person will be satisfied that the position we have taken by the publication of Mr. Sheppard's articles is untenable until the arguments and authorities stated by him have been shown to be wrong. An attempt has been made to throw discredit upon these articles from the known fact of their author's professional employment under the Japanese Government. Neither more nor less than this could have been expected from the paper which contained this criticism; but we are convinced that all thoughtful people will be able better to discriminate the honest purpose and sincere conviction of a writer who has studied the subject; they will be able to appreciate when a man's heart is engaged in his work and they will not be misled by any insinuations from treating his essay upon its own merits.

THE late Lord Lytton wrote a novel known wherever English literature has penetrated having for its title "What will he do with it?" In England at present one of the great questions of public interest is, "What shall we do with him?" The him referred to being ex-King Cetewayo, who, now that he has been "hunted down" and captured appears to be quite as much a bone of contention amongst the opposing political parties as he was when, in the field, and in the full exercise of his sovereign power, he successfully defied the

efforts of Lord Chelmsford and the strong army under his command. To use the language of one writer on the subject "English opinion will not endure any harsh treatment of the captured King beyond what is absolutely necessary. Cetewayo is no revolted subject of ours; he has been guilty of no treachery or breach of faith, and his subjects have carried on war against us in a manner (according to the accepted principles of such warfare) strictly legitimate. They may, indeed, have given no quarter, but that is all in the day's work of savage warfare, and, to speak without cant, it is probable that our men showed themselves quite able to play the same game. To exact vengeance for Isandlwana by punishing Cetewayo would be, to put the matter shortly, a cowardly and abominable crime. Almost all Englishmen feel very great doubt whether the war itself was not wholly unnecessary and unjust. There is not, we trust, a single Englishman, except, perhaps, a Innatic at large, who does not feel that Cetewayo deserves respectful and favourable treatment." It has been proposed amongst other suggestions to send the ex-King to the Mauritius and there keep him in honourable detention with his family and attendants on a moderate pension, and he could then be restored, whenever circumstances would permit, to his native land. Another idea is to imprison him in Robben Island off the Cape, after the example of Langalibalele the Natal chief, but it seems to be very generally conceded, that it would be bad policy as well as extremely unjust to make his imprisonment rigorous and so force every South-African chief to the conviction that when once he placed himself in armed opposition to England, his only alternative was victory or death.

FROM a recent number of the *Indian Agriculturist* we learn some interesting details of the cultivation of tea in the north-western provinces of British India. The industry was first established in the year 1844 and has attained large proportions, the principal consumers being the natives of Thibet, Turkistan and Cabul, all of whom are sufficiently wealthy to afford the luxury being great patrons of green tea the description principally made. The business has hitherto been carried on by Cabulee merchants who trade between the north-western provinces of India and the vast countries of Central Asia. The caravans come down laden principally with wool and return with tea and general merchandise. The manner in which the trade is conducted is thus described:—

"During the first week of Tea-making the Cabulee merchants—who have established their head-quarters at Umritsur—visit the gardens to make their bargains for the season. They ask the manager to make samples of the several classes of Green Tea, viz Young Hyson, Hyson, No. 1 Gunpowder, and No. 2 Gunpowder. These are the classes they want to buy. There are however usually two other classes which may be called the accidents of production; they are, Hyson Skin, and Dust—Hyson Skin corresponding to the Boba of Black Tea. These two latter are also purchased, but at half price.

The usual percentages made are a 75 per cent. of the best four classes, and 25 per cent. of the others. We will suppose that, after a couple of day's discussion fourteen annas is fixed upon as the price, the samples are halved, the merchant keeping one set, and the manager the other, they are sealed by both parties, and are kept in bottles to keep out the effects of damp. We have now got fourteen annas as the price with 75 per cent. of good Tea, and 25 per cent. at half price: this represents an average of twelve and a quarter annas per pound, in bulk. It is estimated that the garden will produce that season, say one lakh of pounds, the total price will therefore be about Rs. 76,500. The merchant on signing the agreement to take the entire season's crop deposits with the manager 10 per cent. of the above amount, as security, which sum lies with the manager till the close of the contract when it is credited to the last payment.

When a quantity of Tea is ready,—such quantity being stipulated in the agreement—the manager gives the merchant notice that so many thousand pounds are ready, when he must take delivery of the same within seven days. The merchant comes, bringing his own carts, canvas bags and men. The Tea is weighed out, and packed in cloth bags containing 200 lbs. each; these are encased in strong gunny bags carefully sewn up and packed on the carts; before the departure of which, all the

Tea is paid for on the nail, and thus the business goes on. The merchant sends these bags to Umritsur, where the Tea is unpacked and carefully refired; during the refiring we are sorry to say, they usually add colouring matter, as sulphate of copper and gypsum. The Tea is then packed in small water-proof bags, each containing 20 pounds. Two of these are slung like panniers across the back of a sheep or goat, and in this fashion the Tea is conveyed across the Himalayan passes."

THE Hongkong papers of the 7th instant, contain a full report of an important meeting of the Legislative Council of the Colony, held on the previous day. The proceedings were of special interest as thoroughly discussing a question which for some time has caused a divergence of opinion between the Governor and an important section of the Council, and which has been the cause of no small amount of angry discussion in the Colonial press—the question of 'Deportation.' The subject was brought forward by the Hon. W. Keswick who referred at length to the various cases in which he considered that undue leniency had been shown towards Chinese criminals, and recapitulated what may be termed the causes of complaint of a large section of the Hongkong community against the policy of the Governor. His Excellency replied at length upon the subject, after which the debate was closed by the following two speeches, which we reproduce at length as forming the termination of this discussion and, we trust, the termination of what has been an unpleasant dispute in the Colony:—

Hon. W. KESWICK.—It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I have brought forward this subject to-day. It has enabled your Excellency to make a statement which I am sure will be received with much pleasure. My object in bringing forward these documents was to correct any misapprehensions I might have as to the way in which the cases had been dealt with and the statement of your Excellency at the last meeting. Your Excellency appears to consider that my views with regard to many of the subjects in connection with punishment in Hongkong are of a character different from your own. I am happy to say that in most of them, though your Excellency is of a different opinion, my views and support have been with you. It is not often I make remarks on subjects like this. When I do make them it is with the object of obtaining information and correcting misapprehensions. I am not aware I have said anything but what was reasonably to be concluded from the reading of the papers which were laid upon the table. With regard to deportation, I have the strongest possible feeling it should be used most carefully. I don't for one moment wish to differ from the remarks your Excellency has made, with somewhat of a personal feeling, to myself. There is no doubt that many criminals are transported to the Kowloon shore and there plot plans to the injury of the colony. In making the remarks I did in introducing this subject, I did so with no desire to cast censure, but with a view of showing I thought there was a discrepancy between the acts and the words used when we last met. Much that has been said has dispelled that opinion—(hear, hear)—and I think further the change of system in the Police is one altogether to be approved of; and if your Excellency thinks I prefer deportation and the punishment of crime to its prevention it is a great error. There is no more loyal supporter of law and order in the colony than myself, though I myself say it, and I am sure no policy advocated by me will have the effect your Excellency suggested of depreciating property, diminishing population, or increasing crime. On the contrary, I would have such sanitary improvements as are required carried out, and that splendid balance which your Excellency referred to—and which it is very satisfactory to know exists—I should spend, because far more than \$20,000 would be gained by having that money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing for other sanitary necessities. My policy, your Excellency, if I have one, is not that of interfering with the legitimate action of men, be they Chinese or Europeans, but I should like to see pursued a policy of firmness, of perfect disinterested punishment when punishment is due, that there should be no leniency shown to criminals when carrying out sentences; and when I alluded to some of the cases in which criminals have been cast adrift on the colony I thought, as I think now, there might have been devised—devised, perhaps, is not the correct word—but that laws might have been put in motion by which the men could be deported under a proper system—(Hear, hear.)

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—This debate has certainly terminated in a way on which, I think, I may congratulate this assembly. That questions should be raised is, I believe, the healthiest thing that can happen in any Colony or any State, when they are raised in the way in which the hon. member (Mr. Keswick)

has now raised them. I did not catch a word which I think ought not to have been used in fair debate, and I must say, on the other hand, that I think His Excellency the Governor, though the subject certainly in some respects touched him pretty closely, has avoided any language stronger than the occasion should call for.—(Hear, hear.) I will not myself go into any of the questions that have been raised, except to say that I believe that, with regard to the question of the legality of deportation, I am responsible; but it is my business, sitting where I do in that Court, to take care that, punish men how you will, they shall only be punished according to law. And if I cannot punish them as I think they deserve, if I think the law will not allow it, I have only to regret it, and say they must go unpunished. It is for this Council afterwards to say whether or not remedies shall be devised for any insufficiency of the law, though I believe, on the whole, the law pretty clearly provides for every wrong, a remedy. I don't go into any of the questions but I believe I am responsible for a good deal that has come out.—(Hear, hear.) In the decision that the Court took I was certainly annoyed to find that deportation in the way it had been carried out was most illegal, and when it came before me I did not hesitate to say so. I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which the matter is dealt with now. I don't say there are not exceptional cases, but I must say there is no exceptional case on which the Governor does not do me the honour to ask the opinion of the Court. But it is no part of the business of the Judge to give advice, though he may do so if asked. If a man is sent to prison the responsibility of keeping him there, or the responsibility of letting him out early or late rests with the Executive. The Judiciary ought never to express an opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of any conduct of the Executive. This is not my opinion; I don't in these questions generally give my own; I generally rest my opinion on that of eminent men; and though I go to a Colony for it, a Colony is perhaps the best for the purpose, and in Melbourne that was said by one of the best Judges I know. Ever since I read what he said I have felt it is not the place of the Judicial Department to pass an opinion upon the acts of the Executive. They have various reasons for what they do, as to which the Judiciary ought not, after having passed sentence on a prisoner, to pass a sentence on the changed sentence which the Executive may pass. A Judge may be asked what reasons there are why mercy should not be shown, where there are reasons presented why mercy should be shown, and I am sure His Excellency will always find me ready to give advice to the Executive in such cases.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November, 20th.

The *Golos* announces, that the Porte has empowered vessels of those powers opposed to British domination in Turkey, to enter the sea of Marmora.

LONDON, November 18th, 1879.

Count Schouvaloff's resignation is accepted. Count Lobanoff replaces him. The Grand Duke Alexander the Czarowitch visits Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

London, 3rd November.

J. B. Buckstone, the comedian, is dead.

London, 28th October.

At the opening of the Imperial Parliament of Germany a new loan was announced to cover the deficit in the Budget.

No allusion was made to Foreign Policy.

Midhat Pasha has withdrawn his resignation.

London, 5th November.

Great excitement prevails in Stamboul in consequence of the action taken by British Government. The Turkish Ambassador has asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for explanations and the Russian Ambassador has been recalled from London.

London, 10th November.

Hostilities will be resumed unless Soccoeni submits to General Wolseley.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 22ND DAY, DO-YO-BI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIRTH.

November 22nd, 1879, at the Folly, No. 109 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of Mr. CHARLES D. MOSS, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Yokohama, on the 18th November, Captain H. E. Smith, Commander, P and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*.

At Yokohama, on the 20th instant, WILLIAM GEORGE GALDIE, Chief Officer, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*.

The *Belgie* arrived from San Francisco on Sunday last, at 2 a.m., with American dates to 25th ultimum; she left this port for Hongkong on the Tuesday following, at daylight, and two days afterwards the M. M. steamer *Volga* proceeded on the same voyage, with the English and European Mails. The Shanghai and way port steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The M. M. Str. *Tanais*, with the Marseilles mails of the 5th October, left Hongkong, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

We learn that the *Sunda*, with the European mails of the 10th October, left Hongkong for this port on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m., three days in advance of contract time.

Captain Taylor, late of the Japanese steamer *Hodji Maru*, reports that on the passage from Hiogo to Kagoshima, the vessel touched on a sunken rock, not laid down on any of the charts, in lat. 31.38, about half a mile from the shore of Hiogo.

The *Hiroshima Maru* was towed to Yokosuka on Monday last, where she will undergo an overhaul. The *Sumida Maru* has taken her place on the Shanghai line for the present.

From the different accounts which have appeared, very heavy weather seems to have been experienced down South. The *Hongkong Daily Press*, referring to the passage of the British steamer *Glenfalloch*, Captain Taylor, which arrived there on Monday night (10th instant) from Singapore, reports from that place to lat. 11.22 she had fine weather with heavy cross sea; thence to arrival heavy gales varying from the north-east to north-north-west, accompanied by much rain and high confused sea. Also had very strong south-west current for the last week. For one week the sun was obscured. Between the 5th and 9th instants the sea carried away the after wheel gratings, compass and standards, port life boat, with all the checks, side light screens, steam pipe casing fore and aft the deck, standard side light, all the weather cloths on the bridge, and completely demolished the port cutter and gangway ladder.

A feeling of universal regret has been experienced during the week by the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Lady Parkes, on the 12th instant. This news has been received with the greatest sorrow by the communities of Yokohama and Tokio, with whom Lady Parkes had for so many years identified herself, and with the greatest sympathy for Sir Harry Parkes and his family in their present bereavement. It is exactly one year since the residents here and in the Capital showed, in a public manner, their appreciation of Lady Parkes' amiable character when wishing her God-speed on a voyage which every one then hoped would soon again be repeated. The sympathy for Sir Harry Parkes is intensified by the know-

ledge that he could not have reached England before this sad event took place.

As a token of respect to the memory of her ladyship the flags of all the Legations and Consulates were at half-mast during the whole of Wednesday.

The last voyage of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong was indeed a disastrous one, and the death of her Commander and Chief Officer, within a week of their safe arrival in port, will leave a painful record of the severity of the gale which kept her ten days at sea. Captain Smith had been suffering from ill health for some time and, acting upon an already enfeebled frame, the exposure experienced during the voyage finally induced apoplexy, from which he died on the 18th instant. Mr. Gallie, the Chief Officer, had, it appears, contracted fever in Hongkong but was enabled to carry out his severe duties during the voyage and only invalidated after the steamer had been brought safely to anchor under his charge. His symptoms were not for some time considered dangerous, but he also succumbed on the 20th instant. We have already recorded the death of our former fellow resident, Mr. Pistorius, on board the *Malacca*, immediately after her departure from Hongkong, and we now add the result of the inquiry which was held by H. M. Consul into the circumstances:—

"I find that Peter Edward Pistorius, a Dutch subject, died at sea on the 4th November, 1879, on board the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* of London (official No. 54,693) during the voyage from Hongkong to Yokohama, and that the cause of death was the bursting of an abscess on the liver."

M. DONMEN,
Acting Consul.

His Excellency Mori Arinori, the Japanese minister to England, accompanied by Madame Mori, left for his post in the French mail steamer *Volga*, on Thursday last. It is understood that the Ambassador takes with him to London all the necessary details to enable him to negotiate there the revision of the British treaty and tariff. The newspapers have also informed us that Mr. Sameshima has proceeded from Paris to Berne in order to arrange the Swiss treaty, and that it is contemplated sending a Minister to Vienna and Rome to conduct similar negotiations at those Courts.

With the last few months we have been accumulating great store of knowledge on Archaeology. Professor Morse and Mr. von Siebold have both added to our stock of information, and now Professor Milne caps all previous discoveries of stone implements, shell-heaps and *tibia*, to say nothing of signs of pre-historic cannibalism, by telling us (through the Asiatic Society) of some runic characters discovered by him in the North. It is evident that the learned professor has not made up his mind whether to treat the discovery as a joke perpetrated by some fan-loving sceptic upon the credulity of science, or to announce it as the most important archaeological discovery yet made in Japan. One or the other it must be, and we hope that we shall yet hear more of these 'runic' characters at Otaru now that Mr. Milne has drawn attention to them. The learned societies, both foreign and native, should at once charter a Mitau Bishi Steamer to make an excursion to the place and hold a formal inquest upon these remains. Either we are on the threshold of a great scientific discovery, on a par with that of the 'Rosetta stone,' and have here signs of the passage through Japan of the Indo-Tenton tribes, or a relic of Roman or Phœnician life—or we have the prospect of a joke which has been unsurpassed since the time of the immortal Pickwick.

Reuter's telegrams during the past few weeks have been most conflicting, but they must be taken as being the index of no slight political complication at home. Doubtless the report as to the occupation of Merv by a Russian force held as good in London for a few days as it did here; doubtless a change of Russian Ambassadors at the English Court was at first construed into the serious portent of a recall; and doubtless events have occurred in Europe which have made this uneasiness possible, the full nature of which will not, however, be known to us for some time longer. In the meantime, conjecture must take the place of facts whilst we can not be without alarm at the prospects apparently existing of the peace of Europe being again disturbed. Alliances between Emperors have not as a rule been conducive to the peace of the world; and diplomatists will scarcely consider that the pact lately concluded between

Austria and Germany, to the exclusion of Russia, will have a more peaceful tendency than the former famous alliance of the three Emperors. Nor can the course of events in Central Asia and in Asia Minor be looked upon as hopeful that the 'Eastern question' has yet met its final solution. The advance of a large Russian force in the direction of Merv and the outbreak in Cabul and Herat before it was known that any serious check had been experienced by the Russian army, has justly or unjustly led to the conclusion that the hope, if not the promise, of Russian support had induced the Afghans to rise against the English power. And we must gather from the telegrams already to hand, that the explanations which have been exchanged between Russia and England on the subject of their mutual interests in that part of the world have not been satisfactory. The present position of affairs in Central Asia alone is, therefore, sufficient to cause anxiety that England is likely to have more upon her hands than the mere punishment of the Afghan mutineers. Again, although the despatch of the fleet to the Gulf of Smyrna has been countermanded and we have not yet actually heard of an Austrian fleet reaching Salonica, the cause of the orders was clearly that a crisis had again occurred in Turkish Affairs.

Five of the Great Powers are now known to be taking part in the present tension of European politics: Turkey as the centre of these complications; Russia as her nearest and most attentive neighbour; Austria jealous of any increase to Russia's power; Germany as the new ally of Austria; and England with her own independent policy of maintaining the integrity of what has been left to Turkey and of upholding her own Indian Empire. It is difficult to think that a quarrel now between either two of these Powers can fail to involve the others in the same dispute, whilst the main hope of any such quarrel being avoided must rest solely upon the formidable alliance of England, Germany, Austria and Turkey whose separate interests would make them combine against Russia. In face of such a combination we cannot think that Russia would provoke a war, and did those five Powers comprise the whole of European influence, we might look upon the peace of Europe as secured for the present; from the mere circumstance that four of them were in alliance. But France and Italy have yet to be considered and the question is, would they remain neutral, and if not neutral which side would they take? Upon the answer to this question and the knowledge Russia may have of the intentions of these two Powers, depends the prospects of war or peace during the coming year.

We are glad to notice that M. Harmand, the editor of the *Courrier du Japon* is publishing as a brochure the excellent descriptive account of the *Vega's* voyage of discovery which has lately appeared in the columns of his paper. Many people will be glad of this opportunity of preserving in a permanent form a well-written record of Professor Nordenskjöld's memorable expedition.

We read in the home papers, that Mr. W. W. Cargill, formerly Director of Railways in Japan, has proposed himself as candidate for Parliamentary honors as the representative of Barnstaple.

The *Philadelphia Weekly Press* relates the following incident connected with the *Vega's* arrival in Yokohama:—

"Professor Nordenskjöld is a man of few words. When he got to Yokohama the other day he telegraphed his congratulations to the patron of his expedition, the King of Sweden; then he sent this pithy little message to his proud wife: 'Anna Nordenskjöld, Stockholm—All well. Adolph.' Curiously enough, both telegrams arrived at Stockholm at exactly the same hour as they were handed in at Yokohama, the seven hours which the transmission occupied representing exactly the difference of time at the respective places.

A serious riot took place in Fushimi, on the 9th instant, between some of the soldiers of the garrison stationed there and the police. The temple celebration was being held and some twenty police inspectors and two hundred police were on duty to preserve order. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a party of five or six soldiers commenced annoying one of the policemen and although the latter refrained from giving any provocation, four or five hundred soldiers who were at the temple, formed into a body and made an indiscriminate attack

upon the police. News of the affray soon reached the barracks and two companies of men were got under arms and marched to the scene. They quickly quelled the disturbance, but not until four soldiers and eighteen policemen had been injured, three of them severely.

A native paper states, that the Colonization Commission contemplate establishing a system to form a check upon the present indiscriminate slaughter of seals at the Kurile Islands. It is proposed to have premises for preparing the skins in Yezo and for selling them in Tokio, and to allow no seals to be killed, except by hunters employed by Government.

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"Yesterday the reporter called upon a lady with whom she had been acquainted some time, and explained that she had heard she was going to a matinee, and that she desired to witness the modus operandi to which a lady was subjected before appearing among the fashionables. Consent was accorded, provided the name of the lady was withheld from publication. After a few moments of pleasant and friendly chat upon subjects always welcome to the female mind—dress and the newest fashions—the process was commenced.

THE FACE

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imaginable brush; brows which are not originally of a classical shape are beautifully arched with the brush so as almost to defy detection, except upon the closest scrutiny, and a slight flesh-tint was artistically applied to the nostrils and around the ears, producing a shell-like appearance. Next in order of attention came the lips, whose naturally red tint was heightened by an application of vermeil. A small camel's-hair pencil, filled with a bluish coloring matter, then heightened the effect of the delicate, blue veins showing through the semi-transparent skin. The finishing touch was then put to the face by placing a piece of court-plaster about an eighth of an inch square near one corner of the mouth. The arms were now looked after. They were covered with a French cream, then delicately powdered. Next in order were

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

TOKIYO MEETING.

A General Meeting of this Society was held at the Shôheikwan, Seidô, Tôkiyô, on Tuesday, November 11th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

The recording secretary reported that Dr. Edward Divers, formerly Vice-President for Tôkiyô, had been elected President of the Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Syle; and that Mr. W. G. Aston had been elected Vice-President for Tôkiyô, in room of Dr. Divers; also that Dr. Joseph Edkins, of Peking, had been elected an Honorary Member.

The librarian reported the donation to the Society, by the Rev. J. L. Amerman, of a copy of the "Narrative of Perry's Expedition to Japan."

Dr. H. Faulds contributed a "Note on the Ningiyoseki of Nishikigawa," and laid some specimens on the table. These are little stone 'images' sold to pilgrims in boxes containing seven of them to represent the seven Japanese gods of prosperity. They are believed by the superstitious to be produced spontaneously but have been found to be the lava cases of a yet undescribed insect whose habitat is on the river Nishikigawa. Priestly hands had added to the likeness by sticking little stones, to represent the head, on the upper and open ends of these cases.

A "Note on a proposed new arrangement of the Korean Alphabet" was read by Mr. W. G. Aston. The Korean letters are formed systematically, those pronounced by the same organ containing a common element, all the labials for instance having a square for base, all the dentals an angle opening upwards and to the right, etc. The order suggested by Mr. Aston is based on this system, which was evidently present to the mind of the original inventor. He believed that it would be found more convenient in many respects, and hoped that other students might be able to adopt it.

Mr. John Milne then read a paper "On Prehistoric remains from Hakodate and Otaru, with general remarks on the Stone Age of Japan," of which the following is an abstract, furnished by the author. During the reading of his paper Mr. Milne exhibited a large number of the objects he had discovered.

Mr. Milne commenced his paper by giving an account of the various prehistoric relics which he had discovered at Otaru and Hakodate during the preceding summer.

The remains which were obtained at Otaru were as follows.

Arrow Heads	135
Scrapers	3
Awls	1

Axes.....	9
Grinding stones.....	1
Vases.....	1
Flakes of Obsidian and other stone, together with fragments of Pottery,—several hundreds.	

At Hakodate a large number of similar objects were obtained. Looked at generally the remains from Hakodate appeared to be much older than those from Otaru. This was testified by the great roughness of the Hakodate implements, their glossy surface which is so indicative of age, and also by the depth at which they were found,—the implements at Otaru being found almost in the surface of the ground, whilst those at Hakodate were buried at a depth of several feet. Such a conclusion was borne out by the fact that the aborigines of Yezo were probably driven away from Hakodate long before they were compelled to leave Otaru, and it is therefore at this latter place that the more recent work has been found. Besides the implements and pottery which were found, a number of pits were examined, which the present inhabitants of Otaru believe once to have been the tenements of a race of dwarfs. Although there are in Yezo many collections of pits which were without doubt at one time used as habitations, these pits at Otaru Mr. Milne is inclined to regard (until some signs of their former occupants has been discovered), as nothing more than holes which have been formed during agricultural processes, perhaps for example, by the digging out of large stones, or taking out the stumps of old trees. The most interesting objects however at Otaru are some inscriptions cut upon the cliffs upon the N.W. side of the bay. These inscriptions which must have once been very extensive, but which have been reduced by the breaking down or cutting away of the cliff, cover a slab of rock about 8 feet long and 2 feet broad. Several of the characters have a general likeness to Runio, for example one triangularly shaped figure looks like a Runic M. It has been suggested that they might perhaps be ancient Chinese. Mr. Milne however thinks that if they do not prove to be of greater antiquity than the stone described by the Archaeological Society in the *Pickwick* papers, which proved to be the calligraphy of an illiterate named Bill Stumps, they may perhaps be traced to the people who have left so many indications of themselves in the form of flint implements, shell heaps, and fragments of pottery, in the neighbourhood,—which people in every probability appear to have been the Ainos. The grinding stones which are referred to in the list of the discoveries at Otaru are repeated amongst the collections from Hakodate. These are simply blocks and boulders of rock which have been rubbed away into concave surfaces, as if by the sharpening of some implement upon them. On a piece of ground at Hakodate, where during the last year large excavations had been dug whilst making the public garden, a large number of these stones have been discovered. Looking at the remains which have been found in Yezo, from a general point of view, they appear to be both newer and more numerous than similar remains which have been found in various parts of Nippon.

The latter portion of Mr. Milne's paper was for the most part a summary of a longer paper on a similar subject which he had previously written and which was read at the last meeting of the British Association. The object in giving this epitome was to correlate the Yezo discoveries with those of Nippon and at the same time to found thereon several general conclusions. This epitome consisted of a brief enumeration of the principle facts which were known about Shell-Heaps or Kitchen-Middens, Tumuli, Caves, and Pit Dwellings. From some long extracts taken from a modern book called the "*Kekkioko*" a number of facts were brought forward about the cave dwellers who in early times seem to have inhabited Japan. These people, if the extracts which are taken from the *Kojiki* and other ancient books are true, must at one time have even covered Kiuohiu. They are described as being very-barbarous and to have been almost continually at war with the Japanese. The pit dwellings are collections of pits which Mr. Milne examined at Nemoro. Their existence was first indicated by Mr. Thomas Blakiston, of Hakodate, who has met with many similar collections in various parts of Yezo. From the similarity of these pits to pits with roofs on, which Mr. Milne saw in the Northern Kuriles and which a few years ago were inhabited by Alutes, it is probable that these Alutes or Kamschadles once extended further south and perhaps inhabited Yezo. One general conclusion which Mr. Milne appears to have come to is, that the Kitchen-Middens, which are found in many parts of Japan, are of Aino origin and not pre-Aino as has been supposed by Prof. Morse, the careful investigator of the shell heaps at Omori. One objection to the conclusion that these heaps are of Aino origin which Prof. Morse has brought forward, is that the Ainos are *not* potmakers and if they ever were, it is difficult to understand how they ever lost such an art. From old books, however, it would seem that the Ainos once *were* pot-makers, and drawings of their pots and detailed descriptions of their manufacture, even so late as the year 1,800, are to be seen and read about. From the observations

of Mr. Charles Maries, who spent several months amongst the Ainos on the east coast of Yezo, it is not at all improbable that some of the Ainos of the present day still continue this manufacture. This observation, however, needs further confirmation. When it is remembered that the Ainos have been coming day by day into closer contact with the Japanese from whom they could obtain pots which were both cheaper and of better manufacture than those which they produced themselves, it is easier to imagine how they lost the art of pottery than it is to imagine how the Venetians lost the art of making glass. Another of Prof. Morse's arguments that the shell heaps were not of Aino origin is that they contain traces of cannibalism and as the Ainos appear always to have been so gentle in their character it is almost impossible to suppose them to have been ever guilty of so gross an act as eating their brethren. Mr. Milne however thinks that if Prof. Morse had consulted some of the numerous works in which the Ainos are described, he would have formed a very different opinion of what the former character of the Ainos may have been. Mr. Henry von Siebold tells us how, by way of punishment, the Ainos would boil the arms of their victims, slice their noses, &c. When we read this and then when we remember that we are speaking of the Ainos who lived in "those early ages of the world when the first impulse of man," as Prof. Huxley says was "not to love his neighbour, but to eat him," we see we have not to carry our imagination very far beyond the depths to which written histories take us, to see the Ainos as happy over a dainty bit of human leg as Europeans are over a slice of chicken. Shell heaps in many other parts of the world show traces of cannibalism and the traces which the Ainos appear to have left behind them are not a bit more suspicious than some of those which are to be found in "Bonny Scotland," where now-a-days it would be sin enough to kill a crow on Sunday, never name to eat a man. The pottery found in the shell heaps in Japan is similar to that found in them in Yezo and from the similarity of the markings on it to the markings and designs made by the Ainos of the present day upon their implements and utensils, it might be of Aino origin. That flint implements should be found with pottery does not militate against its being of Aino origin, as the Ainos, even so late as the commencement of the 19th century, appear to have still manufactured similar weapons. From history it would seem that certainly even so late as the 7th and 8th century and in the north even still later, Ainos have been living in Nippon. It may also be remarked that many traces of them are left on the names of places terminating the words *betsi* and *nai*. By comparing together a number of old maps of the years 1028, 1459, 1538, 1629 depicting the bay of Yedo, and then comparing these with a modern map of Yedo, the rapid rate at which the bay has been silting up is to be seen. For example in the year 1459 Anakusa was on the sea shore. In some places the coast line seems to have been advancing at an average rate of 30 feet per annum, at other places it has been only 8 feet per annum, whilst at others only 3 feet per annum. On the Tamagawa delta the rate of advance would appear to have been even still more rapid than it has been at Yedo. If now the Omori shell heap be taken, and it be imagined that it was formed like other shell heaps upon the sea shore, as it is only about 800 yards from the sea of the present day, if the rate of advance has been 3 feet per annum the heap can not be much more than 800 years old. If the rate of advance has been only 1 foot per annum the age will be about 2,400 years. That the heap is 800 or 1,000 years old is, however, the more probable and it is thus seen that geological reason supports the facts of history, namely that about 800 or 1,000 years ago, when the Omori heap was formed, Ainos or their representatives were living in the land.

The President, in thanking Mr. Milne for his very valuable communication, asked for more information as to the evidence of land upheaval and silting which had been mentioned in the paper, and whether there was any evidence that up-heaval was now going on in this part of the island.

Mr. Aston expressed his gratification that so much attention had been paid during the last few years to the important subject of the Prehistoric remains found in Japan. He was glad to observe a tendency to diminish the antiquity which had been earlier assigned to these remains by some of the writers on this subject. Civilization is in Japan a product of much more recent growth than in Europe, and we do not require to go so far back in order to meet with tokens of a primitive degree of advancement. In connection with the question of the date of the Aino occupation of the main island of Japan, Mr. Aston exhibited a rubbing from a stone which may still be seen at Taga near Sendai. This stone has an inscription of which the following is a translation:—

WEST.

Castle of Taga.

Distant from the capital,	1,500 ri.
" " " frontier of Yezo,	120 ri.
" " " " Hitachi,	412 ri.
" " " " Shimotsuke,	274 ri.
" " " " Makkatsu,	3,000 ri.

upon the police. News of the affray soon reached the barracks and two companies of men were got under arms and marched to the scene. They quickly quelled the disturbance, but not until four soldiers and eighteen policemen had been injured, three of them severely.

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TOKIYO MEETING.

A General Meeting of this Society was held at the Shōheikwan, Seidō, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, November 11th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

The recording secretary reported that Dr. Edward Divers, formerly Vice-President for Tōkiyō, had been elected President of the Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Syle; and that Mr. W. G. Aston had been elected Vice-President for Tōkiyō, in room of Dr. Divers; also that Dr. Joseph Edkins, of Peking, had been elected an Honorary Member.

The Librarian reported the donation to the Society, by the Rev. J. L. Amerman, of a copy of the "Narrative of Perry's Expedition to Japan."

Dr. H. Faulds contributed a "Note on the Ningiyoseki of Nishikigawa," and laid some specimens on the table. These are little stone 'images' sold to pilgrims in boxes containing seven of them to represent the seven Japanese gods of prosperity. They are believed by the superstitious to be produced spontaneously but have been found to be the lava cases of a yet undescribed insect whose habitat is on the river Nishikigawa. Priestly hands had added to the likeness by sticking little stones, to represent the head, on the upper and open ends of these cases.

A "Note on a proposed new arrangement of the Korean Alphabet" was read by Mr. W. G. Aston. The Korean letters are formed systematically, those pronounced by the same organ containing a common element, all the labials for instance having a square for base, all the dentals an angle opening upwards and to the right, etc. The order suggested by Mr. Aston is based on this system, which was evidently present to the mind of the original inventor. He believed that it would be found more convenient in many respects, and hoped that other students might be able to adopt it.

Mr. John Milne then read a paper "On Prehistoric remains from Hakodate and Otaru, with general remarks on the Stone Age of Japan," of which the following is an abstract, furnished by the author. During the reading of his paper Mr. Milne exhibited a large number of the objects he had discovered.

Mr. Milne commenced his paper by giving an account of the various prehistoric relics which he had discovered at Otaru and Hakodate during the preceding summer.

The remains which were obtained at Otaru were as follows.

Arrow Heads	135
Scrappers	3
Axles	1

Axes.....	9
Grinding stones.....	1
Vases.....	1
Flakes of Obsidian and other stone, together with fragments of Pottery,—several hundreds.	

At Hakodate a large number of similar objects were obtained. Looked at generally the remains from Hakodate appeared to be much older than those from Otaru. This was testified by the great roughness of the Hakodate implements, their glossy surface which is so indicative of age, and also by the depth at which they were found,—the implements at Otaru being found almost in the surface of the ground, whilst those at Hakodate were buried at a depth of several feet. Such a conclusion was borne out by the fact that the aborigines of Yezo were probably driven away from Hakodate long before they were compelled to leave Otaru, and it is therefore at this latter place that the more recent work has been found. Besides the implements and pottery which were found, a number of pits were examined, which the present inhabitants of Otaru believe once to have been the tenements of a race of dwarfs. Although there are in Yezo many collections of pits which were without doubt at one time used as habitations, these pits at Otaru Mr. Milne is inclined to regard (until some signs of their former occupants has been discovered), as nothing more than holes which have been formed during agricultural processes, perhaps for example, by the digging out of large stones, or taking out the stumps of old trees. The most interesting objects however at Otaru are some inscriptions cut upon the cliffs upon the N.W. side of the bay. These inscriptions which must have once been very extensive, but which have been reduced by the breaking down or cutting away of the cliff, cover a slab of rock about 8 feet long and 2 feet broad. Several of the characters have a general likeness to Runic, for example one triangularly shaped figure looks like a Runic M. It has been suggested that they might perhaps be ancient Chinese. Mr. Milne however thinks that if they do not prove to be of greater antiquity than the stone described by the Archaeological Society in the Pickwick papers, which proved to be the calligraphy of an illiterate named Bill Stumps, they may perhaps be traced to the people who have left so many indications of themselves in the form of flint implements, shell heaps, and fragments of pottery, in the neighbourhood,—which people in every probability appear to have been the Ainos. The grinding stones which are referred to in the list of the discoveries at Otaru are repeated amongst the collections from Hakodate. These are simply blocks and boulders of rock which have been rubbed away into concave surfaces, as if by the sharpening of some implement upon them. On a piece of ground at Hakodate, where during the last year large excavations had been dug whilst making the public garden, a large number of these stones have been discovered. Looking at the remains which have been found in Yezo, from a general point of view, they appear to be both newer and more numerous than similar remains which have been found in various parts of Nippon.

The latter portion of Mr. Milne's paper was for the most part a summary of a longer paper on a similar subject which he had previously written and which was read at the last meeting of the British Association. The object in giving this epitome was to correlate the Yezo discoveries with those of Nippon and at the same time to found thereon several general conclusions. This epitome consisted of a brief enumeration of the principle facts which were known about Shell-Heaps or Kitchen-Middens, Tumuli, Caves, and Pit Dwellings. From some long extracts taken from a modern book called the "Kekkioko" a number of facts were brought forward about the cave dwellers who in early times seem to have inhabited Japan. These people, if the extracts which are taken from the Kojiki and other ancient books are true, must at one time have even covered Kinshiu. They are described as being very-barbarous and to have been almost continually at war with the Japanese. The pit dwellings are collections of pits which Mr. Milne examined at Nemoro. Their existence was first indicated by Mr. Thomas Blakiston, of Hakodate, who has met with many similar collections in various parts of Yezo. From the similarity of these pits to pits with roofs on, which Mr. Milne saw in the Northern Kuriles and which a few years ago were inhabited by Alutes, it is probable that these Alutes or Kamschadles once extended further south and perhaps inhabited Yezo. One general conclusion which Mr. Milne appears to have come to is, that the Kitchen-Middens, which are found in many parts of Japan, are of Aino origin and not pre-Aino as has been supposed by Prof. Morse, the careful investigator of the shell heaps at Omori. One objection to the conclusion that these heaps are of Aino origin which Prof. Morse has brought forward, is that the Ainos are not pot-makers and if they ever were, it is difficult to understand how they ever lost such an art. From old books, however, it would seem that the Ainos once were pot-makers, and drawings of their pots and detailed descriptions of their manufacture, even so late as the year 1,800, are to be seen and read about. From the observations

of Mr. Charles Maries, who spent several months amongst the Ainos on the east coast of Yezo, it is not at all improbable that some of the Ainos of the present day still continue this manufacture. This observation, however, needs further confirmation. When it is remembered that the Ainos have been coming day by day into closer contact with the Japanese from whom they could obtain pots which were both cheaper and of better manufacture than those which they produced themselves, it is easier to imagine how they lost the art of pottery than it is to imagine how the Venetians lost the art of making glass. Another of Prof. Morse's arguments that the shell heaps were not of Aino origin is that they contain traces of cannibalism and as the Ainos appear always to have been so gentle in their character it is almost impossible to suppose them to have been ever guilty of so gross an act as eating their brethren. Mr. Milne however thinks that if Prof. Morse had consulted some of the numerous works in which the Ainos are described, he would have formed a very different opinion of what the former character of the Ainos may have been. Mr. Henry von Siebold tells us how, by way of punishment, the Ainos would boil the arms of their victims, slice their noses, &c. When we read this and then when we remember that we are speaking of the Ainos who lived in "those early ages of the world when the first impulse of man," as Prof. Huxley says was "not to love his neighbour, but to eat him," we see we have not to carry our imagination very far beyond the depths to which written histories take us, to see the Ainos as happy over a dainty bit of human leg as Europeans are over a slice of chicken. Shell heaps in many other parts of the world show traces of cannibalism and the traces which the Ainos appear to have left behind them are not a bit more suspicious than some of those which are to be found in "Bonny Scotland," where now-a-days it would be sin enough to kill a crow on Sunday, never name to eat a man. The pottery found in the shell heaps in Japan is similar to that found in them in Yezo and from the similarity of the markings on it to the markings and designs made by the Ainos of the present day upon their implements and utensils, it might be of Aino origin. That flint implements should be found with pottery does not militate against its being of Aino origin, as the Ainos, even so late as the commencement of the 19th century, appear to have still manufactured similar weapons. From history it would seem that certainly even so late as the 7th and 8th century and in the north even still later, Ainos have been living in Nippon. It may also be remarked that many traces of them are left on the names of places terminating the words *etsu* and *mai*. By comparing together a number of old maps of the years 1023, 1429, 1558, 1629 depicting the bay of Yedo, and then comparing these with a modern map of Yedo, the rapid rate at which the bay has been silting up is to be seen. For example in the year 1439 Asakusa was on the sea shore. In some places the coast line seems to have been advancing at an average rate of 30 feet per annum, at other places it has been only 8 feet per annum, whilst at others only 3 feet per annum. On the Tamagawa delta the rate of advance would appear to have been even still more rapid than it has been at Yedo. If now the Omori shell heap be taken, and it be imagined that it was formed like other shell heaps upon the sea shore, as it is only about 800 yards from the sea of the present day, if the rate of advance has been 3 feet per annum the heap can not be much more than 800 years old. If the rate of advance has been only 1 foot per annum the age will be about 2,400 years. That the heap is 800 or 1,000 years old is, however, the more probable and it is thus seen that geological reason supports the facts of history, namely that about 800 or 1,000 years ago, when the Omori heap was formed, Ainos or their representatives were living in the land.

The President, in thanking Mr. Milne for his very valuable communication, asked for more information as to the evidence of land upheaval and silting which had been mentioned in the paper, and whether there was any evidence that up-heaval was now going on in this part of the island.

Mr. Aston expressed his gratification that so much attention had been paid during the last few years to the important subject of the Prehistoric remains found in Japan. He was glad to observe a tendency to diminish the antiquity which had been earlier assigned to these remains by some of the writers on this subject. Civilization is in Japan a product of much more recent growth than in Europe, and we do not require to go so far back in order to meet with tokens of a primitive degree of advancement. In connection with the question of the date of the Aino occupation of the main island of Japan, Mr. Aston exhibited a rubbing from a stone which may still be seen at Taga near Sendai. This stone has an inscription of which the following is a translation:—

WEST.

Castle of Taga.

Distant from the capital,	1,500 ri.
" " " " " frontier of Yezo,	120 ri.
" " " " " Hitachi,	412 ri.
" " " " " Shimotsuke,	274 ri.
" " " " " Makkatsu,	3,000 ri.

This castle was built in the first year of Shunki, Kinoye-Ne, (A.D. 724) by Ono Ason Adzunado, Azesli (Commissioner of Police) and general for the maintenance of order, upper grade of the junior division of the 4th rank and Fourth rank of the Order of Merit. It was repaired by Yemi no Ason, Fujiwarano Asakari, Nangi (Councillor) Setanlosli (General) of the Tōsandō. Upper grade of the junior division of the 4th rank, Minister for Home Affairs, Azesli (Commissioner of Police), and General for the maintenance of order, in the 6th year of Tempei Hōji, Midzunoye-Tora, A.D. 762.

1st day of 2nd month of the 6th year of Tempei Hōji, (762.)

The *ri* mentioned here are evidently not the ordinary Japanese *ri*, but the ancient *ri* of six *cho*, or somewhat less than half a mile. This would place the Yezo frontier rather more than fifty miles north of Sendai, thus leaving a large tract which was then known as Yezo, and which we may presume was still inhabited by Ainos. Of course this inscription is only one of a number of evidences of a similar character.

Dr. H. Faulds concurred in the President's estimate of the valuable contribution which had just been listened to. Prof. Milne had spoken of one of the vessels as showing a cord mark. Undoubtedly the jar spoken of had a raised pattern of cord-like shape running in a wave around its neck. Archaeologically, however, it must be noted that the so called cord-marks in primitive pottery were something quite different from this. They are simple, rough, inartistic indentations in the clay, made before drying. The simplest, and presumably earliest, specimens seem to have been the result of pressure from bandages of rough open mat or cloth made from grass ropes. These bandages were probably wound around the soft vessel in order to enable it to retain its shape while drying. Such an appearance is often seen in the large lumps of clay taken out of Tokio canals for the undercoat of plaster, and the impressions are made by the grass rope bags in which the mass is carried, but the meshes are much less open in early pottery. The ordinary cheap domestic earthenware hitherto so despised by connoisseurs is full of striking reminiscences of this rude art now so generally supposed to be lost. The black braziers in common use in Japan are covered with stumped impressions which can be traced back, the speaker believed, through many slight modifications to this early character. The desire to conform to a conventional type which has become deeply rooted in the domestic habits of a people gives rise in art to many such examples. The 'mat' impressions figured by Prof. Morse in plate V. fig. 1 are to be found repeated in the most recent pottery and the speaker had seen and examined a piece of the most primitive grass rope kind which had certainly been made in Japan within the last seven hundred years. Those found in the shell heaps studied by Professors Milne and Morse were all of a more highly developed and differentiated type than that, and the fragments now shown by the essayist were almost identical with more found in Omori. The types hitherto found in these shell heaps did not seem to the speaker to be separated by any one well-marked character from contemporary pottery of a low grade. Indeed the shell heaps scattered along the old and recent coasts of Yezo Bay presented in their fragments of pottery a series of modifications leading up to recent times and some of the heaps may be seen in actual process of accumulation. People not accustomed to such enquiries naturally perhaps tended at first to exaggerate a little the antiquity of their discoveries and hence cautious criticism was useful. What was the greatest antiquity which could be allowed to them? Looking at all the facts, he had ventured publicly to assign 600 years as the probable antiquity of the Omori heap and was glad now to announce that Mr. Ninagawa, of the Tokio Museum, and the principal authority on the subject of Japanese pottery decides that the remains of earthenware cannot be older than about 1,000 years, for at that time, it was known that the methods of working which had been adopted were first introduced into Japan. It thus remained therefore for him (the speaker) to point out that the "almost infinite" varieties represented there as alluded to by Prof. Morse in his work, and the notable fact of their being spread so widely along the old coast of Japan, would probably necessitate their being dated a century or two later than that period, which came very near indeed to his original published estimate of 600 years. A definite rise of the beach had been historically recorded and there were several facts to show that even in the present century a very noticeable elevation had taken place. It would be fallacy however to assume generally that any shell heap had necessarily been formed on the actual coast line. Cases had been recorded in a Scottish newspaper, during the Queen's recent tour in the western Highlands, where struggling croft farmers had lived on shell and other fish largely, and although their farms were at a long distance from the shore and high above it, their homesteads were surrounded by heaps of empty shells, doubtless with fragments of contemporary pottery strewn amongst them. A future geologist

looking simply at such a fact might readily err in his deduction. In the elaborate work of Professor Morse, published by the University, he had carefully given us a description of the markings of the prehistoric pottery found by him. He (the speaker) now begged leave to show some interesting but unpretentious specimens of the "prehistoric" pottery of this nineteenth century. The first is a tea-pot of unglazed earthenware. It has been entirely moulded by the fingers and has in many places been indented all over with a rough cloth pattern, its ornamentation consists of the simplest and most childlike whirls and scratches, while its handle is struck on in the most primitive fashion. It is in quite common use in Tokio, the capital of Japan, at the present day. The next article is still more strikingly 'prehistoric.' It cannot have been turned on the wheel, but is an imperfect cone made of a sheet of rolled-out clay folded on itself like a grocer's poke. Its neck has been narrowed and then the rim everted by the pressure of fingers, the markings of which are retained. It has a somewhat amphorike appearance and resembles also the ancient lacrymatory or tear-bottle but is much cruder in design than any the speaker had seen in museums and much larger than the latter. They are used for keeping warm the *sake* of the Japanese night policemen chiefly, the cone being thrust into the hot ashes of the brazier. Such examples ought to suggest more caution in making deductions than had sometimes been displayed in our day. A curious example of the conventional reproduction of such primitive scratchings and indentations as adorn one of the fragments (No. 3) shown by Prof. Milne was on view in a curio shop in Asakusa a few weeks ago. The vessel was of iron and not of very ancient date. It was an exact imitation of a clay one of the same type which must have existed as a model. Any one would have admitted that. Another type of pottery which is now in common use and is glazed, reproduces the iron conventional one—the staining of rust being very well imitated. The original type has here undergone at least two transmutations and the first batchings seem to be conventional 'reminiscences' of an expiring cord-marked pottery. Such facts, and they are exceedingly numerous, tended to show that a tradition of the oldest shell-heap pottery still lives in the lower strata of contemporary art in Japan, which in itself is corroboration of the newness of these oldest known shell heaps and their continuity in historical evolution with present Japanese progress. The late survival of 'prehistoric' pottery and other arts is the rule rather than the exception under certain condition of social progress. The speaker was not prepared as yet to accept finally the belief that the Ainos were the founders of these heaps. To show that they now have similar pottery &c. might perhaps in itself not show more than that, as gypsies in Europe do, they had slowly adopted the arts of the more civilized race surrounding them. But other evidences may yet be found to settle this question. When we look back to primitive man struggling to reach a higher level we are glad to avail ourselves of every feeblest aid to get a glimpse of him, but the records he has left are very few and not very expressive at the best. Attempts had been made to determine whether ancient men were not sometimes left handed and the direction of the pressure in making arrow heads had been thought to demonstrate the fact. It had occurred to him that the finger markings in primitive pottery might be made to contribute some faint ray of light. The furrows on the tips of one's fingers form a very distinct pattern. All the fingers of one's hand might be found to run downwards obliquely from left to right. In another the thumb only might show another pattern. In another still, all the fingers might be different from this and so on, so that it was not possible that a new means of reaching some legible race marks might be added to science by a careful comparative study of these familiar finger point patterns. At present the facts known to him in this connection were simply puzzling, but law must underlie them.

In reply to the discussion Mr. Milne observed that with regard to the suggestion of Dr. Faulds that a mistake might arise by assuming that the Omori shell heap was on the sea board at the time of its formation, it must be remembered that all the shell heaps which have been discovered in the same neighbourhood lie round the edge of an ancient coast line on the borders of a delta, and that the position of the Omori heap was not an exceptional one like the position of the shell heaps which has been referred to by Dr. Faulds. The pit dwellings which Mr. Aston spoke of also appeared to be of an exceptional nature, whereas from the number of those which are to be found round Yezo, it would seem that they represented ordinary everyday dwelling places and not places which had been dug out in cases of emergency. They were in fact like the groups of regular dwelling places which are at the present day excavated in Kamchatka. The best proofs of elevation having taken place round Yezo bay appeared to be the *Pholas* borings which are to be seen at several places in the cliffs almost 10 feet above the present high water mark—and this rise of land, taken in conjunction with the vast deposits of silt which are brought down by the various large rivers

which flow into the bay, would make the changes in coast line exceedingly rapid.

The Meeting was then adjourned.

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, September 27th.

It has been calculated, that were all the speeches of Louis Blanc, and all his writings, put into an ordinary newspaper column form, they would equal the diameter of the earth in length and that if distilled, they would not yield a single practical idea. The proof is, that since the half century Louis Blanc has kept pecking away at his socialism, he has never formulated a panacea in the shape of a short bill, for parliament to discuss. A philosopher observed, that if he had his hand full of truths, he would only open it to allow one to escape from time to time. Now Louis Blanc keeps his hand continually shut, so his plans resemble those of General Trochu for the defence of Paris in 1870-71, and which were locked up in the safe of his notary. The arch-priest of radicalism is making the tour of southern France, announcing that the present Republic will "never be seated till swept away;" that we have no want of an executive, a senate, an army, or a magistracy. He would clear these gewgaws away, and leave the nation to be governed by a press in the enjoyment of unrestricted liberty, and by public meetings without control. Rochefort in the days of his first *Lanterne*, anticipated this millennium, when he proposed to reform French Society by the following decree: "Nothing exists, and nobody is delegated to execute this decree." Louis Blanc would reform us into pure nihilism; it is not the majority of France, as represented in their constitutional chambers, that know what reforms the country requires; it is the medicine-man Louis Blanc, that alone possesses the elixir. It is his "doxy" that ought to prevail, hence why he makes himself as the poet says, the "god of his own passion." It is still a weakness with Frenchmen, that when free to write and to speak, their first work is to demolish all that exists; they are total strangers to that freedom as understood by other peoples, and which is ever exercised under an intuitive moral discipline.

The monarchists in the opposite extreme, are as incoherent as the radicals. They forget France can never be other than a tomb for kings, and that while unfettered universal suffrage reigns, the restoration of a monarch is impossible. The Bonapartists know they are decapitated, and begin to accept their fate; the royalists are equally as moribund, and trust to gastronomy, rather than to politics, to have their king anointed at Rheims. There is one section of the loyalists that wish to elect Don Carlos to be heir to the Comte de Chambord, in place of the Comte de Paris who is not considered "sound corn," despite the recantation of all his liberal opinions. There is no doubt Don Carlos, following the treaty of Utrecht, will after the death of Henri V. become head of the house of Bourbon, and so heir-direct to the French crown, but he does not want this thorny bangle, though Spaniards recommend him to pretend to that, rather than the crown of Leon and Castille. In the mean time the Republic wins its way in silence, and its real supporters are determined to sustain it in its conservative course, and so secure its longevity. The destiny of all French pretenders is fatally doomed to remain at the door, like those indolent souls that Dante places in the ante-chamber of purgatory, and who cannot find a place either in Paradise or Hades.

The home, or local trade of France, is neither very good nor very bad; commercial convalescence continues to set in slowly. Colonial business is not flourishing, shipowners complain they cannot compete in the carrying trade to their own colonies, with the mail boats subsidized by their own government, and the low rates of freight taken by English brokers. Indeed they have a standing grief in the fact, that wherever they go they find themselves opposed by Englishmen. Soon they will have to count with the ubiquity of Americans. It is with the consciousness perhaps of this reality, that France does not throw herself into the free trade, or commercial contract movement between the States and this country. The agitators here have just held a banquet, but they suggest a staff without an army. If America would lower her tariffs for French silks, wines, and *objets de luxe* and ask nothing in return, the Franco-American treaty could be signed to-morrow. Resident Americans here, and who are not "in the ring," display no marked enthusiasm for free trade with old Europe, so long as the latter does not clap on prohibitory duties on American exports. Uncle Sam cannot see he is losing under the present arrangement, and boasts, that in the course of a few years, he will be able to export silks and velvets to Lyons and St. Etienne; champagne to Rheims, brandy to Cognac, woollens to Roubaix and cottons to Rouen, not forgetting claret for Bordeaux, just as he inundates the land at present with grain, canned meats, tools and farming implements. It is laughable but true, an American citizen waited on his Consul

in this city last week, to take his opinion as to exporting frogs to France, he could ship them just as fresh as he does his oysters. The accounts from Burgundy are very unfavourable respecting the vineyards: the vines are still green, and growers are looking forward to "St. Martin's Summer"—"three glorious days," generally in early November, to gather the fruit.

It is not certain if the swallows have left us, but the chimney sweeps have taken possession of the city on their own account; smoke is more generally curling; squirrels are laying in supplies; the shops are full of furs and worsted underclothing; and drapers are selling off the *fin de saison*—all this is indicative of winter. Sportsmen cannot make a bag and the real sons of the gun feel this more acutely, as it reduces them to a level with those utterly strange save in fit out, to field sports. One gaitered and chest-canvassed John Gilpin, from the rue St. Denis, was escorted from the northern railway station to his home by a crowd of St. Hubert sympathisers; he had shot a dog-fox, and carried it slung from the barrel of his gun with all the tantalizing feelings generated, that a leg of mutton on the summit of a *mont de coqagne* might provoke in the Parisians the day after the end of their siege.

I believe the visitor can learn more practical knowledge at the Exhibition in the Palace of Industry, than he could at last year's cosmopolitan show, where immensity was a barrier. Here, the pursuit of knowledge takes place under no difficulties. There has been a monster pigeon match, not attended with any slaughter; the birds to the number of 1,600, were set free, and those that found their way first to Brussels won a prize. One gentleman in that city owns a pigeon, called "Vatican," that can fly to Rome in less than a week, thus conquering the great difficulty for carrier pigeons, the Alps. He has declined fr. 2,000 for the bird—it is too valuable as a trainer. The Exhibition has a collection in India wax, of Mexican and other Indians, dressed and colored to life; the figures are small but expressive. Thus we assist at a scalping scene, which is positively refreshing in its horror, after the illustrated papers that gave us all the details of the policeman Prevost, cutting up and skinning his victim. The gallery of machines is attractive—it is in movement, and life sympathises with life; there is a machine for polishing boots and shoes, and that for manufacturing chickens is as ever, a marvel. The hatching apparatus can be made so tiny, that any lady can have one in her boudoir, like a collection of silk-worms, or a sewing machine; perhaps it might be the means of earning the fr. 1,000 a week, that the papers advertise, a project, "requiring no special education and involving no fatigue;" there is a curious machine for making lace, and an apparatus is exhibited for boring tunnels; a diamond pointed stylet works its way through a block of granite, as quietly as a gimlet in a morsel of wood. There is a new kind of grinding mill, intended to supersede wind. Only Don Quixote would deplore the novelty, but he would have his shy at it all the same, were even all the Sancho Panzas in the world to advise him to the contrary.

Doctors here have been advising tar-water, as superior to all others, no matter from what mineral spring. It has the advantage of being given gratis in the restaurants, and contributes not a little to lay offensive odors. It is now the turn to anathematise cheese—a sad blow for vegetarians, and those compelled to resemble them, from want of money to buy the article. Cheese, even the best, provokes indigestion—and if it does not, what then, and when high, may be toxic, like some smoked meats and decomposed game. It was not in this stage that Virgil sang its charms, or Brillat-Savarin, when the latter said, "dessert without cheese, was like a beauty wanting an eye."

No serious crimes to record, save that the *Figaro* is to be indicted for bribing prison officials to obtain the memoirs of murderers lying under sentence of death, and publishing them. A cobbler has died in an hospital, the result of unrequited love: he repaired the cinderella boots of a housemaid for nothing, and expected she would reward him by love; she only laughed at him: then he rose, took off his leather apron, and following her into the street, cried, "Adèle, I die for you!" plunging at same time an awl several times into his stomach. *Ne autor ultra crepidam.*

The total taxes per head in Switzerland are fr. 22½: the total of the budget fr. 62½ millions, and, *à tout seigneur tout honneur*, the army absorbs fr. 14½ of this sum.

In Brazil, the souls of freemasons are never prayed for; it is rumored the clergy here may yet do the same.

The commissaries of police in attendance at the theatres, instead of being in uniform, are to be dressed in cod-fish tail coat and white neck tie. The theatres have adopted an excellent plan; during the closing scene of the evening's performance, for the sum of four sous the box-keeper will engage a cab for you, paying in addition, the fare if so desired. You can thus have your "carriage" called, with all the pomp and circumstance of a Rothschild, an Aguado, or an ex-monarch.

In the French Dead Letter Office, articles of value that cannot be delivered, owing to insufficient address of letters, are preserved for

eight years. The head clerk employed to decipher badly written addresses is called "The Blind Man."

The Peruvian ladies resident in Paris, are to present Captain Grau of the *Huancur*, with a sword of honor. It is to be hoped he will not employ it as M. Proud'homme did his: "to protect our institutions, and if necessary to attack them."

SHANGHAI LETTER.

Shanghai, November 11th, 1879.

For the third day of the races on the 5th instant, we were again favoured with fine weather, so that the attendance at the Grand Stand was very good, while the Chinese lined the roads round the course in larger numbers than usual.

Proceedings opened with a mile and a half race for the Shanghai Club Cup, when ten ponies faced the starter, Mr. Paul's *Tajmahal* being the favourite on the strength of his performances on the two previous days. *Driving Cloud* cut out the running, but not at a very hot pace; but after going half a mile *Wild Eddy* got level with him and led at a better speed from that point, allowing none of the other ponies to get on even terms with him. On coming into the straight the favourite made a game effort to reach the leader, but *Wild Eddy* had the race quite within his power, and when called on increased his lead by several lengths, winning hands down, with the favourite second. This race was rather a surprise to the knowing ones. Time, 3 min. 24 secs.

The Flyaway Plate for seven furlongs brought out *Black Satin* again, he being the favourite at 2 to 1. The pace was made very hot indeed by the "Wild" jock on Mr. Molloy's *Expectation*, a course that favoured *Strathpeffer's* running against the favourite, and at the time it was apparent that the other four ponies running would leave the race as a match between the old pony and the Strath. The latter was splendidly ridden, and had enough in him to respond to his rider's call when *Black Satin* became dangerous, winning by a couple of lengths in the good time of 1 min. 50 secs.

The Stirrup Cup for one mile and a quarter brought out only four ponies, but those very good ones, viz: *Tajmahal*, *Red Robin*, *Wild Gift* and *Lincoln*, all, of course, ridden by crack jockeys, the little chestnut being the favourite. *Wild Gift* led, closely followed by *Red Robin*, the other two lying back, and this order was maintained until the half-mile post was reached where *Red Robin* had a slight lead and the two rearmost ponies were close together, and on entering the straight *Tajmahal* and *Red Robin* singled themselves out for one of the finest struggles home that had been witnessed, the former only beating the little favourite by a neck. When the race was hopeless for *Wild Gift* he was pulled up, leaving *Lincoln* the honour of making a bad third. Time 2 min. 11 secs.

After the above race there was an interval of an hour and a half for tiffin before the next race, the Sycees Stakes, for two miles, was run, and this rest enabled that game little pony *Red Robin* to appear at the post once more, against Mr. Bill's *Jargrim* and Mr. Chouffier's *Flock*. After going once round the course *Red Robin* passed *Jargrim*, who had led to that point, and then ran in as he liked despite all the efforts that Mr. Bill's pony made, winning in 4 min. 29½ secs. This was a most popular win and besides showed what a wonderfully good little pony *Red Robin* is. Last spring he was most unfortunate, being placed always in fast races, but not succeeding in winning, and at this meeting he at first seemed likely to repeat his bad luck until it was demonstrated that his strength lay in long distances, for his first two mile race was won with ridiculous ease in the fastest time for that distance ever done on this course, and his second two mile race was run just after he had been a capital second for a mile and a quarter.

The next race, the Chan-Shang-Kiuk Cup, for one mile, brought out a field of thirteen ponies, being, in fact, a supplementary Griffin's race, the favourites being *Wild Surf* (winner of the Maiden), with the owner up, and Mr. Siwel's *Anticipation*, also with owner up, and the result showed that this judgment was correct, for though several of the others ran well together, and Mr. Funge's *Tom Thumb* was only beaten for third place by a head and Mr. Troy's *John Dunn* for fourth place by the same distance, the race was decided, after a most exciting struggle, by a dead heat between the leaders in 2 min. 10 secs., this being one of the most interesting contests of the meeting. The Chau-Shang-Kiuk Cup is a very large, ugly and inartistic silver bowl presented by the employés of the China Merchants S. N. Company, and must be won at two consecutive meetings by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners, and has already passed through many hands. The terms connected with it prevent it being a prize much sought after, so the owners of *Wild Surf* and *Anticipation* agreed not to run off the

dead heat, and the possession of the bowl is in abeyance for six months, being left to the keeping of the Stewards.

For the Consolation Cup, once round, five ponies started, for which *Wild Eddy*, who had only run once before during the meeting, was favourite at 2 to 1. In fact, this pony had all along been intended for this race, and won it as he liked, *Jargrim* being second and *Reichsfrieder* third. Time 2 min. 42½ secs.

Then came the race of the day, the Champion Sweepstakes for one mile and a quarter, for which seven good ponies ran, of which five were unquestionably first rate, viz: *Strathavon*, carrying 10 st. 3 lbs.; *Jolly Friar*, 11.3; *Tajmahal*, 10.11; *Black Satin*, 10.12; and *Wild Rake*, 10.11. *Strathavon* was the favourite being very freely backed against the field, and only a few preferred *Jolly Friar*, while *Black Satin* and *Wild Rake* had still less admirers. *Jolly Friar* obtained the lead soon after starting and kept it easily until nearing the half mile where *Strathavon*, followed by *Wild Rake* began to come up, *Tajmahal* and *Black Satin* also improving their positions. On entering the straight *Strathavon* challenged the Blue and Silver, and from that point the race lay between them, neither being able to obtain any advantage, and so they reared neck and neck to the post, finishing this splendid criterion race almost together, so that the general public were uncertain who had won until the numbers showed that the Judge's decision was in favour of *Jolly Friar*, *Tajmahal* being a bad third and *Black Satin* fourth. Time 2 min. 44 secs.

The Steeplechase closed the day, only four ponies appearing, Mr. John Peel's *Black Cloud*, Mr. J. S. Fearon's *Spalpeen*, Mr. Ilbert's *White Velvet*, and Mr. Bill's *Bella*, the two former being favourites, with the owner up on *Black Cloud*, and Mr. Ilbert—who had trusted his own pony to another rider—on *Spalpeen*. *Bella* would not jump at all, but contented himself with knocking down the wall facing a ditch which has taken the place of the double water jump facing the Grand Stand, and subsequently a hurdle at the next jump, thus clearing the way for the other ponies the second time round, but doing no good for himself, as he tried no more jumps. *White Velvet* soon got rid of his rider through the bridle breaking, thus leaving the race to *Black Cloud* and *Spalpeen*, the first and second ponies at the spring steeplechase. The former had the lead and kept it throughout, both ponies going at a rattling pace and taking the jumps beautifully without any mishap, thus finishing the regular events of the meeting.

It is so seldom that fine weather can be counted on for all three days at the Autumn races, that such luck as we had in this respect this November would alone ensure a successful meeting, but besides this the racing has been extremely good, though your readers should bear in mind that the time made at the Autumn meetings is never so good as at the Spring meetings when making any comparison. Before the races the German stables were much feared, and Mr. Bill's lot, *Precedent*, *Aranti* and *Grimbart* were thought to have it all their own way in the Griffin's races, but the result proved that this fear was unfounded. *Grimbart* is undoubtedly a good pony, and so is *Precedent*, but the former was badly managed, as his owner is a novice. During the training the 700 were offered for *Grimbart* and refused. His owner may whistle for that sum now.

Heavy rain caused the postponement of the fourth day's racing from Saturday, for which day it was originally fixed, until Monday, the 10th instant, and there can be little doubt but that this change robbed the off day of its usual interest. The attendance at the Stand was not very good, though entrance was free, and the Town Band was in attendance to relieve the weariness of the intervals between the races.

A Half-mile for all ponies that had run at Shanghai races opened the ball, winners at this meeting having to carry 10 lbs. extra for one race and 4 lbs. for each additional one. This brought out ten of the second-class ponies, *Flick* proving himself an easy winner in 1 min. 2 secs., and bringing Mr. Chouffier's colours to the front for the first time this Autumn.

Then followed the "Wild Surf" Cup, for three-quarters of a mile, won by Mr. Alvy's *Daylight* in the bad time of 1 min. 37½ secs., he having the advantage of the jockeyship of the "Straths" experienced rider.

Next came the "Strathavon" Cup, for one mile, for which there was a very good race, *Flick* appearing again, and finishing a dead heat with *Expectation* having *Jargrim* third. Time 2 min. 12 secs.

Then came the Mafoo's Race, once round, for which nine ponies started, Mr. Ten Broeck's *Wild Gift* being the winner, and Mr. John Peel's *Driving Cloud* second, in 2 min. 42½ secs., and was succeeded by a very good race for two miles for the "Jolly Friar" Cup, for which *Wild Rake*, *Flock*, *Cardinal* and *Egmont* contended. *Wild Rake* seemed to be certain of the race throughout, and won easily in 4 min. 44 secs., *Flock* being second.

The Great Northern Steeplechase, for all ponies that had not been placed in a steeplechase was to have followed, but as only one entry was made did not come off, but gave place to the Champion Mafoo's race, once round for which six ponies ran, the favourite being *Red Robin* and his most dangerous opponents *Wild Glen* and *Tajmahal*, the favourite carrying the top weight of 10st. 4lbs. against 9st 7lbs., for all the others. The chestnut came to the front shortly after passing the half-mile, and made a good race with *Wild Glen*, winning by a length in 2 min. 40½ secs.

The 'Oklaters' Sweepstakes, for three-quarters of a mile, was to have concluded the sports, but as it was not filled, the Autumn races of 1879 closed with the above described race, and may be looked upon as a very successful meeting, though to the old ponies must be ascribed all merit of this success as none of the griffins showed themselves to be animals of any note.

Mr. John Jack's theatrical company have been giving us several performances at the Lyceum and have been well received on the whole, their most successful representation having been "Our Boys," which is certainly a most amusing piece and was very well rendered by all the members of the company. The emotional pieces "East Lynne" and "Mercy Merrick" were not so well received, they being not so well adapted to the tastes of a Shanghai audience.

The former abounds in pathos and is besides a very badly constructed play, being a thorough libel on the novel. Besides Mr. John Jack did not look the part of the English well-to-do country solicitor, and chose, rather incongruously, to dress the part in a tail coat and with necktie. The Company's next best success to "Our Boys" has been in the representation of "Pink Dominoes," a piece that had a lengthy run at home. The house was well filled on its first representation on Saturday last, and the piece caused immense amusement to the majority of the audience, but it is of rather a doubtful character, and while finding favour with the rougher sex is generally voted by the ladies to be vulgar. Still there will be a good audience again to-night, I have no doubt, to witness the repetition of the piece. The Company promise us the acting of two or three more important plays before their *repertoire* is exhausted.

A most important meeting of Ratepayers is convened to-morrow to take into consideration a proposition to abolish Wharfrage Dues and substitute in their place some other means of raising the revenue required for the working the Settlement. This is brought about by the secession of the largest opium importers from the English to the French Settlement in order to escape these dues, of which I wrote you some short time ago. I then stated that the loss to the Council by this movement would be Tls. 20,000 per annum, but it appears that I over-estimated the sum, as close calculation shows it will only amount to about Tls. 15,000 per annum. Still this is a large amount, and added to that derived from the levying of dues on other articles will make such a serious diminution in the income of the Council that some other means of taxation must be resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. Keeping up this settlement is a costly matter, but then the machinery is perfect of its kind; we have effective police, good roads and perfect order, a state of affairs that you in Yokohama can hardly realize as you are content to go on year after year with streets unlighted and unwatered and generally in a wretched state of disrepair, doubtful drains and a police force next to useless. Yet it must be acknowledged that enormous sums are annually spent by our Council, and it is more than likely that some serious effort will be made to-morrow towards introducing some wholesome economy into the disbursement of the public money.

We have quite an unusual number of men-of-war in port at present, viz: the U. S. Flagship *Richmond* and the *Ashcroft* and *Monoway*; H. M. S. *Moderate* and the *Maggie* returned for a few days from their surveying work at the mouth of the Yangtze. Besides we have the German men-of-war *Luise*, *Cyclop* and *Wolf*, and the French corvette *Kerguelan*.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Great festivities will take place throughout the country on 11th February next, which will be the 2540th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan. It has been decided that similar rejoicings shall take place hereafter, once in every ten years and that the reigning Emperor shall then visit the grave of his predecessor in Yamato.

The foreign Ministers and the principal officers of all the

Government departments, accompanied by their wives and families, visited the Imperial Gardens, in Awoyama, on Tuesday, in order to see the chrysanthemum flowers which are now in full bloom. They were afterwards entertained with refreshments in the pleasure house, situated within the gardens.

His Excellency Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister to England and Mrs. Mori Arinori, were admitted to an audience with His Majesty the Emperor on the 18th instant, to take a formal leave of His Majesty, who presented Mr. Arinori with two rolls of red and white silk crape. They left on Thursday morning by the French mail steamer.

Mr. Iwakura, the Vice-Prime Minister, arrived from Kiyoto in the *Tokio Maru* on the 20th, and left for the capital by the 8 a.m. train.

Mr. Ito, the Home Minister, has returned to Tokio from the North.

Mr. Oki, the Minister for Justice visited Yokohama on Wednesday, to transact some important government business.

General Oyama, the Chief Superintendent of Police, accompanied by several assistant superintendents, inspected all the Police Stations in the 1st Division of Tokio, on the 18th instant. He will inspect the stations in the other Divisions shortly.

Mr. Ishie, the director of the Prison Bureau, is expected to arrive in Tokio shortly from a visit of inspection to the prison in Sendai. It is rumoured that on his return the existing prison regulations will be thoroughly revised.

We learn from native sources that Mr. Tamao, who was recently appointed to the post of the Senior Vice-Minister of Justice, has been ordered to act also as a Councillor of the Senate House.

Vice-Admiral Yenomoto, the Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was on the 18th instant, appointed a councillor of the Decoration Bureau.

The *Akrebno Shimbun* states, that Mr. Nabeshima, an official of the Foreign office, will be shortly appointed Japanese Minister for Austro-Hungary, also that a Japanese Minister will be sent to the court of Italy. These appointments are said to be made in connection with the forthcoming treaty revision.

Mr. Awoyama, who recently resigned the office of Chief Secretary of the Judicial Department, has been raised one degree in social rank and presented with 700 *yen*, as a reward for his long and faithful services to the Government ever since the restoration.

It is reported that the provincial Governors are to assemble in Tokio not later than the 1st February next. The meeting will commence fourteen days afterwards.

Some disagreement is said to have taken place among the members of the Kochi Ken Assembly, in consequence of which Mr. Kataoka, the President and five of the members have tendered their resignations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that the Governors of the Prefectures of Miyagi, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Iwate and Awomori, will shortly meet in Sendai. Their ostensible object is for the purpose of becoming mutually acquainted, but the real reason for the meeting is said to be in order to consult upon—1st, opening of roads; 2nd, the system of cultivating waste lands; 3rd, classification of various enterprises; 4th, encouragement of industries; 5th, how to encourage the prosperity of trade; 6th, to arrange one uniform system of government and 7th, to endeavour to raise capital for establishing enterprises and to carry them out in the same manner throughout the whole six Prefectures of the north.

Mr. Matsuhara Shunnosuke, an official of the Agricultural Bureau of the Home Department, has been appointed Japanese Commissioner at the Exhibition of fish and fishing appliances to be held in Berlin next year. Four of the students who lately completed their studies at the Medical Department of the Tokio University, have been ordered to Berlin to perfect themselves in the higher branches of their profession. They all left here in the French Mail steamer *Volga* on Thursday.

Before leaving Hakodate, H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, entertained the principal officials of the Colonization Commission, the President of the Court, Major Sakamoto, the Superintendent of Customs, &c., at a dinner given on board the *Vittor Pisani*, on the 10th instant.

The *Akrebno Shimbun* says that a Dutch engineer, in the employment of the Japanese Government, has lately been sent to

survey the port of Sakai in Yechizen, to report if it is suitable for opening to foreign trade, but he having expressed his opinion to the effect that the position is unsuitable, the idea has been given up. He returned to the capital on the 17th instant. Another Dutch Engineer has been sent to the port of Mogi, in Nagasaki Ken, for a similar purpose. But he fell sick during the course of his survey and applied for permission to return to Tokio, so that nothing will be decided as to this port for the present.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that Okazaki Sanpei and another resident of Chikuzen, recently arrived in Tokio and on the 14th instant, presented to Mr. Okuma, the Minister for Finance, through the Governor of Fukuoka Ken, who is now in the capital, a memorial upon the subject of treaty revision. Mr. Okuma highly approved of the contents of the memorial, and informed the memorialists that Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister for England, would take a translation of the document with him.

The trial of Nakamura, Furnisho, Okazaki and the other men charged with complicity in the assassination of the late *Sangi* Hirose, having now been completed, the depositions have been forwarded to the Minister for Justice. The judgment of the court may therefore be shortly expected.

The authorities of Tokio *Fu* are about to publish a pamphlet, containing a full account of the different methods of treatment adopted in cases of cholera in the various hospitals of the capital, during the recent epidemic. This publication ought to prove extremely useful in the provincial hospitals.

The Tokio High School was opened on the 19th instant. The Governor and principal officials in Tokio were present and several speeches were delivered. In the evening, the Governor gave a banquet to the company.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The preparation of the revised code for the Japanese Navy having been completed, the draft will shortly be submitted to the Council of State for approval.

The ceremony of launching the *Yokosuka Maru No. 2*, took place in Yokosuka on the 17th instant. The ceremony was similar to that performed on the occasion of launching the *Jacuki Kan*.

The Japanese man-of-war *Kongo Kan*, has been ordered to Boshu, to escort the Duke of Genoa to Yokohama.

The week's leave granted to young prince Arisugawa Sawa no miya, to visit his parents having expired, he returned to his duty on board the *Iron Duke* on the 14th instant.

Lieut.-Colonel Kuroda and Captain Nakamura of the Navy, with several assistants are at present engaged in surveying the site for the proposed fort at Futaba, Boshu.

Mr. Kurokawa, the President of the military Court, has been entrusted with the task of examining and reporting upon the proposed new military code.

The commanders of the reserve troops in the neighbouring provinces, are said to have been ordered to Tokio to hold a meeting in connection with the recent notification respecting the recruitment of the army.

Lieut. General Miyoshi, the military inspector for the western division, arrived in Kumamoto on the 3rd instant, in the course of his tour of inspection. After inspecting the troops stationed there, he will proceed to Kagoshima and Okinawa Ken.

The *Osaka Shimpō* gives as a rumour, for the truth of which it will not be answerable, that when Lieut.-General Nodzu, the military inspector for the central division examined the contents of the military chest in Osaka, he discovered that the packages which ought to have contained 100 two *yen satsu* had two *yen satsu* on the outside, the remaining 98 being one *yen satsu*. Further investigation showed that about 1,000 *yen* in all are missing and after a searching enquiry Mr. Ando, an Assistant Paymaster was marched to the military prison, under a guard of eight soldiers. The house of the suspected officer was then examined and some three hundred *yen* found secreted in a desk, &c.

The students of the Military College, who have recently been undergoing a course of drill at Narashino plains, returned to the capital on Friday.

A grand review of the cadets of the *Kyōrōdan* (military college), will take place in the Hakone mountains, in February next.

The original estimate for building the offices of the Military Staff Bureau was 150,000 *yen*, but it is stated that the Bureau has applied to the Treasury to have the amount increased, as the expense will be greater than was at first contemplated.

It is proposed to establish fencing schools in all the barracks throughout the country, so that the soldiers may be able to employ their leisure time in that healthy exercise.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We notice that a temporary building is in course of erection in the Swamp Gardens, which will be used on the occasion of presenting the prizes to the successful exhibitors at the competitive exhibition of raw silk and cocoons on the 25th instant. It has been decided that a competitive exhibition of cotton and sugar, will be held in Osaka in the months of February and April next year.

The local authorities at Nagasaki have applied for permission to establish an exhibition there early next year. It is proposed to keep the exhibition open for fifty days.

An extensive Woollen factory is to be shortly established in Hakodate by the Colonization Commission. The necessary workmen will be supplied from the Tokio factory.

About 1,500 coolies are, says the *Choya Shimbun*, engaged in excavating a canal to lead the waters of Lake Onawashiro to the arid plains in Fukushima Ken, but as the number of men employed is found to be insufficient, the *Choya* states that ten thousand extra-hands are to be at once engaged for the work in Kiushiu and Tokio. If this be true the canal should soon be completed.

As the road from Yumoto to Kiga, via Miyanoshibi, in the Hakone mountains is very steep and impassable for *jirikisha* thus causing great inconvenience to visitors to the Hot Springs, and as the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family occasionally visit these, some seven or eight of the residents of Kiga have commenced to put the road in good order at their own expense. The Household Department when they heard of the undertaking assisted with two hundred *yen*.

Some of the leading merchants of Miye Ken, are inviting subscriptions, for the formation of a harbour of refuge at Totomi-nada, where there have been constant wrecks for the want of some protection for shipping. The estimated cost of the necessary works is 200,000 *yen*.

A few days ago the native papers stated that, "the foreign merchants in Yokohama were gradually yielding to the request of the native merchants to deliver bale-goods with the hoops on," but they now report that some of the Japanese are failing to carry out the agreement entered into amongst themselves and that serious business complications are in consequence likely to arise at no distant date.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states, that a rumour is current that as the term of five years for which the Tokio *Beisho Kaisha* (Rice Guild), was incorporated will expire next year, the Senate will consider the advantages and disadvantages of the system before granting any extension of the term. The *Choya Shimbun*, writing on the same subject says, that the directors of all the *Beisho Kaisha* have lately held a meeting and memorialized the government to grant them five years extension after the expiration of the existing term.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that in America, Chinese rice only has hitherto been used for making starch, but as it has been found that Japanese rice is better suited for the purpose, a certain foreign firm in Yokohama is about to export 50,000 *kin* to America. The rice has been sold at \$3.90 per 100 *kin*.

The regular meeting, of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce took place in their Hall on Wednesday night. The subjects for debate were: first, the question of the fish and vegetable market in Tokio, upon which the opinion of the Chamber has been invited by the Tokio *Fu*; and secondly, the draft of the proposed memorial to the Government requesting a revision of the rules for the examination of Masters of merchant ships of over 500 tons burden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A rifle match between the officers of the navy, army and police, will take place at the rifle-range at Mukogaoka, Tokio, on the 30th instant. General Oyama, the Chief Superintendent of Police, will supervise the shooting and the native and foreign

public will be permitted to take part in the match. A number of prizes are offered for competition.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states, that Kōmura Tamotsu, a *shizoku* of Ibaraki Ken, gave himself up, at the police station in Kawasaki, four or five days ago. He is said to have confessed that he was on friendly terms with Shimada Ichiro, one of the assassins of the late Minister, Mr. Okubo and had undertaken, that should Shimada fail to murder the Minister he would attempt it himself. But as Shimada and his other accomplices succeeded in their object, he determined to assassinate Mr. Iwakura, and obtaining a situation as a fourth-class constable in the Yokosuka Arsenal, waited for a favourable opportunity to carry out his nefarious design. He failed however in approaching Mr. Iwakura when the latter visited the dockyard on the occasion of the launch of the *Iwakura Kan*, and he then followed him during his tour of the northern provinces in company with the Emperor, but was unable to accomplish his object. Returning to Yokosuka, he was arrested and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for desertion and has only lately been released from prison. During his incarceration, Komura appears to have become impressed with the enormity of his contemplated crime and has given himself up to the authorities and made a full confession.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports that "Ozawa Seibei, employed in the *Japan Gazette* office, was on the 19th instant, sentenced by the Yokohama Saibansho, to one year's penal servitude for having stolen a copy of the *Gazette* every day from the 1st August 1878, to the 24th October last, and sold it to his former foreign employer at the price of one yen per month."

The villagers of Imamura, in Chikugo, have lately petitioned the central Government to be allowed to make use of the christian burial service, when burying those who have died in that faith. The native papers say that the people of Imamura and the surrounding villages have long been noted for their belief in the christian religion, and that an attempt, made some years since by the *Meiji* government to prohibit religious worship, proved a failure.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* is again to the front with a rather doubtful statement. It says that "foreigners," but whether meaning Europeans, Americans or Japanese is not stated "have frequently visited the interior of Korea lately. In order to do this they are reported to have dressed themselves in the white mourning costume of the natives, as it is the custom of Koreans not to take any notice of persons who wear white clothes and large rattan hats."

According to the census recently taken by the Authorities of Kanagawa Ken, the number of houses and inhabitants in the native town of Yokohama, are as follows:—

Males	24,135
Females	20,127
Total	44,262
Their houses	13,006
Temporary residents	23,237
Their houses	7,047

Several fires have occurred recently in different parts of the country. There was one in Higakubo, Azabu, Tokio, on the 14th instant, when some 100 houses were destroyed. In Minami-Horiyodori, Osaka, on the 15th, 41 houses were totally burnt, and 8 damaged. On the same day there were two small fires, one in Hagi and another in Kanagawa. Early yesterday morning a very destructive fire occurred in Fukiyacho, Tokio: 131 dwellings and 1 godown were wholly burnt and 18 dwellings damaged, before it was finally extinguished. Various sums of money have been given by the *Kiasaku* and leading merchants of Tokio, to those who are rendered homeless.

A fire occurred on the 13th instant, at Aburakawa-mura in Awamori Ken, and destroyed thirty-six houses and several of the telegraph poles. Telegraphic communication with Fukuoka was consequently interrupted for a short time.

A fire broke out in the town of Fujisawa, on the Tokaido, at 1 a.m. on the 17th instant. As a high wind was blowing at the time, the flames at once extended in all directions and destroyed about two hundred and thirty buildings, including two temples, a police station, and ten godowns, besides six or seven telegraph poles. Several men were killed and wounded, but the

number is as yet unknown. The conflagration was finally extinguished at 5 a.m.

A fire which broke out in Toiya-machi, Osaka, at 1 a.m. on the 19th instant, destroyed 15 houses. Another, in which one person lost his life, broke out in the town of Matsuyama at 5 a.m. on the same day and destroyed 60 houses.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, November 16th, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 7,200.48
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,148.10

Total.....\$ 8,348.58

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$6,527.04
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,059.46

Total.....\$7,586.50

Miles open 18.

Kobe and Ootzu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 16th November, 1879.

Miles open, 55.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$13,017.19
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,867.81

Total.....\$14,885.00

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 8,623.94
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,526.13

Total.....\$10,150.07

Miles open 47.

THE TAKETORI MONOGATARI.

A paper read before the German Asiatic Society.

By DR. R. LANGE.

(Continued from last week.)

The emperor heard of this and sent a messenger to the house of the bamboo gatherer. The latter went out to meet him with seemingly never ending tedious lamentation. The grief which this matter had brought upon him had caused his hair to turn white, his back was bent and his eyes were inflamed. He was only just fifty years old this year,¹ but sorrow had in a short time caused him to look much older. The messenger after stating that he had been sent by Imperial command said: "The emperor wishes to know whether it is true that such deplorable grief has come upon you." The other replied, while his eyes were streaming with tears:—"On the fifteenth of this month people will come from the capital of the moon to take Kuguyahime with them. It is a great honor to us that the emperor has sent here to enquire. Ask him to send men here on the fifteenth of this month to arrest those who come from the capital of the moon." The messenger returned and reported in what a state of mind he had found the old man. When the emperor listened as to what means the other desired to have adopted to prevent the girl from being taken away he said: "I have only seen Kuguyahime once, but she has lived ever since in my heart, how then would those feel who have been blessed by being with her from morning to evening, if she were to go away forever. On the fifteenth he thereupon sent two thousand men to the house of the bamboo gatherer, having previously given orders to his guard that these men should be placed under the command of Takano Okuni, the Lieutenant-General and chief of the Imperial chamberlains. When the troops came to the house a thousand were ordered on to the roof, while the other thousand were set to guard the fence. The numerous servants of the house were also impressed so that there was not the slightest opening. The guards were all armed with bows and arrows. In the principal inner chambers the female servants kept guard. The wife of the

1. There is a contradiction here with what has previously been said, where the bamboo gatherer is described as an old man who does not know whether he will live from to-day till to-morrow, and who says of himself that he is over seventy years old.

old man sat in the fireproof room² holding Kaguyahime firmly in her embrace while he himself, having closed the door, posted himself at the entrance. He then pondered. If we keep guard like this, are we likely to be defeated by the angels? To the men on the roof he said: "The least thing that shows itself in the air, fire at it and kill it at once." The guardsmen replied. "Watching as we do even a bat if it came would be killed and thrown out." The bamboo gatherer at this felt greatly reassured, but Kaguyahime when she heard it said: "You may close the doors and prepare yourself for combat but the people of that world do not battle, and bows and arrows are useless when directed against them; you may close all the doors, but when those people come the doors will open of themselves. However eager you may be to fight, as soon as they appear every one of you will lose courage." The old man replied: "If any one comes to fetch you I will tear out his eyes with my long nails, I will grasp him by his hair and hurl him down on the ground, I will tear the clothes from off his body and show his nakedness to all the people here." Thus his fury caused him to speak, but Kaguyahime again addressed him: "Do not talk so loudly, it is not meet that the people on the roof should hear it. It gives me great pain to be obliged to return now regardless of your wishes. The thought that the time for it drew so near and that the tie which united us was so soon to be broken is the cause of my sadness. To contemplate going back without making some return for the many kindnesses shown by my (now) parents has been a hard matter for me and so I went out whenever the moon rose, asking permission to stay one year longer, but no respite has been granted to me. Therefore I am sad and sorrowful and I can hardly bear up against the thought of leaving you in your present despair. The people of that world are very beautiful, they never grow old, and suffer from no sorrow, yet I have no feelings of gladness at going to such a place, and will always wish to come to you whom I have seen before you were bent by age." "Do not speak thus to rend one's heart," said the old man. "I will not permit the messengers from above to touch thee, however beautiful they may be."

The evening passed and at about the hour of the mouse³ it became lighter around the house than if it had been day. It was as if ten moons were shining at once, and so brightly that the pores even in the human skin could be plainly seen. People came down from heaven floating on clouds and remained stationary in regular order five feet from the ground. Those within as well as those without the house seemed to be as if under a spell and had lost all their martial ardour. Bracing themselves up with great exertion to grasp their bows and arrows, they found that their hands were almost paralysed and that all strength had departed therefrom. Some, by a desperate effort, succeeded in firing, but although they aimed at the heavenly beings the arrows took quite a different direction. In place of the expected impetuous charge there reigned only listless, foolish apathy. The beauty of the people who had come down and were standing there was incomparable. They had with them a flying carriage covered with a baldachin composed of thin, light material. One of the men seemed to be their king and he called into the house: "Miyatsukomaro, I call upon you to come out here." Miyatsukomaro, who previously had been so brave, lay with his face on the ground like a man overcome by liquor. The other continued: "You have done some good actions and so to confer a benefit upon you the maiden has been sent to your house. For many years we have sent gold and your circumstances have thereby become considerably better. Kaguyahime had committed a fault and thus she came to live at your home, in spite of its humbleness; the time for expiation has now expired and we have therefore come to take her with us. Wailing and weeping will serve no purpose. Let her come at once." The old bamboo gatherer replied to this: "I have brought up Kaguyahime during twenty long years and it is curious to hear you speak of a short time. The maiden whom you seek, will probably be at some other place; she who is here is sick of a severe malady and cannot make her appearance." The other one gave no immediate reply to

this speech, but ordered the carriage to be brought to the roof of the house. "Kaguyahime can no longer remain in this lowly house" he then said. The doors of the closed house at once opened of themselves, and although no one was near, even the latticed doors⁴ became unclosed. The old wife held the maiden embraced, but still the latter (leaving her) passed outwards and finding she could not restrain her, the old wife burst into tears with her face turned up. The bamboo gatherer was in despair and lay weeping on the floor. Kaguyahime went up to him and said: "I leave against my will; will you not look at me when I rise upwards?" He replied: "How, with my heaviness of heart can I witness this? how canst thou thus leave, regardless of me? Oh take me with thee." When he spoke like this while he lay weeping on the floor Kaguyahime said with despair in her heart: "I can at least leave a letter with you and whenever the thought of me strongly moves you then take and read it." She then wrote, while sobbing and crying: "If I had been born in this country, I would have remained with you and would not have been the cause of your shedding tears. Again and again I can only repeat that it is not my wish which makes me leave you. Accept the dresses which I take off as my legacy. In clear moonlit nights, look at the moon; I have a feeling as if after leaving you, I am going to fall down from heaven."

Amongst those who had descended from above there was one who carried a chest containing heavenly flying dresses, and they had also with them a box containing the elixir of immortality. One of the angels said to the maiden: "Take a little of this elixir: it will counteract the bad feeling of having eaten unclean food." She took and ate a little of what he thus offered to her, but when she was about to put some of it into the dress which she was taking off, one of the angels interfered and taking one of the heavenly dresses wished to clothe her at once with it. Kaguyahime thereupon asked him to desist saying: "When this dress is put on the feelings change. There is still something which, before that, I have to say." Then she wrote a letter. It was getting late and the angels became impatient, but Kaguyahime told them not to speak or interfere in a matter which they could not understand, and she wrote very slowly and deliberately to the emperor: "Thou hast sent many men to prevent my return, it is true, but their help is of no avail, and those who have come to fetch me are now here. I feel greatly grieved. Knowing that this lot would befall me I refused to become thy bride. Thou hast probably misunderstood my motive, and in my heart I always feared that having continually refused to accede to thy desires thou wouldst consider me rude and ungrateful. Now when it is time to put on the heavenly dress I think of thee with longing desire." She added the elixir from the box to the letter and caused both to be given to the Lieutenant-General and chief of the Imperial chamberlains. Then she at once donned the heavenly dress. In this dress her thoughts reverted no longer to matters of this earth, and stepping into the carriage with about a hundred of her new companions who followed her, they rose upwards. The old bamboo gatherer and his wife shed tears of blood, but their despair availed them naught. They read the letter which Kaguyahime had left to each other, but still derived no comfort. Life had become valueless to them. "Why should we live and for what object?" they said, and refusing to partake of the elixir they soon lay down on a sick bed never to rise again.

The Lieutenant-General led his people back and gave an exact account how they had been unable to give battle in order to retain Kaguyahime. He then delivered the letter and the elixir. When the emperor unfolded and read the former he was deeply moved, fasted for a time and gave up everything like pleasure.

Calling his ministers and nobles he asked "Which mountain is the nearest to heaven?" One of them replied. "There is a mountain in Suruga, not far from the capital and near to heaven." When the emperor heard this he made the following poem:

"Now seeing her no more I ever weep.
Of what avail to me the potent draught?"

He then gave orders to call a certain Tsuki Iwakasa, and having placed the letter and the elixir in the latter's hands,

2. Every Japanese house of any pretension has a fireproof room or warehouse attached to it, into which, in case of fire, valuables, etc are removed.

3. 12 o'clock p.m. Midnight.

4. The doors of lattice work on the outside of the house.

he ordered him to take them to the top of the mountain to fulfil the command. Since that time this mountain is called Fujiyama. It is said that the smoke of those things burnt there is even now rising up into the clouds.

5. There is a play upon the word "Fuji" as if it were derived from fushi (with nigori fuji) immortal.

AMERICAN MAIL TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, October 23rd.—Rumors that while one Russian detachment has penetrated to Merv another is nearing Herat, continue to prevail in St. Petersburg.

London, October 23rd.—A despatch from Rangoon says that an embassy has left Mandalay for Simla. The Viceroy of India will probably decline to receive it.

Cape Town, October 23rd.—The Governor is determined to terminate the difficulty with Moirosi by storming his mountain fastness.

Portsmouth, October 23rd.—In view of the impending rupture between China and Japan, and of Russia's attitude, it is rumored here that the Admiralty intend reinforcing the British fleet on the China station.

St. Petersburg, October 23d.—It is evident that the state of siege in disturbed districts will be maintained for another year at least.

Paris, October 23d.—The prosecution of Humbert, the annexed Communist, has made him a popular hero. He will certainly be elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for one of the first vacancies in Radical constituencies.

London, October 23rd.—It is estimated that England will require 17,000,000 quarters of foreign grain during the ensuing year.

Berlin, October 22nd.—Russian journals regard the conquest of Merv improbable before 1880, owing to the death of camels and the scarcity of provisions.

Brussels, October 22nd.—The miners of two of the largest collieries in the neighborhood of Mons have renewed the strike. No disturbance yet.

Madrid, October 22nd.—The authorities say the loss of life by the floods in the Districts of Murcia, Alicante, Almeria, and Carthage, will exceed 2000.

London, October 22nd.—A despatch from Constantinople says: The Porte has news that the Austrians have not suppressed the revolt at Nevesinske. The Austrians lost 400 killed and wounded. The insurgents are entrenched among the mountains.

Vienna, October 22nd.—The state of affairs in Herzegovina is becoming serious. Christians refuse to pay rent to Turkish landholders, and threaten to shoot them if they try to collect. It is believed that the Christians are being supplied with money and arms from Montenegro.

London, October 22nd.—The Criterion Nursery stakes for two-years-olds, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, was won by a wean by "Chipolata," "Brother to Cradle" second, "Maniasicheno" third. Seven youngsters ran. Lorillard's "Gerseldine" and "Pappoose" did not start. The race for the Newmarket plate for two-years-olds was won by "Grace," "Ambassadors" second, "Dora" third.

Rome, October 22nd.—Various associations, five hundred and sixty in number, have signified their adhesion to the programme of the meeting to be held at Naples on the 26th instant, in favor of general disarmament throughout the world.

The *Papalo Romano* announces that serious danger threatens the Italian Press. An association, mostly composed of foreigners, has purchased several newspapers representing different political opinions in various parts of the peninsula, including two of established reputation, one in Rome and the other in Naples. The association is also trying to obtain possession of a telegraph agency. The *Papalo Romano* calls the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the serious consequence likely to follow the concentration of a number of newspapers and a telegraphic agency in the hands of such an association.

St. Petersburg, October 22d.—The Russian press expresses indignation at Salisbury's allusion to Russia in his recent speech at Manchester. The *Official Messenger* says it is unusual for a Foreign Minister to speak thus of a friendly nation, and that such language is not calculated to contribute to the maintenance of peace and good relations.

Berlin, October 22d.—The Municipal Council recommends the universal adoption of the practice of cremation.

London, October 22d.—Two thousand operatives of the Great Western Mills at Bristol, who have been on a strike for a month, have submitted to a five per cent. reduction of wages.

Paris, October 22d.—It is believed that the Bank of France will to-morrow increase the rate of discount.

Havana, October 22d.—It is reported that three rebel chiefs of some importance, surrendered at Las Tunas.

A Cuban member of the Spanish Cortes has written letter to a friend, saying that it is believed in Madrid that the export duties will be abolished within a month.

The Spanish steamer *Parajo del Oceano*, plying between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, recently took fire and was destroyed

off Caibaren. Ten of the crew and two passengers arrived at Caibaren. The fate of the other persons on board is not known, but they are supposed to be saved.

London, October 22nd.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says that a committee of the Beefsteak Club have requested the withdrawal from membership of Edward Levy Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Henry Labouchere, of the *Truth*, who recently engaged in a street encounter.

Paris, October 22nd.—The *France* announces that General Chialdini, the Italian Ambassador, persists in resigning. He will be replaced by the Chevalier de Nigra.

London, October 22nd.—A despatch from Jellalabad says that advices from Cabul to the 18th instant report that the mutinous Afghan regiments have been dispersed. The disarmament of Cabul and the surrounding district is proceeding. The Ameer will be practically in safe-keeping until an inquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak is made.

City of Mexico, October 21st.—Governor Charles of Coahuila, anticipating the passage of the law extending Federal jurisdiction over the district of Sierra Mojada, telegraphed on the 11th inst., saying that Chihuahua and Durango are not opposing the jurisdiction of Coahuila; also, that several mining companies, hearing of the action of the Federal Government, had dissolved. Other and richer mines are said to have been discovered near Mojada, and over 12,000 persons have gone to Mojada.

London, October 21st.—A number of engineers from Bradford left England to-day for Pennsylvania, and another party will proceed next week for the same destination.

Vienna, October 21st.—Osman Pasha, who retains the portfolio of Minister of War in the present Turkish Cabinet, is as much a Philo-Russian as Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the new Minister of the Interior, and is co-operating with him.

London, October 21st.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the statement that England has informed Russia that British influence must dominate in the foreign relations of Afghanistan.

London, October 21st.—It is officially announced that the report received through the Governor of Jellalabad, of the occupation of Merv by the Russians, is known to be untrue.

London, October 21st.—At a conference on the land question, held in Dublin yesterday, it was decided to form a Land League for Ireland. Parnell was elected President. He will go to the United States, to invoke the aid of Irishmen there for the cause.

London, October 21st.—A correspondent at Wolverhampton says that circulars are out from more iron manufacturers, announcing a further advance in prices. Telegrams are coming in from south and north of England ship-builders and others, ordering the immediate despatch of heavy quantities of iron.

Pesth, October 21st.—Distress in Hungary, an account of the bad harvest, is very great. The Government has suspended the collection of taxes until the next harvest has been gathered. In fifty-seven towns and villages in Temes country the greatest distress prevails. In Saros country, where some cases of starvation have occurred, forty parishes are threatened with famine. Frightful accounts have also been received from the counties of Abauj, Hews and Zempe.

London, October 21st.—A Rangoon despatch says that King Tiebau is in a warlike mood. The Sepoys' barracks in the British Residency building have been destroyed.

Belgrave, October 21st.—A formal defensive and offensive alliance between Serbia and Bulgaria is about to be signed.

Simla, October 21st.—The latest news from Ali-Kheyli represents that the frontier tribes, since learning of the fall of Cabul are dispersing.

Stockholm, October 21st.—The Hotel De Ville and a number of adjacent houses have been burned.

Strasbourg, October 21st.—There has been an immense fire at Ulfa. More than a fifth part of the town was consumed and many persons killed. The loss of property is enormous.

St. Petersburg, October 20th.—Further information from Central Asia reports the retreat of Lomakin's force west of Bourma. General Tergukasoff will abandon his effort to make Geok-Tepe the base of operations. He will winter between Tolikiatar and Duzulum, and begin a new campaign in the spring. The expedition to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus, with a view to connecting it with the Caspian Sea, has been abandoned—the difficulties in the way of such connection being found practically insurmountable.

London, October 20th.—The leaders of the new Ministry claim that they enjoy the confidence of the Sultan in a special degree, and are to undertake reforms in the way he desires. Osman Pasha, Minister of War in the old Cabinet, retains that position in the new.

London, October 20th.—The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the news of the capture of Merv by the Russians.

London, October 20th.—The race for the Criterion stakes, at Newmarket, was won by "Preston Pans;" "Dora" second, Lorillard's "Nerid" third.

St. Petersburg, October 20th.—The Czar will come to this city from Livadia at the end of October, and remain a fortnight, when he will go to Berlin, to have an interview with

Emperor William, in consequence of a private letter from that sovereign. From Berlin the Czar will go to Cannes, where himself, the Empress, and several members of the Russian Imperial family, will pass the winter.

New York, October 20th.—Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister at Washington, received the following intelligence: During the night of the 3rd instant, a revolution took place at Port-au-Prince against the Provisional Government which ended by the formation of a new one. Of the members of the late Government, General Jos. Lamothé and H. Herresse, who were the head, have been arrested and put in prison; Montmorency Benjamin is at the Dutch Consulate.

Lahore, October 20th.—Much anxiety is felt respecting the condition of transportation in Khyber Pass, where supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by the tribes in the Kurum Valley, since the 12th inst. The Ghilzais, who were defeated on October 14th, are reported to be again preparing for hostilities. It is expected that Yakoub Khan's son, who is five years old, will be recognized as successor to the throne.

Paris, October 20th.—The *Gaulois* asserts that ex-Empress Eugénie, notwithstanding all efforts to dissuade her, will embark in February for Zululand, to pray on the spot where her son was killed.

Cairo, October 19th.—Intelligence is received from Massowah that the mission of Gordon Pasha to the King of Abyssinia has been successful. He renounces his claims to Massowah, but will be allowed to choose a more southerly point of communication with the sea.

Madrid, October 19th.—Further inundations have occurred in the Provinces of Almería, Málaga and Alicante. Several persons were killed and much damage was done to property. In the Málaga and Alicante Districts two thousand houses were destroyed, and it is believed that five hundred persons perished by the floods. The damage to property is estimated at thirty million francs. A later telegram from Murcia states that five hundred and seventy-five bodies have already been found. It is believed that over one thousand people perished.

Berlin, October 19th.—The Austro-German Treaty of defensive alliance was signed by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Germany last week.

St. Petersburg, October 19th.—General Tergukasoff, having obtained extensive reinforcements, will undertake a new and largely developed expedition early next Spring.

Rangoon, October 19th.—All is quiet at Mandalay.

London, October 19th.—The *Daily News* understands that the Government has decided on the immediate construction of a railway to Candahar, and is already purchasing material.

Berlin, October 19th.—The Russian Government has withdrawn its prohibition of the sale of anti-German newspapers on the streets.

London, October 19th.—The *London Sportman* publishes a challenge from Boyd to row any one in the world, except Hanlan, over the Tyne course, for £200 a side.

London, October 19th.—A despatch from Cabul says that General Halls, (?) Military Governor of Cabul, has reported the advance of three Afghan regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry from Turkistan.

There is one case of cholera at Cabul.

The British troops will probably be quartered during the winter in Bala hissar and Shirpur Cantonment.

The Ghilzais in the neighborhood of Shutargardan are still markedly hostile.

Ten miles of telegraph line have been cut and carried away between Peiwar and Shutargardan, stopping communication with General Roberts.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following special despatch from Ali-Kheyl: The magazine of Bala Hisar has been blown up. Twenty-seven of the British force and many Afghans were killed.

Fighting has been renewed at Sirkoi Kotai. The position was held by 90 Sopoyes against heavy odds. The enemy left 25 dead.

Sinla, October 19th.—An official despatch from Golaghat announces that the British Deputy Commissioner, in the Naga hills, was murdered by the Nuzena Nagas, on the 14th instant. His assailants were subsequently disposed of by a British detachment. An attack on Kohunga is expected, and troops will be sent there from Golaghat and Mokha.

Vienna, October 18th.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has accepted the war estimate for the maintenance of the Imperial army at an effective force of 800,000 men for the next ten years. The Hungarian Government has submitted with these estimates a statement showing that when the military systems now in progress are completed, Italy will have 2,000,000 soldiers, France has now 1,815,000 soldiers, and in 1882 will have 2,723,000 and Russia already possesses 2,723,000, while Austro-Hungary has 1,034,000.

London, October 18th.—Fifty pounds was posted in Newcastle yesterday on behalf of Courtney, for a match against any sculler in England (Boyd preferred) for £200 a side, on the Tyne, at the beginning of 1880.

London, October 15th.—Adolph Rosenberg, editor of *Töwen*

Talk, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of libel preferred against him by Mrs. Langtry, and also by Mrs. Cornwallis West, appeared this morning in the Guild Hall Police Court. He had been unable to obtain bondsmen for £2,000. The preliminaries being disposed of, the prisoner made an abject apology, regretting that he should indirectly have been the cause of annoyance to estimable ladies. He pleaded ignorance of the writing in question about Mrs. Langtry's divorce and gave the name of the journalist who had written the paragraph. He said that he employed a detective to search the divorce records, and it was undoubtedly on the detective's report that the allusion to the petition had been printed. He denied that there was any malice in what had been recorded. His bail was not reduced and he was sent back to prison.

London, October 15th.—The Russian Press is very impatient about the dearth of news from the Central Asian Expedition, especially as no effort has yet been made to reconcile the apparent contradiction in two official reports of the action at Teuktope. Meanwhile a letter from Tiflis, published in the *Golos*, says grave apprehensions are felt there for the safety of the expedition. The letter describes invalid men arriving at Baker as being in a miserable plight, and says great numbers have died of diphtheria and scorbutic disease, and that the medical arrangements are inefficient.

The truth about the Teuktope affair is gradually leaking out. The assault on the Dengiltepe earthworks was made on the Plevna pattern. After an ineffectual cannonade the Russians made a rush with fixed bayonets, but were repulsed and retreated in disorder. The Turcoman cavalry attacking the Russian flank and rear, created such confusion that when the vanguard reached the main force in reserve the latter was unable to stem the tide of retreat and was itself compelled to retire forty miles before order could be restored. According to private intelligence received in St. Petersburg, the Russian loss is much greater than the official reports admit.

London, October 15th.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg which confirms the news of the Russian defeat at Geuktope. The letter says the advance column of the expedition, after an ineffectual assault on Dengiltepe, retreated on the main body which fell back to Bearoma during the night.

Constantinople, October 15th.—The British Ambassador to Constantinople, just from Asia Minor, reports that the condition of that country is unsatisfactory, in consequence of disagreements between the European inspectors and Turkish officials, and the bad administration of justice.

Eastern Siberia is menaced by famine. Prices of grain are higher than ever known before, and the poorer classes are suffering severely. The harvest is extremely poor, and the cattle plague has increased the evil.

London, October 15th.—Oswald Lariyer of Bournemouth and Spencer of Chelsea have signed articles for a match on the Thames championship course for £200 a side, on the 1st of December.

London, October 15th.—It is reported from Dublin that the Irish Government authorities contemplate legal proceedings against Charles S. Parnell, Home Rule leader. The *Globe* understands that Parnell, in response to several pressing invitations will go to America at the end of November after the termination of his political tour in England for the organization of the Irish vote.

London, October 15th.—French papers semi-officially note that the French Minister of War will experimentally reduce the term of service of contingent conscripts of 1878 from five to three years.

The Governor of Algeria has issued a circular to the authorities proposing to extend a civil instead of a military administration to the whole country, except in the frontier districts.

Paris, October 15th.—It is said that immediately on the reassembling of the French Chambers, a proposal for plenary amnesty will be presented. The proposition will cause considerable excitement out of doors, which will afford a practical test as to whether the return of the Chambers to Paris was wise.

Berlin, October 15th.—Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke has reported to the Emperor that a considerable increase of the military defenses at Alsace-Lorraine will be necessary.

Berlin, October 15th.—In consequence of the rise in the price of breadstuffs it is doubtful if Germany will begin levying new duties on grain the 1st of January, 1880, as provided for by the tariff bill which passed the Reichstag in July last.

The Shareholders of the Berlin, Potsdam and Magdeburg Railway did not accept the terms of the Government for the purchase of that road.

London, October 18th.—The *Times* says Sandford's two-year-old bay filly "Mirth" was defeated in the race for the Great Sapling plate in consequence of her fractiousness before the start, which caused much delay. She had to be led to the starting-post, and looked as though dragged through a pond.

Sinla, October 18th.—The following details are received of the attack on the camp at Ali-Kheyl by Afghans, on the 14th instant: Four thousand Afghans made a desperate attack on the British camp, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, leaving on the field 40 killed and 200 wounded and two standards. The British pursued them two miles. The British loss

was two killed and fourteen wounded. The latest intelligence is to the effect that the combined frontier tribes are retreating.

London, October 18th.—The *Cologne Gazette* believes that the treaty between Germany and Austria received the sanction of Emperor William last week.

Paris, October 18th.—On leaving the Cabinet council to-day, President Grévy received the members of the French Committee on a Franco-American Treaty of Commerce. Waddington and Leon Say were present.

Foucher de Careil introduced the delegation of ten, among whom were Wilson, Chatteau, Hyppolite, Calozac, Berger, Vanderbilt, Hickland and the Secretary, Desmoulins. The latter read a resolution adopted at the meeting of the 5th inst. Careil insisted upon its importance as inviting the French Government to take the steps deemed necessary by the Congress of the United States for a treaty of reciprocity.

President Grévy received the communication most favorably. He stated that he himself, personally, and the Government felt the greatest desire to renew commercial relations with the United States, and that France attached great importance to the movement looking to extending her relations with the great American Republic.

In dismissing the delegation, the President said: "We are benevolent going to labour in concert to attain the object you pursue."

London, October 20th.—A dispatch from Ali Kheyl October 19th, says: The cause of the explosion of the magazine at Bala-hassar is unknown. The first explosion occurred at half-past 1 this afternoon; the second at 4 o'clock. Further explosions are apprehended. The magazine, it is believed, contained 820,000 shot and shell, a large number of Snyder rifles and six tons of powder. One man of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, 21 Goorkhas, six camp followers and many Afghans were killed by the explosion.

London, October 20th.—The *Times* says: It is quite possible the abdication of the Ameer of Afghanistan may ultimately further the task imposed on us in the punishment of Cabul and the reduction of Afghanistan to a settled government.

A correspondent at Simla says the Ameer had shown himself unfit to rule a turbulent people.

A correspondent at Simla says: Abdication is probably the wisest course for Yakoub Khan. We may now place on the throne a man fit for the position and on whose friendship we can rely. It may be difficult to find a man to succeed the present Ameer, and when found he may at first require active support, but the task will be light compared with that of upholding a weak and irresolute puppet like Yakoub Khan.

Another correspondent says: The disturbances on the Assam frontiers and the murder of the British Deputy Commissioner by Nuxema Hages, need cause no anxiety, as the Naga hill tribes are marauders, whom the presence of the British troops will speedily reduce to submission.

Simla, October 20th.—Independent tribes between Ali Kheyl and Shatargardan are still assembled and making hostile demonstrations. Reinforcements are proceeding thither from Cabul and Kurram for united action in case of need. Gen. Gough has occupied Kushi.

Cholera has appeared amongst three British regiments. Two cases were fatal.

Paris, October 20th.—The Radicals of Lyons have put up Loup Garel, an amnestied Communist, for a seat in the Municipal Council. Blanqui has arrived at Lyons to forward the candidature of Garel.

Vienna, October 20th.—Duke De Bailen, Spanish Envoy extraordinary, has arrived to demand the hand of Archduchess Marie Christine in marriage with Alfonso, King of Spain. After this formality the Archduchess will make a solemn renunciation of her rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the presence of the Imperial family and the Duke De Bailen. It is expected the Archduchess, accompanied by her mother, will leave Vienna November 20th for Paris, remaining there two days to see King Francis and Queen Isabella. Her Imperial Highness will then proceed to Madrid by way of Irun, and will be conducted by the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, with royal honors, to Pardo Palace, near Madrid, where she will sojourn eight days previous to the marriage, which will take place in Attocha Church on the 27th or 28th of November. The King's birthday is on the 28th.

St. Petersburg, October 20th.—The *Golos* says: The son of the Khan of Merv has brought several thousand Turcoman troops to the aid of Tekkes. A previous request of the Khan of Merv for aid was refused.

Constantinople, October 20th.—The Sultan invited Aleko Pasha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, to visit Constantinople, but he declined. This incident caused dissatisfaction in official quarters, as Aleko Pasha had promised to visit Constantinople twice in each year to acquaint the Sultan with the condition of Eastern Roumelia.

Madrid, October 20th.—The Cortes will be asked to relieve Murcia from direct taxes, in consequence of the losses by inundation. The floods were subsiding rapidly on Saturday, and no further danger is expected.

London, October 20th.—A dispatch from Paris says that the

total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at 60,000,000 francs. Three thousand five hundred houses and 120 mills were destroyed.

Madrid, October 20th.—King Alfonso has subscribed 50,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, and Princess of Asturias 5,000 piastres. The Bank of Spain has collected 60,000 francs for the same purposes.

Halifax, October 24th.—By the wreck of the schooner *Nancy* on Caribon Island, the Captain and four seamen and a boy were drowned.

St. Petersburg, October 24th.—The possibility of trouble between Russia and Persia is a further reason for postponing the Tekke Turcoman expedition. The Persians are jealous of the commercial advantage gained by the Chinese through the treaty between Russia and China, by which the latter secures Kuldja, and have made claims which Russia is not likely to comply with. It is very generally believed Russian influence in Teheran is gradually being supplanted by the British.

Berlin, October 24th.—The cast steel works of A. Bookhoff have been ordered to suspend their large private business, every resource being required to execute the enormous orders of the Government of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war.

London, October 24th.—Lord Beaconsfield will attend the banquet of the Lord Mayor on the 10th of November.

Henry Labouche of *Truth* has refused to withdraw from the Beefsteak Club.

The Executive Council of Transvaal consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Commandant of the troops, Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and Secretary of Native Affairs.

Liverpool, October 24th.—A leading Grain circular says: The demand for Wheat in the country markets is generally slack. Millers, having bought freely lately, are inclined to hold off. Previous prices, however, are in most instances fairly supported. In consequence of a decline in American quotations, cargoes in all positions are lower. At Liverpool and neighbouring districts since Tuesday, business in Wheat and Corn has been of a retail character, at somewhat easier figures. This morning's market freely supplied fresh imports of Wheat, and millers, abstaining from large operations, were able to supply their moderate requirements at a reduction of two pence to three pence from yesterday's rates. Corn was in slow request and 3½d. cheaper. Flour was also rather cheaper.

Vienna, October 24th.—Midhat Pasha has resigned the Governorship of Syria, because he will not hold office under Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the new Turkish Minister of the Interior. It is doubtful whether the Sultan will accept the resignation.

Constantinople, October 24th.—Layard and De Fournier, the British and French Ambassadors to Turkey, have lodged protests against the Porte's policy of farming the customs revenues.

Bucharest, October 24th.—The Senate passed the bill for the relief of the Jews by a large majority.

Vienna, October 24th.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a despatch from Cetinje, reporting that a band of Albanians had attacked the Montenegrins on the 23rd instant, between Orshavritza and Velika. A sanguinary fight ensued, the result of which is not known. The Arnauts are arming and making great preparations to attack the Montenegrins and Servians.

Vienna, October 24th.—The Government have stated in the Reichsrath that all of the men of the reserve stationed in Bosnia will be dismissed to their homes, one-half of them going in November.

Berlin, October 24th.—Emperor William, General von Moltke and all the Ministers and Ambassadors now in Berlin were present to-day at the funeral of the late Minister von Bulow.

Manchester, October 24th.—There was a great Liberal demonstration here to-day. The Marquis of Hartington, addressing a mass meeting in the evening, sharply attacked Salisbury's recent speech. He said the policy indicated in Salisbury's circular had not been carried out, and that Russia had been confirmed in all the conquests she made by the Treaty of San Stefano. Discussing the question of reforms in Turkey, Hartington characterized Salisbury's defence of the assertion that England had frequently spent blood and treasure in defence of bad Governments as unjust policy. Referring to the claims of Greece, he said he believed Great Britain was the only obstacle at this moment of the satisfaction of these claims. He declared that the Government's Afghan policy would end in annexation.

Madrid, October 24th.—Among the members of the Parliamentary majority it is believed that the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, drawn up by the Committee on Cuban Reforms, will be rejected by the Ministry or will have to undergo important modifications, as it would be impossible to postpone the complete abolition of slavery for ten years.

Montreal, October 24th.—The Artisans' Building Society has resolved to go into liquidation. Liabilities, \$194,000; assets, \$175,000.

London, October 24th.—A despatch from Berlin announces that the discovery of a Liberal League among the students at the University of Kasan, Russia, led to a sanguinary conflict

between the military and the people, who would not allow the students to be arrested. After prolonged fire, the rioters were dispersed.

London, October 24th.—A despatch from Madrid says: The prevalent opinion here is that Premier Campos has encountered so much opposition from the Conservatives that he will resign after the Cortes meets, and the King will ask Senor Sagasta to form a Liberal Cabinet to carry out additional reforms in Cuba.

London, October 24th.—A despatch from Berlin reports that Chambers of Commerce throughout the country are about to petition the Government to postpone the introduction of the bill in regard to the duties on corn.

Simla, October 24th.—Intelligence from Yarkand to the 31st of August announces that 12,000 Ignis-Kirghiz and Kipchaks reached Mingyul, near Kashgar, where they met a large force of Chinese. Two indecisive engagements were fought. The Chinese had many killed. A Kipchak who was arrested as a spy, stated that the Russians supplied stores to the invaders. Chinese troops from Yangi-Hissar and Yar have been despatched against them. Another Andyni column is advancing across the Altai-Pamir Mountains.

London, October 24th.—Ghilzais have assembled in force near Shutargardan, and are expected to oppose the passage of the British troops which are withdrawing from the Pass. Other tribes of Ghilzais are assembling between Kurd, Cabul Pass, and Jagdallak, and have occupied Hazar-Darakht, near Gandamak. General Gough has arrived at Gandamak.

A despatch from Ali-Kheyl says that two Afghan troopers and a Sepoy of one of the Herat regiments have been hanged (it is presumed for complicity in the massacre at the British Residency.)

A Candahar correspondent says that intelligence has been received from Kheilat-Ghilzai that the Governor of that place, who from the time Gen. Hughes entered the city persistently avowed himself friendly to the English, has suddenly decamped with his whole staff.

London, October 24th.—Sir Richard T. Kindersly, formerly Vice Chancellor, is dead.

Birmingham, October 24th.—Excepting in common qualities pig-iron is adversely affected by the relapse in Glasgow. The iron market continues firm at late rates, and the firmness is gradually extending to a high class of iron. Native iron of all the mines and pigs of approved brands are 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton higher than the prices current at the end of September, and marked bars are strong with considerable transactions therein. Leading firms in the finished iron trade in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire yesterday considered an application for an advance in wages on the ground of the improvement in trade. They decided that they did not consider that the state of the trade justified an advance.

London, October 24th.—The Iron industry led the way and the revival is now spreading to textile fabrics, among which our chief interests centre. In cotton Messrs. Ellison & Co., Liverpool, estimate the probable available supplies for imports to Europe from all sources at 5,235,000 bales, against 4,857,000 bales in 1878 and 1879. This estimate places the total supply of American at 5,100,000, of which 3,370,000 bales will be for Europe. They conclude that should these estimates be realized, there will be enough cotton to allow of increased deliveries to the point touched in 1877-8, but no more; that the consumption of 1879-80, will exceed that of 1878-79 is scarcely doubtful. Beyond that point they cannot pretend to forecast the course of trade; but in the absence of any new financial or political disturbances, it is only reasonable to expect a higher average of prices.

London, October 24th.—Billion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £160,000.

London, October 24th.—Silver, 52½; four-and-a-halfs, 109½; Erie, 44½.

Liverpool, October 24th.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 6½; Orleans, 7; sales, 10,000 bales, including 7,050 American. Wheat, 10s. 9d. @ 11s. 10d. per cental for average California white; 11s. 7d. @ 12s. 3d. for California Club; 10s. @ 11s. 2d. for red western spring and 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for red western. Receipts of wheat for the past three days were 331,000 centals, including 258,000 American.

London, October 24th.—T. Edison, a nephew of the American inventor, died in Paris, where he recently arrived to superintend his uncle's patent affairs.

In a duel at Algiers between a Lieutenant of the Zouaves and a Commissary Adjutant, the latter was killed.

General Bialdini has withdrawn his resignation.

The deficit in the sugar-beet crop will be between 25 and 50 per cent. less than last year.

Rome, October 24th.—Peter's pence, thus far this year, is considerably larger than at this time last year.

Paris, October 24th.—Signor Tapalis, a Trieste banker, committed suicide on account of the impossibility of fulfilling some large contracts. Liabilities, 240,000 florins. Creditors are not likely to obtain more than 30 per cent.

Berlin, October 24th.—The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine on their way to St. Petersburg halted here only two hours. The never paid nor received visits. Specula-

tion, of course seeks to invest this incident with serious meaning.

Sofia, October 24th.—The new election for the Bulgarian Chamber resulted in a Government majority.

Lahore, October 24th.—A reconnaissance was made on the 21st from Gundamuck, and a large quantity of stores and provisions were seized in the Sufed-Seng fort.

Constantinople, October 24th.—Aleko Paasha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, will visit the Sultan after the closing of the Roumelian Assembly.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE SPIRIT OF UNION.

(From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

WHAT a marked feature it is of Oriental nations to stand aloof from one another and neglect the advantages derivable from union.

This policy has existed for hundreds of years and can only be properly described, as a narrow-minded course of action which looks only to petty advantages, totally regardless of the superior benefits derivable from a more generous procedure.

Passing over India and Arabia, let us take the case of Japan and China who, with the concurrence of all the world, consider themselves the foremost nations of the East. The civilization of Japan is of course before that of China, since we have abandoned the old regime and revised and improved all our former manners and customs. Under those circumstances and with the new lights we have gained how is it that we still adhere to the antiquated policy of standing alone in the world? An uncivilized nation cannot fairly be censured for seeking small advantages, but when once it becomes civilized the excuse no longer exists.

The public opinion of a nation is its real substance, while its system of Government, manners and customs, is only its shadow. However admirable the latter may be, so long as the former is similar to that of uncivilized peoples, the nation cannot be deemed civilized.

To casual observers Western nations appear like enemies in the great competition which exists between them in trade and industrial pursuits, but in reality they are all banded together to preserve and extend their joint rights, privileges and influence.

Eastern nations on the other hand, never enter into competition amongst themselves in trade, so it is beyond the bounds of possibility that they can successfully compete with the nations of the West, but they are attached to and in fact proud of this exclusive policy, the result being the entire absence among them of what we have termed "the spirit of union."

If our readers entertain any doubts as to the accuracy of our observations, let them look for confirmation to the feeling now existing between Japan and China. Here in Japan it is commonly remarked, "China should be invaded and conquered before her military preparations are completed," and again "The power of China is not to be despised, her population is to be counted by hundreds of millions, she is a large country, much favoured by nature and her people are highly educated and wise." Now although these two opinions are diametrically opposed, yet they both proceed from the same cause—thinking of China as a strange country, the one feeling is undoubtedly extremely hostile, while the other implies that we may despise China if we could only afford to do so with impunity. The Cabinet of China is, we understand, actuated by similar feelings towards Japan, and the feeling is daily growing in intensity. Indeed, they are said to have now reached the length of asserting that "Japan has for some time been insulting China and sooner or later must pay the price of her temerity."

These sentiments of both nations are the result of mutual hatred and contempt. How therefore can they possibly become united for political or other objects?

The enmity between Japan and China is the subject of much rejoicing amongst Western people and there is great reason to suspect that the disputes between the two nations are actively fomented by foreigners who are perfectly well aware that, if Japan and China were once united for mutual protection, that the scheming intruders would not enjoy one-tenth part of the privileges they do at present. The policy of seclusion, which has always existed amongst oriental

nations, facilitates the crafty schemes of these designing foreigners, and some day they will probably succeed in extending their dominion over the whole Eastern world.

Oh! for some mighty power to draw a line along the summit of the great Himalayan range of mountains and equalize the power of the nations lying on either side of it!

We, in Japan, should shew a good example of unity and by force of that example gradually introduce the same excellent policy into China, Korea, India and the other nations of the East. If once this great object was accomplished, the Western nations would find it impossible to coerce the people of the East to submit to their impudent assumptions.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE SUBJECT OF TREATY REVISION.

(From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

(Continued from last week.)

IF the improvement of facilities for land carriage is of importance, carriage by water must not be neglected. Japan forms one of the largest group of islands in the Eastern Seas and the water communication is of quite as much moment as that by land, and indeed our system of communication would be imperfect if either means was wanting. It is now about ten years ago since steam-vessels were first introduced into Japan and although great facilities have thereby been afforded to passengers and the transport of mails and imported goods, yet the natural products of the country being weighty and bulky cannot afford to pay the high freights by steamers and have to fall back upon sailing-vessels. Japanese junks are what is termed "local transport" ships and from the policy pursued by the Tokugawa family are unfit to undertake long voyages as they can only reach their destination when the wind and tide are favorable and they are also very easily lost. It is necessary that for these junks, should be substituted strong, sea-worthy vessels and this can only be done by the Government granting protection to the coastal carrying trade. If protection is granted not only will there be a great diminution in the loss of merchandize while in transit by sea, but the freights will be much reduced and thus the price of the goods be lowered, in fact the advantages would be enormous. We consider that the improvement of the vessels of native form would be one of the principal means of adding to the wealth of the nation. There is one other step which ought to be adopted at the same time and that is, the opening of more ports at suitable places; if this is not done the advantages to be derived from improved means of land and sea carriage will be much decreased.

As we have already said, the construction of good roads, rebuilding of ships and opening of new ports, is absolutely necessary in order to place the financial position of the country on a firm and lasting foundation, so if the Government and people desire to see this accomplished they must join in carrying out these objects. If any one of the three is neglected, the whole project will fail.

If the Government is satisfied with the present state of affairs and do not carry out a radical change, our trade will surely decline month after month, so that in about three years from now, things will have reached such a stage as to be almost beyond remedy. Foreigners as well as natives are well aware how matters stand and that some decisive action is absolutely necessary for the prosperous maintenance of trade.

The revenue of Japan is at present insufficient to sustain the burden of carrying out the improvements we have demonstrated to be essential to future prosperity. If these suggestions are not acted upon, so to speak, without a day's delay, the ruin of trade will follow, and we will now proceed to endeavour to shew how the necessary increase of revenue is to be obtained. The taxes which are the lightest and can be increased with the least injury to the national prosperity, are those which must be looked to, to furnish the increased revenue. Now taking everything into consideration, the high land tax paid by farmers and the certainty of its having to be lowered at no distant period, and the small

amount produced by the customs' duties as compared with the other taxes (contrary to the experience of all other countries), the conclusion is irresistibly forced upon us that it is to the customs' duties that we must look for an increase of revenue to provide funds for carrying out the improvements necessary for the very existence of our commerce.

Assuming that the Government increase the import duties, we will now consider how such action will affect foreign trade.

It may perhaps be said that if these duties are increased the price of foreign goods will rise and their consumption be greatly reduced. This, however, is a very superficial view to take of the question. Imported articles have not been consumed because they are cheap, but because they are of good quality, serviceable, comfortable and becoming. We suggest such an increase of the duties that the price of the foreign goods will still remain lower than those of native manufacture and thus the demand for them will not be lessened. Moreover, the increased facilities for transit which we have recommended, must inevitably lead to a very large consumption of imported articles.

Again, it may be said that increased duties would cause a rise in the price of home manufactures which would re-act unfavourably upon consumers. But the question of the paper currency must not be lost sight of. If the imports and exports do not equalize each other in future, all the remaining bullion in the country will be drained out of it, the paper money will become valueless and the financial position of Japan will then be something too pitiable to contemplate.

Now whether is it better for consumers of home made goods to pay a little more for them consequent upon an increase in the duties, or see the finances of the country sink into the miserable condition we have alluded to? We think this question admits of only one answer.

We shall now give another reason why the import duties should be increased. If the Government are unable through poverty to carry into effect the three essential improvements we have already described, it is evident that some of the taxes must be augmented in order to find funds to enable them to do so. But all the internal taxes are already as heavy as they can possibly be and any attempted increase in that direction would possibly lead to serious disturbances. On the other hand, imported goods are not articles of necessity but of luxury, those who purchase them are possessed of some means and any slight increase in their price would lead to no practical inconvenience.

For the reasons we have adduced we desire to see increased duties levied where they can be most easily borne and where the lightest imposts are at present imposed.

If the import duties are increased funds will be forthcoming for carrying out the important measures we have suggested, otherwise, years will elapse before this can be done and in the meantime all the specie in the country will have been absorbed by foreign countries and Japan be left in a state of beggary. There is every appearance of this unhappy future being in store for us unless we now devise some means for our protection before it is too late. The feeling we have given expression to, is gradually gaining ground and unless the cause is removed will result in a strong aversion to foreign trade. Under these circumstances the Government should at once take steps to prevent the exhaustion of bullion which is now going on and endeavour to increase the export trade of the country. In order to accomplish those important objects we earnestly desire to see the export duties abolished so that foreigners will be able to purchase our native products at reduced prices, thus stimulating production and thereby increasing trade. The abolition of the export duties would be highly advantageous both to natives and foreigners.

In Japan from the earliest times the officials and farmers alone were considered as worthy of respect, merchants and artisans being invariably treated with contempt. This was because the official class served in the army and the farming population paid all the taxes. The farmers were therefore heavily burdened; the taxes are stated to have amounted to four-tenths of the produce of the ground, but under the *Han* Government they paid as high as six-tenths. The present Government perceived the hardship of this long since and reduced the farmers' taxes in 1873 to three per cent of the value of the land and again in 1877 to two and a half per cent. so that although they are not now in as poverty stricken a condition as heretofore, still

they are yet heavily taxed and some alleviation of their burdens is absolutely necessary. In the present state of the national finances no decrease that could be made in the land tax would have the effect of benefitting the farmer to any appreciable extent and therefore instead of any futile decrease in the land tax, we desire to see the export duties abolished because this would at once increase the wealth of the producer and stimulate industry.

We do not know of a single civilized country in Europe or America where export duties are levied. In the United States and other countries the practice is said to be prohibited by the constitution. The abolition of export duties would result in the improvement of trade and a great increase in both imports and exports. If export duties are continued to be levied, the balance of trade will become more and more against this country and, therefore, considering the policy of other nations and the circumstances of Japan, the abolition of these duties has become an absolute necessity and we earnestly desire to see our recommendation carried into effect.

We have now enumerated the most important subjects at present existing both as regards the national finances and foreign trade. If our suggestions are not attended to we fear that trade will decline and the prosperity of the country suffer beyond redemption. If they are carried out, we feel convinced that the import and export trade will increase, the balance of trade be restored and specie retained in the country; the foreign loans can be paid at the appointed time, a feeling of mutual confidence will spring up and intimate friendly relations will be established between natives and foreigners when they are in the equal enjoyment of the advantages of prosperous and profitable commercial enterprises.

The above are the suggestions which this Chamber has the honour of making on the subject of the forthcoming revision of the treaties.

October, 1879.

DIRECT NATIVE TRADE WITH ABROAD.

(From the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō*.)

NATIVE merchants have lately commenced to export to foreign countries without the intervention of the resident foreign merchants. It is matter for regret that the advantages derivable from this direct trade have not yet been fully acknowledged and greater progress made in its development.

The Government has caused the exports and imports by natives and foreigners to be recorded separately and we will now see how the business has prospered up to the present time.

During the first half of 1878, the total value of our exports was 10,964,115 yen, out of which native merchants contributed 722,559 yen, or about 6.59 per cent. of the whole. The value of imports during the same period was 17,133,725 yen, out of which 315,133 yen or 1.83 per cent. were consigned to natives. During the first half of the present year, the value of exports was 10,057,514 yen, natives contributing 742,495 yen or about 7.38 per cent. while the imports amounted to 14,417,082 yen, natives receiving 632,080 yen, or about 4.38 per cent. of the whole. From these returns it certainly appears that native trade is slightly increasing, but it can scarcely be said that the prospect is at all a bright one.

The great cry at the present time is, that native merchants have been deprived of their rights by foreigners and are entirely under the control of the latter. This may be the condition of our merchants but let us consider how it has come about and we will find, not that foreigners have acted improperly but they have simply secured business which natives wilfully cast away.

As we have written on former occasions, in commerce as in war, people must not alone carefully study their own affairs, but those of the country with which they may be brought in contact. The foreign merchant after a long voyage arrives here in Japan, studies the habits and customs of the inhabitants and imports goods from the result of his observations. For example, narrow shirtings, square tippets, comforters and numerous other articles, are not generally used in foreign countries, but foreign merchants noticed that they were adapted for Japan and hence they imported them in large quantities. In other goods the same course was pursued by foreigners, but our native merchants were content with an immediate small profit and remained at home afraid of the hardships they might have to undergo abroad. Thus

they are now almost altogether under the control of foreigners and are entirely ignorant of any demand which may exist for our productions in foreign countries. When the price of native produce declines, they at once jump to the conclusion that there is no demand and rush to sell their stocks, and when the price of imported goods is low, they buy all they possibly can, without considering what supplies are on the way. A notable instance of this occurred recently with kerosene oil. If the native merchants had known the large stocks almost in port, they would not have made the egregious mistake they did. These are the results of ignorance of the state of trade in foreign countries. The only remedy for this is direct trade. It is a cowardly view to take of the matter when the opinion is advanced that profit is more easily and safely obtained by a merchant's confining himself to the home trade. So long as native merchants follow out that idea, so long will they be under the control of the foreigners and in ignorance of the circumstances of other countries. Market reports, telegrams, circulars, &c., are all very well in their way, but unless a merchant is personally engaged in the trade and liable to suffer from its fluctuations, he can never hope to thoroughly master its intricacies.

When our merchants once commence the direct trade on a proper scale they will soon escape from the control of foreigners. Then the latter will not be able to dictate, as in the "iron hoops" question. If they attempt to do so we will be able to import direct through our own merchants. Many other evil practices—such as the payment of bribes—will be put a stop to, and we will not have to depend upon foreigners for information as to the state of foreign markets.

It will also be necessary in order to develop our export trade, to imitate the course adopted by foreigners in Japan, we must watch the changes of fashion in foreign countries and manufacture our goods accordingly.

These are our reasons for advocating the opening up of direct trade with foreign countries, as the most important business for our merchants to engage in.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. KENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, 18th November, 1879.

JOHN WILL (defendant), appellant, and MATTHEW CATLIN ADAMS (plaintiff), respondent.

The arguments of Mr. Denison, of Counsel for the appellant and Mr. Litchfield, of Counsel for the respondent were heard on Friday 14th instant and judgment reserved.

The Court now gave judgment as follows:—

This is an appeal from H.B.M.'s Provincial Court in Hakodate, which has held that the respondent is entitled, less certain deductions, to the sum of yen 750.60 deposited by the appellant with H.M.'s Consul at Hakodate for the purpose originally, of liquidating a claim of \$685.76 preferred by the respondent, against the appellant, and admitted by the latter to be just.

Mr. Litchfield, for the respondent, at the hearing of the appeal took a preliminary objection that there was in fact no petition of appeal, but it appears that certain written grounds of appeal filed by the appellant in the Court below were then received as a petition and endorsed as such with an order for service upon the respondent. The correspondence, moreover, that has passed between the Consul and the respondent's agent shews that the respondent must have had ample time to object to the defect of form upon the hearing, but as he has not done so, I am clearly of opinion that rule 168 precludes him from now entering this objection.

The facts of the present case are almost identical with those in the case of Blackiston, Marr & Co. *versus* Will, heard and decided by me on appeal from the Provincial Court at Hakodate a short time ago. The only material difference being, as pointed out by Mr. Denison, that in the former case the defendant Will had been adjudicated a bankrupt before Messrs. Blackiston, Marr & Co. claimed the moneys in question, while in the latter case the respondent made the demand some before the bankruptcy supervened.

The Court below based its judgment principally upon the 94th section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and appears to have ignored the grounds upon which my judgment had been founded in the former case. I then held that the present

respondent, Will, had, in the exercise of his legal right, countermanded the application of the moneys left by him in the Consul's hands before they had been accepted or applied for by Messrs. Blackiston, Marr & Co., and that consequently the latter had failed to establish their claim to them. This doctrine appears to me to be equally applicable to the facts of the present case, and I do not therefore see that the Bankruptcy Act has any operation in it. It is true that Mr. Litchfield argued, with much ingenuity, that the property in the money passed to the respondent immediately on its deposit in the Consul's hands, and that the Consul must be regarded as the banker of the respondent, but he failed to adduce a single authority in support of this proposition; again he urged that the respondent had been guilty of no laches in the matter, and that he should not be made to suffer for the irregular acts of his agent. Whether he has been guilty of laches or not would not probably affect my decision, but I may point out that while the moneys in question were deposited with the Consul on the 1st November, and their disposition not countermanded until the end of December, in is in evidence that the respondent was himself in Hakodate on the 30th November, and did not then accept or apply for the money, his first demand for it being made on the 11th January ultimo.

On the whole I am clearly of opinion that the respondent has failed to establish his claim to the money sued for, and that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed.

The appellant will have costs in the Court below, and also of this appeal.

R. P. BRIDGENS, by his attorney LEON VAN DER
POLDER vs. E. LEWIS.

On the 30th Oct. last, plaintiff sued defendant for \$71.00 for rent, fees, &c. Judgment was then given in favour of plaintiff by the Acting-Assist Judge for \$65.00 and costs.

Defendant, being dissatisfied, now applied for a rehearing of the case, on the grounds of surprise, and that the judgment was against the weight of evidence, if not contrary to law.

After hearing what defendant had to say in support of his application and ascertaining that he had no new witnesses to call, His Honour stated that, he had read over the evidence in the case which had been taken down carefully by the Acting-Assistant Judge, and that nothing in the remarks made by the applicant would lead him to alter that decision in any way. The previous judgment would therefore be sustained with costs.

Mr. Lewis enquired "if any more appeals were allowed" and received an answer in the negative.

PIRACY IN BORNEO.

The following communication on the prevalence of piracy along the coast of Borneo, with which we (*Straits Times*) have been favoured, is deserving of careful perusal and consideration. The writer is one who is entitled to speak with authority, and we believe he has been prompted to take up the pen by reason of remarks that lately appeared in our columns concerning the cruise of Her Majesty's ship *Acetart* along the shores of Borneo:—

For many generations past the Illanuns have been known as a tribe almost entirely devoted to piracy. In the year 1845 their villages on the north-west coast of Borneo were attacked and destroyed by Sir Thomas Cochrane. On this account, which, according to Mr. St. John, formerly Consul General for Borneo, they broke up their communities and most of them who were addicted to piracy retired to the north-east coast to Tungku and the neighbouring rivers; those that remained in Tamdaesak long bore an ill name, but now under the able management of the Resident, they are rapidly being reformed, and show considerable promise of some day taking high rank amongst the inhabitants of this important island. Those that went to Tungku, however, still retained their old propensities, and have continued their raids down to the present time, their Chief, Dato Kurunding, boasts that with one cruise he has murdered 120 people on piratical expeditions; for the last year or two nothing has been heard against this man and it was hoped the Tungku people were giving up their former evil ways. The Illanun expeditions have usually been amongst the Philippine Islands and down the Straits of Celebes. In the year 1872, I myself was in a village, not above a hundred and fifty miles south of Manli, that had just before been burnt by them, several of the people and much valuable property carried off, and in another village there were two men who had escaped from them and returned home, their tongues had been cut out so that they should not give any information as to the pirate haunts; on one occasion not so very many years ago the Spaniards were challenged to meet them at a certain place but did not go, and the seas were virtually in their possession for some time. The following extract from Professor Bickmore's travels in the East Indian Archipelago will give an account of the proceedings of the Illanuns to the south-east:—

"Piracy is described in the earliest Malay romances, and spoken of by these natives not as a failing of their ancestors but as an occasion for glorying in their brave deeds. They continue to infest the Sulu sea and the southern part of the Philippines; they come down here in the middle of the western monsoon so as to have a fair wind both ways. The Illanuns are now the most daring pirates in these seas. Last year the man-of-war on this station had the good fortune to surprise five boats, one of them carrying as many as sixty men. At first they attempted to escape by means of their oars, but her shot and shell soon began to tear them to pieces; they then pulled in toward the shore and jumped overboard, but by this time they had come near a village and the natives at once all turned out with their spears, the only weapons they had, and scoured the woods for these murderers until not one of them was left alive. They seldom attack a European vessel, but when they do and succeed, they take revenge for the severe punishment their countrymen receive from the Dutch warships, and not one white man is left to tell the tale of capture and massacre. They prey chiefly on the small schooners commanded and manned by *Mestizos* by which most of the trade between the Dutch ports in these parts is carried on. One of the vessels was taken last year. While I was at Kema two Malays appeared; while they were fishing they had been captured by a fleet of pirates but escaped by jumping overboard and swimming. They applied for food, and as such cases are specially provided for by the Dutch Government their request was immediately granted. A few years ago these pirates sent a challenge to the Dutch fleet at Batavia to come and meet them in the Straits of Macassar and several officers assured me that five ships were sent. To the Dutch almost exclusively belong the honour of having rendered the navigation of these seas so comparatively safe as it now is."

Large parties of Illanuns such as are spoken of here usually came from the southern coast of Magindanao.

The Baligninis are another tribe of freebooters. Formerly their expeditions were carried down as far as the vicinity of Singapore itself, and there is now in Campong German (Sandakan) a Singapore man who was captured down there with some others. In the pursuit the boat was upset and while struggling in the water some of them were murdered in cold blood merely to strike awe into the rest; he was subsequently sold in Sugli; for I must explain while the object of the Illanuns is indiscriminate plunder, the specialty of the Baligninis is kidnapping people for sale. Sugli used to be their best market and it is a curious point to note, that at that time any Sugli man they captured was murdered, as it would not do to take them to Sugli for sale. It seems almost incredible that such should be the case, but it must be remembered that human life is held at a very cheap rate in these seas, that piracy is looked upon quite as an honourable profession, and that the risks run by traders, &c., from pirates are looked upon quite as a legitimate risk of the sea. Most Sooloos in fact have had something to do with piracy at one time or another, and it is difficult to get straightforward information out of them even now, what they say being largely influenced by their personal sympathies or by family relations.

The principal market for the Baligninis, Sugli, has been closed against them for some time, and since, they have taken their captives to Palawan, the Kina Batangan, Seeganan, Boolangan, and elsewhere, notably the last named place. Owing to the difficulty of selling their slaves, the approach of the Spanish from the north, the British from the south-west, and the Dutch from the south-east, a good many of the Baligninis have dropped kidnapping as a profession, picking up a living as best they may, and are now the principal collectors of tortoiseshell and other foreshore productions; only kidnapping or committing a small act of piracy when particularly tempting opportunities present themselves. There are in fact very few of the original tribe of Baligninis left, having got so mixed up with runaway slaves, criminals, outcasts of all descriptions, and even it is said whitemen from time to time.

One chief, however, Artib Janjowi has remained firm to his forefathers, his campong for some years past has been at Boarn in the eastern part of Tawi Tawi; Orang Kya Abu Bahr is his principal lieutenant. In the year 1877, no less than 160 people were murdered or carried off into captivity by Artib Janjowi's men.

The above remarks will explain how it is that all down this coast the villages are not to be found at the mouth of the rivers, as might be expected, but at considerable distances in the interior; but Malapi for instance, although 50 miles up the Kina Batangan, was raided not very many years ago by a Tidong man known as the Capitan or Rajah Laout, in command of a lot of Sagais—who took the heads as their portion of the spoil, while the Capitan Laout took slaves and booty for his share. This Sandakan Bay also has twice been raided in the last 20 years, and on one occasion the pirates ascended to the village of the Booloodoopies, which is at the extreme western end of this Bay, and carried off several women from there. Ibrahim the head man of the village is very anxious to proceed to Seeganan as soon as he can, under proper protection, to enquire after his wife, who is said to be in the harem of Dato Allum of that place. Lingable is the only village on the sea, on this coast, and this place owes its immunity to its being the head-quarters of a lot of parang men, who are a strong and fierce race, and with whom the pirates do not often meddle. Many of these parang men are well known as having committed robberies, but none cares to interfere with them under the lax state of affairs at present existing.

Last November there was a very general meeting of pirates at Lingcabo and the people here were under considerable fear of being attacked. Dato Allum of Seeganan sent a messenger, Panglima, to say that he was trying to raise and restrain Dato Kurunding; but that Dato gave out that he would again take to the sea, and attack any boat he met, whoever it might belong to. For some time, however, nothing appeared to come of it all, but it afterwards turned out that this meeting was called for the purpose of forming an alliance between the Illanuns and Baligninis and giving the

young Dato Paginda, son of Dato Kurunding, a chance of taking to the sea, and emulating the exploits of his father.

The first result of the alliance was that the Boam pirates, under Artib Janjowi, moved in a body and took up their residence in the Tungku district at places known as Seebart and Telleboo.

Having completed their arrangements the pirates took to the sea in April, piloted by a Lincabo man, named Otto, son of a man named Abbas, an old resident at Lingcabo, and a man named Armie of Meimbong. Proceeding with the utmost treachery, the division under Otto made a complete haul of a lot of Bajaus collecting treping off the Paitan river, murdering most of the adults, and bearing the females and children into captivity. Muanum, one of the Chiefs of the Bajaus here, supplied the names of 27 people, his immediate friends and relations, who were thus dealt with. By proceeding almost alone, and pretending friendship, he being known to most of them, and then bringing the pirates up quietly at night, Otto managed to get nearly every Bajau in those parts. Four men, two Bajaus and the Lingcabo people, were asleep in a boat; a pirate depong stole up and her men suddenly jumping on board, killed two of them before they could stir, the other two managed to escape into the mangrove, and the pirates then carried off the boat and all its contents.

Several times pirates have been reported as being off the coast and more particularly I was informed by a man named Hirance, one of three in company, had been taken by them (five sail strong) under Armie two who escaped were slightly wounded by gunshots, and three others in the depong that was captured carried off. Armie called out that he was coming in another month with forty depongs to raid this bay, and also he is the man that fired a gun which wounded one of the men.

On leaving immediately after this occurrence the *Fir East* came across two depongs at the entrance of the harbour, one of which was identified as the identical boat captured by the pirates, and now turned into a cruiser by them. She was full of men, who had 7 rifles amongst them; the other, a larger one, with a fort in it, made of ironwood, was said to be under charge of the Capitan Laout himself. The *Fir East* retook the first with a loss to the pirates, it was said, of two men killed and one wounded, the remainder escaping into the bush in Balhalla. On the next morning one or two Balignimi shields, &c., were found, and a parang, besides one of the original men of the depong who had escaped from the pirates during the previous night. The sail of the depong had been changed for a Balignimi one with a private signal in the centre of it.

After finishing at Paitan the pirates are said to have crossed to Pongutaran, capturing on the way a Labuan bound prahu belonging to Cagayan Sheriff, murdering him and all the crew, and at Pongutaran they are said to have captured or murdered another lot of people. Since then they have made their appearance in many places capturing and murdering whenever they could find an opportunity. The original lot of captures are all said, to have been taken to Tungku in the early part of June and from there were sent down south for sale. I think it not unlikely some of them may be found at Seeganan but doubtless the major part were taken on to Booloongan.

The last information I have about the pirates is that having disposed of their captives and bought fresh supplies of arms, ammunition, &c., with the proceeds they are busy making preparations for operations on a larger scale and challenge any one that may come, saying that, whether English or Spanish, they will not seek the protection of their walls and forts, but come to sea and "mine-mine" there (have a dance). This is probably merely an idle boast, as it is quite at variance with their characters, as far as I have been able to learn, for from what I gather I should consider them a set of sneaking, cowardly rascals, who take the greatest care to avoid the slightest chance of endangering their own skins. It would be enough if the slaves sold there were acquired even in accordance with the very bad laws of these parts, by being bought amongst the islands or simply sent there for sale by their masters; but the matter is far worse, as it at present stands. Encouragement is given to piracy, murder and kidnapping, on a scale it is almost incredible should exist in the latter part of the nineteenth century in any part of the world; moreover by the slaves being bartered for arms and ammunition, the pirates are fitted out for the committal of further atrocities. It is also said, as if all these horrors were not enough, that a good many of the slaves, sold in Booloongan, are bought by the head hunters (Sagais) for the purpose of being butchered in the most coldblooded manner, that their murderers may have possession of a head, without the possession of one of which, it is, I am informed, almost impossible for any man to find favour in the eyes of the females of those parts.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXV.

TOKIWA'S ARCHERY.

The room which Tokiwa occupied was constructed after a fashion very common in the houses of the nobility seven hundred years ago, as indeed it is to-day; that is to say, it had a double verandah, of which the inner portion, though lower than the floor of the chamber itself, was yet raised above the boards without by the thickness of the richly bordered mats that covered it. It was here that Tokiwa carried on her daily, or too often nightly, practice. The target consisted of

an elaborately carved frame of 'Incense wood,' within which was suspended by silk cords attached to its four corners, a cardboard disk, of just sufficient consistency to retain the tiny arrows that pierced it. The bow, which was from two to three feet long, was made of ebony, its horns and handle, as well as the arrow-tips, being of pure gold.

Tokiwa was seated at a distance of three mats or about twice as many yards from the mark. In shooting, the string hand was gradually carried back till it touched the cheek just below the right eye, while at the same time the arrow point, raised at first above the head, was slowly lowered to the level of the target, these efforts of aim and tension being so exactly harmonized that each was consummated simultaneously. The skill of usage and aptitude which this foretold was verified by the result, for almost every space of the target bristled with the arrows that had struck it, to such an extent indeed that it seemed impossible for any others to lodge there without displacing their predecessors. The shooting, however, went on without any such accident until the whole number of shafts lying at Tokiwa's side had been discharged, and it was then possible to see that the mere attainment of the target had not been the only object, for the arrows, arranging themselves symmetrically on either side of the disk's vertical diameter, had traced out the unmistakable representation of a human figure.

Yoshitsune, under Iné's guidance, had entered the chamber by a door almost facing the target, and which was therefore behind Tokiwa as she sat. They had not desired nor indeed thought it possible to escape observation, but the secrecy suggested by the purpose of their visit as well as Yoshitsune's involuntary hesitation on the threshold, had combined to make their entry so silent that Tokiwa seemed to have remained unconscious of their presence, and Yoshitsune thus gained time to master an emotion which must inevitably have betrayed him had it been observed. Still grasping Iné's hand, he stood gazing through a mist like that which blurs the outline of a strong light leaping up suddenly from a waste of darkness, and though in after life no reminiscence visited him so constantly or in such minute detail as the scene he then witnessed, he had no consciousness at the moment of anything save a tumultuous passion of joy and yearning that made him fain to lean for support against the pillars of the portal and seek to gather composure from the placid aspect of the figure he contemplated.

For despite the rapt attention she devoted to the pursuit in which she was engaged, Tokiwa's demeanour had lost nothing of the almost unnatural tranquillity which those about her, looking with the eyes of aliens, had come to regard as a true index of her mental condition, but which her son recognized at once to be altogether a mechanical apathy. It was only when the last arrow had pierced the target that she seemed for a moment to abandon this mask of unconcern. Then indeed, laying aside her bow, she joined her hands and still facing the target, prayed with a fervour that almost startled the onlookers. The words of her orison were not audible, but the passionate earnestness of their utterance shewed that they formulated a desire than which life held nothing dearer, and though Iné and her companion felt that no idle reason might now suffice to vindicate their intrusion, neither of them for a moment balanced this prejudice against the joy of knowing that their worst fear were unfounded.

Nevertheless feeling that every moment added to the perplexity of their position, Iné was on the point of stepping forward to make herself known, when Tokiwa, turning as she rose from her seat, saw the two figures standing behind her in the shadow. This at least seemed to be her earliest perception of their presence, but they, having just seen to what emotion her nature could be stirred, found it difficult to believe that she had not from the first been cognizant of their coming, so completely unconcerned were the tones in which she addressed them.

"You need not have hesitated to disturb me, Iné, for knowing, as I know you do, that it is my desire to be alone at these times, you have surely not intruded without sufficient cause."

"Madame," replied Iné, who felt that the agitation she sought in vain to control contrasted ill with this imperturbable patience, "I pray you to believe that this intrusion is altogether unintentional. I might certainly have known the time to be ill chosen, but I think the events of to-day may in some degree excuse my heedlessness."

"You do not then understand, child," said Tokiwa with

the same voice of gentle kindness, "that whether your intrusion be witting or unwitting I am content to anticipate the sufficiency of your motive. Nay, I can even promise to prove my forgiveness if only you will let me know how I can aid you."

"Ah! Madame," cried Iné, at once reassured and affected by so much benignity, "if only I might know whether this benevolence has any deeper origin than the sympathy all that suffer receive from your Ladyship."

"You shall be free to seek even fuller confidence than that," answered Tokiwa, looking, not altogether unmoved, at the radiance of hope and appeal that shone in Iné's beautiful face; "but first I must remind you that your companion is still a stranger to me."

Since his entrance Yoshitsune had made no attempt to advance farther than the threshold. Kneeling in the shadow beyond the feeble lamp-light, he now, instead of coming forward as etiquette demanded, merely bowed his head in such lowly obeisance that it was impossible to discern his features. Iné who had fancied that Tokiwa's gracious reception might have induced her companion to make himself known, understood from this that he still desired to avoid recognition. Adhering therefore to the plan originally devised, she introduced him as her husband.

Tokiwa waited a moment as if in expectation that Yoshitsune would address her, but seeing that he remained silent, she turned to Iné and said:—

"I owe you no light thanks for contriving this meeting. The services of Yoshinaka's father and his uncle's loyal death are not least among the grateful memories of my life."

"Then your Ladyship has not altogether forgotten the past?" Iné ventured to enquire.

"How should that be child? The past can only be forgotten by those who have found something to replace it in the present."

"Or perchance by those, Madame, who have ceased to care whether the future can be made to resemble it."

The faintest possible shadow of resentment rested for a moment on Tokiwa's placid face.

"You speak somewhat heedlessly, Iné, but I cannot quarrel with your intention. You alluded, however, if I mistake not to some events which have made this day exceptional. If they concern either yourself or your husband, you may count on my sympathy, and if need be, my aid."

"Your Ladyship's kindness makes my task even more difficult, for I fear to be remembered as one that brought a grave trouble into the tranquility of your life."

"Take care that your judgment be not somewhat hasty, Iné. It may be that this calm you see conceals a purpose no less earnest than your own, and that the voice which tells me your secret, is nothing but a consonance of hope."

"Oh! Madame," cried Iné joyfully, "mine is not the only heart that assurance makes glad. There is one at least to whom time could bring no greater sorrow than the certainty of your indifference to his aims."

"Of whom do you speak, child?" asked Tokiwa, no longer caring to conceal her agitation. "It were ill done to trifle with feelings even you can scarcely appreciate."

Before Iné could reply Yoshitsune had sprung forward and knelt at his mother's knees. It seemed at first as though Tokiwa's emotion when she saw her son's face had deprived her of both sense and strength, for she sat rigidly still, not even a breath passing her lips, but presently she started like one awaking from sleep, and throwing her arms passionately about his neck, rocked him to and fro on her bosom. Love long suspended but now supreme, had swept away the consciousness of all the sorrow-laden years, and given her back the child she had risked her life to save and whose baby touch had first reconciled her to that life.

"Mother," said Yoshitsune, "pardon me if I have been so blind as to doubt you for an instant. I had not thought it possible that this might be, but separation sometimes makes rumour stronger than faith."

"It is perhaps better so, my boy," replied Tokiwa, smiling. "Doubts dispelled are the seed of faith, they say, and certainly our lot has not been to live a life beyond the reach of such chances. I was little likely to be so fortunate that this dissimulation should win your pity for its necessity rather than your mistrust of its motive. But at any rate I have the means of proving to you that the long degradation I was once compelled to endure has not touched my heart."

So saying Tokiwa rose, and detaching the disk from the target, placed it in Yoshitsune's hands.

"Draw out the arrows," she said, "and I think the motive of this target practice at any rate will become clear to you."

Yoshitsune followed his mother's instructions, and on doing so found that the outer covering of the disk came away, leaving exposed a surface upon which the figure of a man had been traced. Within the outlines of this figure every one of the arrows without exception had lodged, so that the original design was for the most part obliterated, yet for all that Yoshitsune had not the least uncertainty as to the original of the sketch.

"For one hundred and seventeen months," said Tokiwa, her voice trembling with suppressed emotion, "I was constrained to be the toy of my husband's murderer and my children's foe; and each day of my life since then, a hundred and seventeen arrows, one for every one of those months, have pierced the effigy of that tyrant. These twenty-eight inches of ebony that form my bow, are the twenty-eight constellations that shall shine on our revenge, and the nine inches of cherry wood in each arrow, are the nine luminaries that shall rekindle the glory of our house. The God of Battles, who hears my ceaseless prayers, knows that whatever of rite or ceremony this imprecation lacks, is more than compensated by the earnestness of its purpose, and I have a strong trust that by his aid the force expended in impelling all these arrows, three by three, has been daily stored up in the arms of my three children, so that they may hereafter strike a blow before which the might of the house of Hei shall be as straw before the hurricane. This faith has been my only solace through all the years of my association with dishonour and separation from my children, though in truth I dare not expect that I shall myself be suffered to witness the consummation of my hopes."

"Your words fill me with disquiet, mother," said Yoshitsune. "They seem to point to some peril that menaces your safety. Yet I had thought your protection assured, if not by the promptings of an ancient kindness, at least by the strength of your present alliance."

"It is not strange that you should think so," replied Tokiwa, "and it were perhaps better I should leave your assurance undisturbed, but I cannot choose to forego your sympathy. In the very things you have mentioned lie the sources of my weakness; for when Kiyomori's malady overtook him, there were not wanting enemies who ascribed his bodily sufferings, not to his own excesses but to the crime of loving your father's widow. It was this that persuaded him to put me away—and I earnestly thank the gods for that issue, whatever was the cause that prompted it—but he chose for me an alliance which, if it seemed not unworthy of my former rank, was yet in reality designed as a cruel insult to myself no less than a precaution against future intrigue, for my new husband was accounted an irresponsible imbecile. This might perhaps have sufficed were it not that every fresh calumny is an added gain to the spies with whom the Heike Chief has surrounded himself. By these he has been taught that the Treasurer's eccentricities are the mask of a subtle schemer, and he now seeks to convert the error of uniting me to such a man into a means for destroying Yasutsune himself. The veriest shadow of discontent or symptom of repining would be construed into an evidence of intrigue, and I am almost glad to find that my resignation has been sufficiently well assumed to deceive my own son since it is the more likely to succeed with our enemies."

"But is it possible that these Heike spies have access even to the Lord Treasurer's castle?" asked Yoshitsune in surprise.

"The Treasurer is himself a vassal of the Hei," replied Tokiwa; "but even though he were not, these spies might neither be detected nor gainsaid. It is only by a vigilance amounting to universal distrust that one can hope to elude them, and indeed Iné herself was an object of no little suspicion to me at first; for which I hope her forgiveness will be as sincere as my regret. The error was soon perceived, Iné, and your visit to-night anticipated my confidence by a very little. But tell me, child; is my son really so fortunate as to occupy the position your introduction gave him to-night?"

"Nay, mother," interrupted Yoshitsune laughingly. "Iné is, as she told you, the wife of my staunchest ally, Yoshinaka. I have been anticipated by one more worthy of her indeed, but not more sensible of her worth."

"Then the courage and discretion she has displayed are all the more admirable," said Tokiwa.

"That they are, mother," Yoshitsune warmly assented; "and you will appreciate her services still more when you have heard their results, though these will bring you a new element of uneasiness, I fear."

"It is indeed so, Madame," said Iné, hastening to avail herself of an opportunity she deemed already too long deferred; "but before I recount what I have observed, I may be allowed to ask one question. Is the Lord Treasurer's mental condition really such as it seems to be?"

"Truly," replied Tokiwa, "you ask me more than I can certainly answer. I have sometimes thought that Yasutsune's eccentricities are in the main simulated, but inability to discover their cause has made me again abandon that conclusion. To me at least he has always been rational and kind. Of this I can give you no better proof than the fact that he thus suffers my caprice of living apart from him and the world alike."

"Yet surely it must have been a community of aim that dictated his letter to me," said Yoshitsune.

"His letter to you!" exclaimed Tokiwa with a sudden access of alarm. "Can it be possible that some trap has been devised to bring you within reach of your enemies?"

"I know not whether it were a trap or not," replied Yoshitsune, "but I know beyond question that I received a letter purporting to be written by Yasutsune, the Lord Treasurer, and containing counsels little friendly the House of the Taira."

"If that be so," said Tokiwa after a moment of earnest reflection, "there is a mystery here that is likely to cost us dear before we unravel it."

"Unless we hold the key already, Madame," cried Iné, and forthwith she recounted everything in a few rapid words: her own doubts of the Treasurer's insanity, founded on his aspect towards the Factor Kageyu; the suspicions excited by the latter's intimacy with Hiromori; the conversation she had overheard between the two men, and finally the incidents of the dance and the terrible peril Yasutsune had so narrowly escaped.

Tokiwa heard her to the end with an attention that proved the importance she attached to her recital.

"I have not the least doubt," she said, "that the letter my son received was a part, perhaps the beginning of the plot Iné has so skilfully discovered, only, I fear, to discover at the same time our inability to defeat it."

"Surely, mother," exclaimed Yoshitsune, "you speak with unreasonable despondency. Even though the Treasurer himself be incapable of anticipating his enemies, there are not wanting Genji swords to sweep these crafty assassins from his path. To me it seems that this discovery points rather to success than to disaster, if only the strength it gives us be wisely wielded."

"Child, child," Tokiwa said sadly, "you have but little real idea of the might to which we are opposed. Not a man in the capital from the Emperor to the sandal-maker lives beyond the shadow of the Heike power."

"Say rather, mother, that living where the shadow has so long brooded, they have no more heart to look for the sunlight. Think you that if Kiyomori's arm reached so very far, Benkei had been suffered to spoil a thousand Taira vassals of their swords, or I, to live three months unmolested within bowshot of Rokuhara? This at any rate I can tell you of a surety: there are men both in the north and west, who, could they but win one word of Imperial sanction, would soon plant the white flag on the barbicans of every Heike stronghold in Japan. With our knowledge of this plot have we not an almost assured hope of securing the Lord Treasurer's alliance, and with his aid may we not look to obtain that sanction, if not from the Ex-emperor himself, at least from one of the Princes of the blood?"

In the excitement of the moment Yoshitsune had forgotten everything but the prospect he so confidently described. His words rang out high and sonorous in the stillness of the night, and even as Tokiwa held up her hand to enjoin caution, a leaf of the sliding door was suddenly thrust back and a man dashed into the room. His coming was so unexpected and his motions so rapid, that before those within could even recognize, much less prevent him, he had seized the disk of the target and regained the door.

Pausing on the threshold, however, he turned and showed

the face of Kageyu the Factor; an evil face at the best of times but now rendered more than ever repellant by the mood of malignant triumph it displayed.

"It seems to me," he sneered, "that this 'crafty assassin' is not the only plotter in the Lord Treasurer's household. Your scheme was felicitous enough in conception and might have prospered in abler hands, but this arrow-pierced disk will serve my purpose better than all the stories of eave-dropping girls could have benefitted yours. I thank you sincerely for the opportunity you have made for me, and I think I can promise you Kiyomori's gratitude also."

Standing thus on the threshold of the door, which, partly in bravado, partly under the impulse of a stealthy habit, he had almost closed behind him, this man held, and knew that he held, the lives of every one of his auditors in his hand. He understood perfectly that the impossibility of Tokiwa's escape involved her son's destruction, for assuredly Yoshitsune would prefer death in any form at his mother's side to a flight that left her without succour. In the Treasurer's present condition Kageyu's authority was almost absolute. He had only to say a word, and his servants, of whom many were even then within call, would either close the issues from the castle until Kiyomori's pleasure could be ascertained, or—and to this latter alternative the man's savage greed largely inclined—help their master then and there to perpetrate a deed certain to bring both him and them no small praise and profit.

Neither was the extent of their danger in the least underestimated by Tokiwa and her companions. They were completely without resource. It was impossible to intercept the Factor's exit. Any attempt to do so could only have precipitated his action, and although Yoshitsune, springing to his feet, now stood with his hand on his sword and a tumult of almost uncontrollable fury surging through his veins, he felt that even to his activity the task of anticipating their enemy was impracticable. Once outside the door Kageyu would have an immense advantage over a pursuer unacquainted with the place, and would moreover be able to command immediate assistance, for it was easy to perdict the nature of their action who might perceive the Treasurer's chief vassal pursued by a stranger within the very precincts of the castle.

Nevertheless there was one chance to which Yoshitsune's faith in manhood made him attach considerable value. He knew from experience with what contempt his own slight proportions and youthful appearance generally inspired his opponents. Kageyu was in the prime of manhood, and the enjoyment of a reputation founded upon no considerable exploits. Surely no fear of jeopardizing his triumph would be suggested to such an one by an encounter with a beardless boy, or at least no fear sufficient to make him a brook an insult or underlie a challenge. In this improbability at any rate lay the only apparent expedient; an expedient, for the rest, according well with Yoshitsune's mood.

But how was the thing to be accomplished? No verbal defiance however ungently framed might be altogether trusted. Rather was it expedient to devise some swift and sudden method of assault; some method which without including any attempt to come to close quarters, would nevertheless move Kageyu beyond the capability of forbearance.

Yoshitsune carried in his girdle two swords: one was the celebrated 'Raven'; the other, the dirk Hidehira had sent him from Oshiu as a token. This latter was a short but very heavy weapon; just such an one indeed as Yoshitsune had by long practice, acquired the power of throwing with a force and precision even Benkei could not rival. For an instant he had forgotten this resource, but as his fingers, twisting nervously about the hilt of the 'Raven,' came into accidental contact with its companion, a sudden memory of the power he possessed flashed across him and made his heart throb with fierce exultation. It should be an action so swift that Kageyu might not even perceive its intention, and as for its precision—ah! was it likely that one who for sport could bury the steel in a wooden visor at ten paces, should miss the body of a man when the price of failure was his mother's destruction.

All these thoughts passed through his mind while Kageyu was speaking, and almost before the last of the Factor's jilbing words had been uttered, Yoshitsune's dirk was loosened in its sheath.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Hushed is the thunder, the storm has passed by,
Floats not a raincloud across the clear sky;
In the west lingers the glory of day,
Gleams on the mountains its last golden ray.

In the dark forest the breeze is at rest,
Not a wave ruffles the lake's silver breast;
Gently the flowers have sunk to repose,
Softly among them the rivulet flows.

All the wide landscape lies silent and still,
No sound in the valley, no voice on the hill;
Slowly the bright colour fades from the sky;
Risen in splendour the moon floats on high.

1.

If this light should really turn out what its meaning must convey,
Its termination you'd not see for many and many a day.

2.

The charms of peace denied, with iron hand
And fire and sword, he ruled th' Iberian land.

3.

How little did the youthful King, when from her treacherous hand
The charring cup he took, suspect she would his death command.

4.

Hard by the stream at its trickling source
This vision might be seen,
'Neath shadowy boughs whose leaves caress,
As they bend with the breeze, the golden tress
That escapes from her coronet green.

5.

A miscreant, who himself declares in villainy the way
To act, is not to dull device by coldness and delay.

6.

If that we're daily asking for from others could this be,
No doubt we should be satisfied in a singular degree.

7.

How few who earn their living by the pen
Possess this dawning gift of Heaven to men.

DELTA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Alas! these two go hand in hand,
For when a soul departs,
We hear of sorrow in the land,
With many aching hearts.

1.

This we do not, though we wish to
Tis what we would not that we do.

2.

A female heart served up in dishes,
As well a multitude of fishes.

3.

Imagination—what the mind conceives,
And then in faith with innocence believes.

4.

The proudest mortal must e'en prostrate lie,
For unto all 'tis given sure to die,
He comes upon life's stage, goes through his role,
And makes his egress with a muffled toll.

5.

This is the sum and substance of our life,
The consummation of our earnest hope,
In varied form such piety is rife,
But in the dark all more or less must grope,
For we are told as plainly as can be,
It evidences what we cannot see.

FUJITAMA.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 15TH, BY "DELTA."

Rural	Peace.
R	a
U	k
* R	a
A	s
† L	y

* Dante lies buried at Ravenna. See "Childe Harold," Canto IV, 49.

† Apollo's lyre was made of a tortoise-shell.

Correct answers received from Bamboo Fan, Zulu and Bobstay, Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 15TH, BY "UYAMA."

Shake	emproniu	spread
S		S
H.		P. (Henry Percy)
A	ndromach	E
K	atharin	A
Edmund	Mortimer	R

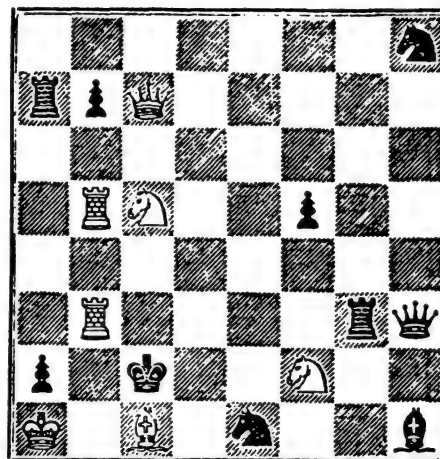
The only correct answer has been received from M. & N.

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY S. LOYD.

Prize problem in the Paris International Tourney of 1879.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF NOV. 15TH, BY "J. C. NINDE."

White:	Black:
1—Q. to B. 8.	1—K. takes P.
2—Kt. takes B. P. mate.	or 1—K. or P. moves.
2—Q. takes P. mate.	

Correct answers received from Peter, Q. and V.d.P.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 29th*
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 5th†
HONGKONG	O. & O. Str.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Str.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Nov. 22nd‡
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. S. S.	Nov. 27th

* Left Hongkong 18th November, *Sunda*.† Left San Francisco 15th November, *City of Peking*.‡ Left Hongkong 15th November, *Tanais*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Dec. 4th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Nov. 26th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Nov. 22th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. S. S. Co.	Nov. 29th

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

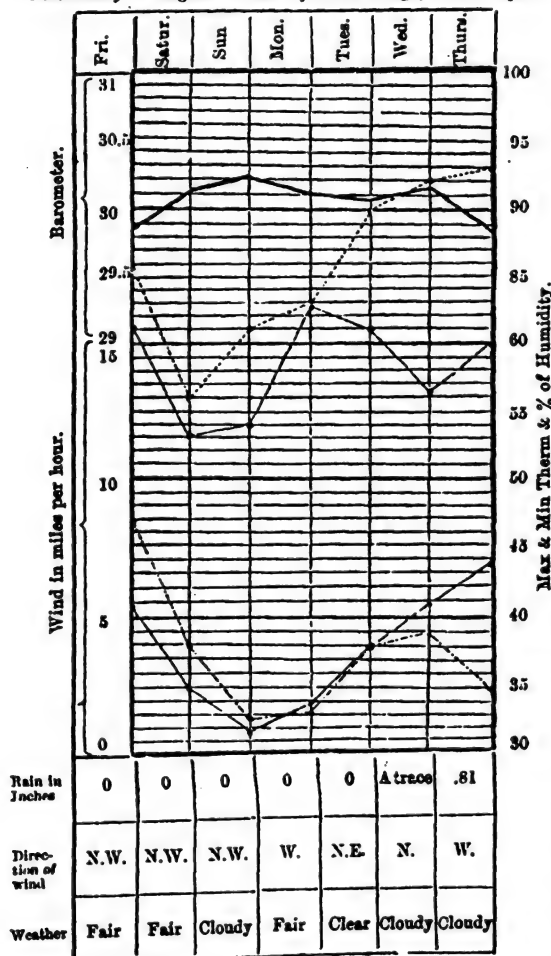
Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
Dotted line—represents velocity of wind.
Dashed line—percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind, 31 miles per hour on Friday, 1 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
A temperature slightly below the freezing point is recorded this week for the first time for this season. It was observed on Sunday morning. The maximum barometer for the week was on Sunday at 7 p.m. being 30.259 inches. The minimum was on Thursday at 10 p.m., being 28.695 inches. One of the noticeable things of the weather of the week was the wind on Friday, a velocity of 31 miles per hour having been recorded at 1 p.m. of that day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Nov. 16, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 3,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
Nov. 16, British barque *Mary J. Leslie*, Bartling, 816, from New York, Kerosene, to Groser & Co.
Nov. 16, American steamer *Courier*, Clarke, 498, from Kobe, Ballast, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 16, American barque *Mabel*, Hallett, 782, from Newcastle, Coal, to Master.
Nov. 16, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, from Hakodate, 13th inst., General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 17, Russian schooner *Pioneer*, Maies, 72, from Romo via Hakodate, Fish, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 19, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
Nov. 19, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 19, H.B.M.'s sloop-of-war *Pegasus*, Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood, 1,124, 6-guns, from Hakodate.
Nov. 20, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. P. A. Perrin, J. H. Balogh and wife, B. F. Cobb, M. Renard, Bernham Tilge, Mrs. A. Marchant, Rev. J. H. Judson and wife, Messrs. R. M. Cutts, U.S.N., C. H. Colket, F. M. Ashton, U.S.N., J. G. Murray, Miss J. M. Gheer, Miss E. Russell and F. Vivanti in cabin, and 2 Chinese in steerage for Yokohama, and 1 European and 828 Chinese for Hongkong. Nov. 10th, Lat. 31° N. Long. 161° E. K. Kaido, a Japanese steerage passenger died of consumption, body embalmed.
Per American steamer *Courier* from Kobe:—1 European and 24 Japanese.
Per American barque *Mabel* from Newcastle:—Mrs. Hallett and child.
Per Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru* from Hakodate:—40 Japanese in the steerage.
Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Mr. J. J. Keswick for Yokohama, and Major J. Fennessey and Mr. J. L. Grout for San Francisco in cabin, 4 European, and 116 Chinese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Iwakura, Messrs. J. R. Steven, P. W. Mein, G. H. Pritchard, E. H. Gill, Primavesi, E. J. Reid, H. C. Deane, P. Rouldy, Ellis, Kataoka, Nakashima, Takasaki, Ogasawara, Koenji, Yamamoto, Ono, Nakao, Kimatsuki, Kobayashi, Harabata, Kanaki, and Harika in cabin, and 1 Foreigner, 4 Chinese and 252 Japanese in steerage. Mr. C. P. Blethen for San Francisco, and Mr. J. M. Ringer for Liverpool.
Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. Reynolds; 1 European and 93 Japanese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* from Kobe:—58 Japanese.

OUTWARDS.

Nov. 15, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 17, British barque *Santa Rosa*, Archer, 568, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. Raspe.
Nov. 17, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 18, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 3,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Nov. 18, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Thompson, 524, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 18, Japanese steamer *Tagonoura Maru*, Walker, 448, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 19, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 20, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Nov. 22, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.
Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Seiro Maru*, Frauck, 480, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 913, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgic* for Hongkong:—Mr. Oppenheimer in cabin and 828 Chinese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Rev. J. H. Judson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Yassoe, Miss E. Russell, Miss J. Gheer, Mme. Percebois, Lieut. Cutts, U.S.N., Mr. Ashton, U.S.N., Paymaster Addicks, U.S.N., Mrs. Uchida, sen., Mrs. Uchida, jun., Messrs. J. G. Murray, E. Martin, Lanciarez, B. Telge, R. Telge, B. F. Cobb, Orita, Kobayashi and Tsuneno.
Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:—His Excellency, and Mrs. Mori Arinori and 2 infants, Mr. Dubouquet and 2 infants, Mr. Pousset, Mr. Riccardi, Mr. De Christoforis, S. Massaza, Ch. Groff, Mr. Velini, Messrs. Vigano, Carlo Gerosa, Shionosuke Matsuhara, Ikutaro Shimidzu, Dijiuro Schindo, Kinodji Mome, Sasaki, Tanenori Shimata, Titsujiro Nishikawa, Kwanichi Kubota, Anuske Mori, Buhashiro Yamasaki, Hisajiro Miyakawa, Mr. Cotter, Mr. Russell, Mr. Taylor, Mr. J. F. Gullion, and 4 Chinese.
Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Major Fennessey, Messrs. M. Grout, C. P. Blethen, J. M. Ringer, Biffi, Takashiri, J. M. Emanuel, B. Marmont, G. Butta, G. M. Montgomery, J. S. Van Baren, B. Imoerti, Baron Schlittenback, A. E. Philipino, Baron Rosen, John Middleton, C. H. Haswell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fischer, Mr. P. Savio, Mrs. Wainwright, Messrs. G. De Witte, J. R. Steven, Shipper, Cotter and Mrs. Stevens in cabin; and 12 steerage.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, from Hongkong:—
Cargo 1,937 tons
Mails 9 pkgs.
Treasure \$21,500.00
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure \$ 27,238.30
" Yen 115,191.83
Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:—
Silk for France 317 Bales.
" London 30 "
Total 347 Bales.
Silkworm Eggs for France 19 Cases.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco —

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	2,252	4,719	6,971
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	—	—	2,902	2,902
Yokohama	1,807	2,724	2,378	6,909
Hongkong	159	1,112	747	2,018
Total.....	1,966	6,088	10,746	18,800

SILK :

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	1,047	—	1,047
Hongkong	5	301	—	306
Yokohama	—	557	3	560
Total.....	5	1,905	3	1,913

REPORTS.

The American barque *Mabel* reports :—Left Newcastle Sept. 20th first part passage fine, latter boisterous.

The British steamer *Belgic* reports: Sailed from San Francisco on the 25th Oct, at 1.04 p.m. Experienced moderate variable winds to 180th meridian, thence to port, moderate to fresh gales and westerly winds. Arrived at Yokohama Nov. 16th, at 2.00 a.m. Oct. 31st Lat. $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Long. 154° W. passed a barque, standing to the N. W.

The Russian schooner *Pioneer* reports: Left Hakodate Nov. 9th, at 7 a.m. with strong westerly winds, since then have had a succession of gales and calms: have been hove-to three times on the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru* reports: Left Hakodate at 6 p.m. on the 13th instant. Experienced first part light S. W. winds with overcast sky and rain; latter part N. W. winds with fine weather. Arrived at 1 p.m. on the 16th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, reports: Leaving Shanghai at 9 a.m. on the 12th instant; arrived at Nagasaki at 5.30 on the 14th instant, left Nagasaki at 10 p.m. on the same day; arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m. on the 16th, left Kobe at 6.40 p.m.; arrived at Yokohama at 6 a.m. on the 20th, had fine weather with easterly winds throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Hogo Maru* reports : Left Kobe at 11 p.m. on the 17th instant. Experienced fresh N.N.W. winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at 11 a.m. on the 19th inst. Passage, 36 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* reports: Left Kobe on the 19th instant, had strong north-easterly winds throughout.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 4	Sarah Scott	London	Japan
Aug. 9	Urania	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
June 13	Sooloo	New York	Japan
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
Sept. 3	Mervia	"	"
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
Oct. 8	St. Charles	"	Hioo
" 10	Columbia	"	Yokohama
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	"
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
" —	Pym	Antwerp	"

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY :—8.30, and 9.45 A.M. ; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY :—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon: 1.30 and 4 P.M.

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Oct. 17	Leonora	New York	Japan
Sept. 19	Merionethshire (s.s.)	London	"
" 19	Glenorchy (s.s.)	"	"

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 22nd November, 1879.)

		Yen Sats.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A.M.	Noon	Clos- ing.				
1879.								
Monday.....	Nov. 17	518	518½	518	369	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 18	516	517½	517	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 19	518	518	520	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 20	520	523	518½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 21	522	523	523	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 22	521	522	522½	—	—	—	—

**The "Java" Sea and Fire
Insurance Company.
BATAVIA (JAVA).**

**The Second Colonial Sea & Fire
Insurance Company,
BATAVIA, JAVA.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. Pfl. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to grant
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from YOKO-
HAMA to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, by
the Company's Steamers from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Japan.

Yokohama, May 9, 1878.

tf.

**La Compagnie Lyonnaise
d'Assurances Maritimes, (Limited.)**

incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise
d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000.000

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept **MARINE RISKS** to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,869	Shanghai & ports	" 13	M. M. Co.
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	" 14	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	" 8	Lighthouse Department
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	" 13 78	M. B. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	" 10	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & Kobe	" 20	M. B. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Alexander McNeil	Sproul	American ship	1,122	Burrard Inlet	Sept. 27	E. B. Watson
City of Boston	Crosby	American ship	1,062	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 22	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Emulation	Gunn	British barque	391	Newchwang	Nov. 8	Chinese
Grandee	Jacobs	American ship	1,295	New York	" 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Great Surgeon	Kingman	American ship	909	New York	" 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	23	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Mabel	Hallett	American barque	782	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 16	Captain
Mary J. Leslie	Bartling	British barque	815	New York	" 16	Grosser & Co.
Mary P. Bohm	Peterson	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matinee	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
North Star	Janassen	Russian schooner	61	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Otago	Isaacson	Dutch schooner	46	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. Cook
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo via Hakodate	" 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Prince Frederick	Clague	British ship	1,496	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
R. R. Thomas	Nicholls	American ship	1,370	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Undaunted	Dinsmore	American ship	1,764	Cardiff	Oct. 30	L. Kniffier & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Charybdis	17	2,187	1,472	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Hotham
" Iron Duke	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain H. F. Cleveland
" Pegasus	6	1,124	900	Sloop-of-war	Hakodate	Com. Hon. H.N.S. Hood
" Swinger	4	430	461	Gun-boat	Takao via Kobe	Lieut. & Com. O.P. Tudor
FRENCH.—Arande	6	3,750	450	Iron-clad	Cruise	Captain De Labarriere
" Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
RUSSIAN.—Abreck	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Crayser	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	November 27th
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	Dec. 4th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 29th, at 4 P.M.
New York via Hongkong	City of Boston	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Alexander McNeil	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 28th
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
Shanghai, &c.	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 26th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

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Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reinert, Esq.,
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E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

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London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class..... According to order.
2nd class..... { 1.50 yen per day, or
40.00 " " month.
3rd class..... { 1.00 yen per day, or
28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE
"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879. tf.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATH, DRILL and Cir-
CULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family
Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-
hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh; (Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Londenne, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bonny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

BONG & JORDAN,
GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
43, Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY

H. MacArthur & Co.,
LANDING & FORWARDING AGENTS,
179, Yokohama.

Yokohama, September 27, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. BRETT, CHEMIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex *Scindia*,
A New Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

And Sundries, including

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

JAPAN DISPENSARY.

83, MAIN STREET, 83.

Yokohama, October 18th 1879.

4ins.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

ONE OF THE
DISINFECTANTS

ADOPTED BY THE

Yokohama Board of Health
OF 1877.

EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO

CARBOLIC ACID.

Price per Bottle 50 Cts.

N. B.—One Bottle will make 25 Bottles of Disinfecting Fluid.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yokohama, September 6th, 1879.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,
IN PAMPHLET FORM,

The British Consular Trade Reports

FOR THE OPEN PORTS,

AND

**SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF
JAPAN,**

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Also,

*Comparative Tables of the Foreign Trade of
Japan, from 1860 to 1878.*

Price—One Dollar.

Yokohama, October 14th, 1879.

C. SEITZ,

CUSTOM HOUSE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ATTENDS TO LANDING,

CLEARING & SHIPPING OF CARGO.

(Office close to the Hatoba,)

NO. 41.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1878.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevo, Magnolia, Jasmijn,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND FREEM'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

H. MacARTHUR & Co.,
No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND} _{OR} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.
Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.
ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.
Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.
Gates. Street Posts.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.
Balusters. Newels.
Creastings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.
Brackets. Gratings.
Windows. Casements.
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,
LONDON.

26 ins.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from JAPANESE into ENGLISH
or *Vice-Versa* undertaken by the advertiser, a
Japanese who is well versed in the English Language, and
familiar with Commercial and Legal technicalities.

Enquire at

H. MacARTHUR & Co.'s Office,

NO. 179.

Contracts, Letters, Advertisements, or Legal Documents
promptly translated at small cost.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

if

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL FOOD	SAVORY & DUTCH TATULA FOR INFANTS	SAVORY & DUTCH TATULA FOR ASTHMA
IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES	ROYAL NURSERIES.	ASTHMA & Difficult Breathing
IMPROVES THE APPETITE Increases Strength and Weight.	THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM.	promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by Datura Tatula Inhalations
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 6s.	In This Is, 2s., 4s., and 10s.	Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco. Also in the form of form of tobacco, and also in powder for smoking, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

HATS AND HELMETS,

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

March 30, 1879.

1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 23, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, **THOMAS KEATING, London,**
Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

Gm.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an untieable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. ff.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/6, 2/6 AND 4/6.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL]. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SON'S
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS, &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 48.]

Yokohama, November 29, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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THE SHIP-OWNERS' COMBINATION.

THE details which are now published of the offensive and defensive alliance entered into between the combining ship-owners of London and Liverpool do not tend to make us think better of their scheme, or consider it one likely to last even the few months during which it is to be on trial. Probably the wisest clause in the agreement is the one that stipulates for its termination, outwards on the 31st December 1879, and homewards on the 1st March 1880, unless renewed; and we imagine that before this period has elapsed both public opinion and actual opposition will have convinced the signatories that their combination is impracticable, and even opposed to their own future interests. It is an un-'Holy Alliance,' repugnant to the feeling of the age, detrimental to commerce and opposed to progress.

It is true that the most extensive monopoly ever created first opened India and China to British trade and it may be questioned whether the commerce of those countries would have been developed until many years later, had not the association of the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies' obtained their first charter in 1600 and then acquired the power and influence of the well known 'Honourable East India Company.' For the two hundred and thirty years during which their trading privileges existed, the company had to fight against public opinion and against well founded complaints that the business they were conducting was disproportionately small compared to the extent of their monopoly and the resources of the countries they were dealing with. It was difficult in those days to annul privileges granted by the state and, in an age when bribery and corruption were acknowledged arguments, to withstand the power acquired by the great company. But public opinion finally carried the day, the commercial character of the company's charter was abolished and

British trade to the East at once took the strides of progress which it otherwise could never have accomplished. Since the monopoly was withdrawn from the hands of the East India Company, the carrying trade to the East has been free to all comers. For many years its profits were shared by few competitors, but with the opening of the Suez canal a new era of communication was inaugurated; and now, the choice of means of conveyance between London and China or Japan has become as varied as the method of traffic between England and the Continent. The time of concessions for trade privileges being granted by the state has happily passed away from English policy, and the hard fought for status of free trade has become a standing principle with the Government and the people. Of this principle, and of the national energy which it provokes, the various steam lines to the East have been conspicuous examples. Treading on each others' footsteps the French mail line started in competition to the P. & O.; Holt's line entered against both; the 'Glen,' the 'Castle,' the 'Shire' and other steamers followed, all of which claimed an equal right to the trade of the East as that of their predecessors. But now, regardless of the very principle upon which they have severally joined in this competition these companies would debar others from following their example. Free trade in their opinion, is just and commendable up to a certain date, but after that it becomes a crime: where formerly they would have been the first to invoke public sympathy against any combination of the interests they were attacking these companies would now proclaim their sole right to a trade they then considered open to all. Sympathy and public support were in their favor when initiating their lines, but both must inevitably be withdrawn if they themselves go back upon the constituents who gave them that sympathy and support.

A perusal of the agreement between the ship-owners will show how arbitrary is their present combination, and how very futile the plea originally put forward that it was intended as much for the benefit of shippers as themselves. It appears to us that not only will merchants recognize this 'agreement' as a direct attack upon their interests but that it will develop the strongest support towards any opposing ships that may now enter the trade. But the details of the agreement are so complicated and so open to causes of complaint amongst the signatories themselves that we can hardly imagine the combination would last, even without the opposition it has already evoked and which cannot fail to increase. Sufficient unanimity has been found to secure the alliance of nine ship-owning firms and brokers (with the possibility of their number being increased to twelve) to join in this agreement, but one necessity of this alliance will be to obtain from their neighbours an exposé of the average earnings of the different ships, whenever the occasion arises to divide a loss incurred by reducing freights to crush an opposition. Past experience must stultify itself if such information is likely to be freely given

by nine or twelve rivals in the same trade. Again, the brokers under this agreement are expected to refrain from loading cargo in sailing vessels which might be carried by steamers, or in other words they promise to decline business from one class of constituents for the benefit of this confederacy; and, what will appear as a very arbitrary enactment to some merchants here, it has been further stipulated that the Agents in China and Japan of the signatories to the agreement shall be unable to load any other vessels than those belonging to the combination.

The inducement held out to shippers as a means of securing their acquiescence in a high rate of freight upon their own and their constituents' cargo is a bonus or a return of threeshillings per ton upon the quantity they may ship during six months. The principle of any return upon a specific rate is, in our opinion, radically unsound whilst, in this instance, the method of its application is, far more objectionable than in the case of insurance wharfage and other companies where it has already been adopted. According to the ship-owners' agreement many of these returns upon freight will not be collected until twelve months after it has been shipped—a lapse of time which, although inevitable, admits of too many changes in the interests involved to ensure its being satisfactorily settled in all cases.

It is, however, unnecessary to criticize the details of this combination at greater length. The principle of free trade which it violates is sufficient to call for strenuous opposition, whilst the details of the scheme are both complicated and objectionable. If the latter do not entail the natural death of this attempted monopoly before its first period of probation has expired, we may be sure that the influence of the former will ere long accomplish its downfall.

THE U. S. METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

I.

IN this review for November 15th, a brief notice was published of the work of the Meteorological Bureau of the U. S. Signal Service, especially in reference to the international character which it is fast assuming. The great interest which is just now manifested throughout the world in this matter is sufficient excuse for undertaking a more elaborate discussion of the subject, in which we shall briefly refer to the origin and history of this important system of Meteorological Observations, and in addition we shall describe with some detail the operation of the service and refer to a few of the very valuable results it has already accomplished.

Nobody needs to be reminded of the fact that prediction of the weather to a greater or less extent has been constantly attempted among all races by all classes of people. A large volume would be required to contain a list of the "weather signs" which have from time to time been "discovered" or "invented," many of which, indeed, have survived the combined attack of time and the diffusion of more rational and scientific methods of reasoning and still afford much satisfaction to many intelligent people. Many of these "signs" are entirely fanciful or mythical and have no support whatever in reason or experience. The origin of these is certainly curious and belief in them doubtless rests, in many instances, on a basis similar to that which gives faith in a lottery wheel. Everybody is sure to hear of the man who draws a capital prize in a lottery, but the unlucky unfortunates, to the number of hundreds and thousands who secure blanks go unheralded. In the same way a single verification of a prediction is more widely known than a thousand failures of the same, and thus a single coin-

cidence serves to establish the character and reputation of an indication.

A few of these signs rest to some extent upon known relations of natural phenomena; such as the appearance of halos around the moon as an indication of rain and also the color of the sky observed at sunrise or sunset. To the same class belong observations of the behavior of plants and hygroscopic substances which indicate roughly the quantity of moisture in the air, and also those concerning the direction of the wind, the form and number of clouds and the audibility of distant sounds. To a third class belong those which at first are essentially local in their character and which are also often traditional. They depend on an assumed constancy in climate and although at first local they are transplanted and in this way often lose any trace of reliability which they may have originally possessed. To this class, indeed, belong many systematic attempts in modern times at weather prediction and in some localities the constancy of climate is such that no small degree of success has attended them. To illustrate; if regular meteorological observations be maintained in a country, whose climate is reasonably constant for a period of from twenty-five to one hundred years, the probability of a certain kind of weather at a given time can be stated with considerable accuracy. Thus,—on the Pacific Coast in the United States the permanency of meteorological conditions is such that should one always predict for to-morrow the same kind of weather which he is experiencing to-day he would find his predictions verified in about nine cases out of ten; and the same process can be applied with a somewhat less degree of probability in various other portions of the same country. Although this method of foretelling the weather has been applied in many countries, it can hardly be said to rise to the dignity of a scientific system of meteorology. Such a system must be based on a careful and conscientious investigation of the relation of the various meteorological phenomena as regards the order and manner of their occurrence and as far as possible, the discovery of how and to what extent each plays a part in the production of what, in its entirety, is called "the weather." It implies, not only the making of suitable observations at desirable localities and frequent intervals, but the prompt collection and arrangement of these and their examination and investigation by competent meteorologists. Of weather observers there have long been many in the field. As long as ten or fifteen years ago, competent authorities in this department of science discouraged the erection and endowment of meteorological observatories for the reason that the accumulated mass of facts was already greater than meteorologists could make use of. As long as there was no unity of action in regard to the collection and discussion of observations, this was doubtless true. As a result of this much-needed unity of action, however, practical meteorology has become an established fact and it is now assuming a position and attracting a degree of attention of which it is without doubt, eminently worthy.

Although the U. S. Government has taken a leading place in this work it stands by no means alone. Several European countries were early in the field and have continued there without lagging in their enthusiasm. It will be generally admitted, however, that to the United States belongs the honour of the first inception as well as the most perfect realization of the scheme. To the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and especially to its late distinguished Secretary—Professor Joseph Henry, must be given the credit of this pioneer work. The question was agitated as early as 1830. Many volunteer observers were enlisted and the Smithsonian Institution continued for many years to supply gratuitously the necessary instruments to those who would undertake to make and report the observations. The practical realization

of the electric telegraph quickened scientific research in many directions. As soon as lines began to be extended over any considerable area it was suggested that storm warnings might be furnished by their aid. In the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1847 there will be found this sentence; "The extended lines of the telegraph will furnish a ready means of warning the more northern and eastern observers to be on the watch for the first appearance of an advancing storm." In that of 1848 it is proposed to employ as far as the funds of the Institution will permit, the telegraph in the investigation of atmospheric phenomena. In 1849 the announcement is made that successful applications have been made to the various telegraph companies for aid and assistance in the matter. In 1850 a large outline map was hung in the Smithsonian Institution upon which was represented from day to day the conditions of the weather in various parts of the country as far as was reported. By the aid of the telegraph much information was in this way gained as to the progress of storms and this, with constantly increasing corps of observers, furnished much useful material for discussion by students of meteorology. But no systematic attempt at weather prediction for the benefit of commerce and agriculture was made nor, indeed, was it possible at that time. The breaking out of the civil war in America, in 1861, arrested the progress of this work, as it also seriously interfered with the general scientific progress of the country.

In the meantime, however, active advances were being made in Great Britain and Europe. In the year 1848 a suggestion concerning the employment of the telegraph in meteorology was made at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1854, the distinguished Astronomer Le Verrier, urged the importance of systematic telegraphic weather reports. A scheme for the undertaking was sanctioned by the Emperor Napoleon in 1855 and the system was inaugurated, the stations from which reports were received being confined at first to France. In 1857 the network of stations was extended to foreign countries and in 1858, all of the important cities of Europe being included, Le Verrier began the publication of the "Bulletin International." In England, Fitzroy met with great success in his efforts in this direction and the system was extended to India and Russia, and an organization was created in Australia.

In America in the year 1864,—before, indeed, peace had been declared, Professor Henry made an effort to revive and extend the system of storm warnings and daily weather reports. Application was made to the North American Telegraph Association for the privilege of the use of their lines for this purpose, and they generously responded by offering to transmit weather reports free of charge. Arrangements were at once made for actively renewing the operations which had been suspended, when unfortunately the occurrence of a disastrous fire at the Smithsonian Institution again interrupted the progress of a work in which that institution had been a pioneer, but upon which it was not destined again to enter.

But that which was thus unhappily terminated at the National Capital was to be reinaugurated and indeed given a new vitality in a somewhat unexpected quarter. In the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1869, there appeared what must be considered the nucleus of the extensive meteorological system which is now controlled by the U. S. Government. To Professor Cleveland Abbe, who organized that nucleus, more than to any one man, belongs the credit for the great efficiency and high scientific character which the system under the control of the War Department has attained. An ardent student of meteorological science, he has enriched it by numerous publications as well as by his indefatigable labors in the Signal Service Department. From some of his publications, many of the facts in this article are

extracted. As Director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1868, he represented to the Chamber of Commerce in that city the importance of a system of weather reports, and so successfully that that body authorized him to collect and publish reports and predictions at its own expense and for its special benefit. On the first of September, 1869, the "Weather Bulletin of the Cincinnati Observatory" began. The bulletin was published daily at noon and in addition to containing the reports transmitted by telegraph from twenty-five or thirty stations there was appended to it a brief "forecast" of the weather which would probably be experienced at Cincinnati during the next twenty-four hours. This was the first practical attempt in this direction in the United States. The bulletin was maintained under considerable difficulties and many discouragements by its author, but its value to the general public came to be recognized and was frequently acknowledged. Prof. Abbe's enthusiasm was contagious and others became interested in the scheme. The number of observing stations was largely increased and Mr. Armstrong, the manager at Cincinnati of the Western Union Telegraph Co., began early in 1870 the daily publication of a weather map of the United States, which added largely to the value of the reports, copies of which were sent to New York, Chicago, and other cities, being universally received with great favor and creating much popular interest in the work. The successful labors of Prof. Abbe in Cincinnati, as well as considerable pressure from other localities, had induced Congress to consider the question of a National Establishment, and a bill providing for its organization was passed in 1870. In consequence of this the publication of the Bulletin and Map at Cincinnati terminated in December of that year. Prof. Abbe began to "forecast" for the National Bureau and soon came to be affectionately known throughout the length and breadth of the country as "Old Probabilities." Of the organization of the present signal service and its results, we shall speak in a succeeding article.

McCLATCHIE'S "JAPANESE PLAYS."

IT would doubtless be possible to pick holes in the little volume of "Rhymes" reprinted from the *Japan Herald* by Mr. Thomas McClatchie*; but it would be impossible not to feel the charm of the verve, the *bonhomie* (our author affections French words) which, breathing through every line, show with what frolic spirits the writer has set himself to his jaunty task, while they put his readers in good humour with him and with themselves from the very first page. We cannot stop to ask whether all these good things are really in the original, whether it is possible that such happy hits, such fun and humour, such quaint rhymes do actually form the staple of those Japanese dramatic entertainments, which lasting, as they do, from morn till dewy eve, and dragging their slow way through the interminable lengths of never-ending conversations, seem to most European spectators to prove merely what a vast fund of patience an Eastern audience must possess. No, we take what we get, and are thankful. If Mr. McClatchie's production is scarcely Japanese, it is much better than it would be if it were Japanese. The spirit is English, but the stories are new; and the style of versification, though of course not positively new,—indeed a confessed imitation,—is still unusual enough to form another pleasant element in the entire impression received.

Mr. McClatchie makes us acquainted with six plays in the course of some hundred and thirty pages of good clear print. To review each one separately would carry us beyond the

* JAPANESE PLAYS, (Versified.) by Thomas R. H. McClatchie, Interpreter; H. B. M.'s Consular Service, Japan: Yokohama, Kelly & Co. and Lane, Crawford & Co.

limits of our space. In order, therefore, to give such of our readers as have not yet seen the volume an idea of its contents, we take one of them at hap-hazard,—say, “The Enchanted Palace,”—and will let the author, as far as possible, tell the story for himself. The personages are a Bishop (Buddhist of course), his three attendants, viz., a Monkey, a Dog and a Man, and—but we must not anticipate. The scene is laid on a certain magic mountain :

“And where was this said mountain?”—I sternly object
To commit myself, Reader, in any respect;
For, in fact, its position to demonstrate right
Is a task for which I am incompetent quite;—

Yet this much will I say—
Take your Atlas down, pray;
Now, just hit the west border of “spicy Cathay;”
(Have you got it?)—then, next, will you carefully scan
All the district from thence down to fair Hindostan;—
Well, ’twas somewhere ’bout there—beyond that, as I live,
Not the least information I’m able to give.
But this much I will answer—not a word I’ll retract—
That there was such a mountain ’s a positive fact!

Yes, it looked very fine from a distance, I’ll own,
As a king may look noble and grand on his throne;
But suppose that the monarch should order his men!
Quick to lead you away to the scaffold,—how then?
Would you still call him “gracious?”—Believe me, my friends,
‘To the view it is distance enchantment that lends!’
(Thus I freely translate the old proverb you know,
Running “*omne ignotum pro magnifico*.”)
And just so this same mountain, though grand to the eye,
Was a different thing when one ventured too nigh;
For each person who wasn’t contented to view it,
But endeavoured to climb it, had reason to rue it!
Many dozens of ‘globe-trotters,’ eager and proud,
Thought to gain some slight *kudos* by ‘doing’ “Black Cloud;”
Many dozens, I say, started off on the track,
 (“They’d be up in a jiffy, and down in a crack!”)
But alas! for their boasting—they never came back!

Oh! many a party, and many a crowd,
Started off on a picnic to famous “Black Cloud”—
But they stayed there for ever, not merely *pro tem*.;
‘Stead of ‘doing’ the mountain, the mountain ‘did’ them!

Well, it so fell out that the Bishop and his three attendant clergy, in the course of their diocesan visitations, were led one day over the very part of the country where “Black Cloud Mountain” stood, and,—need we say it? for such things are so much the rule in remote rural districts—they had not gone far when there burst on their ears the sound of heavenly music, and on their eyes the vision of a palace

From the roof to foundation with jewels bedeck’d,
Gleaming bright as the sunbeams whose rays they reflect;

while as to the interior,

This much will I tell—
As the dull oyster-shell
Is outshone by the pearls in its bosom that dwell,—
As the rich fruity part
Of a raspberry tart
Is more dear than the crust to a juvenile heart,—
Even so with this Palace—(no Metaphor thin)—
By so much is its outside surpassed by its in!

Then, *place aux dames*. The ladies come on the scene,—lovely damsels, honris who begin to ply their visitors with wine and dainties till the Bishop is scandalized and the Dog drunk. Naturally these Circes are but demons in disguise, tarantula spiders in fact, who, though they let the holy man (for, as a good Buddhist, he had carefully abstained from the proffered spirituous liquors) slip through their fingers, carry off his unfortunate tipsy attendant, the Dog, to the horrible larder where bleach the bones of former ill-fated pilgrims. All, however, ends well, the Bishop rides back to help his luckless companion,

Light dawns upon the mountain side;—
No Palace greets our eyes!
Where once it stood in all its pride,
Now crags and boulders rise!
Vanish’d the hall—the ladies fled—
A dismal pile of rocks
That rears aloft its rugged head
Alone our vision mocks!
Yet o’er that huge dark mass is spread
A net, of texture fine,
Even as the web the spider’s thread
So cunningly doth twine.

To be brief, you the sombre exterior view
Of the larder (or gaol) of the devilish crew,
Where our friends lie confined, in as dismal a state
As is fitting in view of their probable fate!

But where there’s a will there’s a way. The Bishop and the Monkey go to work with pickaxes, every hair that falls from the Monkey’s coat turns into a little baby Monkey who at once sets to work to assist his papa in the labour of delivering the captives, the latter are rescued, the goblins routed, and all the good folks live in happiness ever after.

And here we must take leave of Mr. McClatchie and his “Rhymes.” Cross-grained critics eager to blame at any price might, perhaps, be moved to enquire what the ghost of poor old Horace has done to be so perpetually evoked at this distance both from Rome and from the Sixth Form, and to ask whether, after all, English is not a good enough language for most practical purposes—even Ingoldsby’s purposes, and able to stand on its legs without assistance from French, Latin or Japanese. Possibly, too, some of them might have something to urge against the fitness of indiscriminate quotations from scripture and from “poker,” and (even putting aside all linguistic purism) they might be astonished to find so gallant a poet talking of a beautiful young lady as a *kid*! We, however, do not mean to make any of these ill-natured observations. As we started by saying, we take our Japanese Ingoldsby as we find him, and offer him our best thanks for plucking such smiling flowers from the thorny tree of oriental studies, and arranging them in so merry a posy for our benefit.

ANY details of arctic exploration or discovery are of special interest just now in this part of the world, which was so recently the first to welcome Nordenskjöld on his release from Siberian frosts and successful accomplishment of the North-east passage. Denmark does not care to be left behind in the march of polar investigation. The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, that the presence of Sir Allen Young at the Danish capital, is connected with an idea proposed by a scientific committee of the International Meteorological Congress, which met at Hamburg, for the purpose of promoting expeditions to the arctic seas. It was there suggested that an attempt be made to approach the North pole gradually by means of a series of stations which should narrow the circle round the much coveted spot. Greenland belongs to Denmark, and it is known that the government intends to ask a considerable vote toward defraying the expenses of a Danish arctic expedition, so as not to be too far surpassed by the Swedes. Rumor says that Sir Allen Young will be consulted with respect to the proposed expedition, which, if it is to be equipped at all, will start from some point in Greenland. As long ago as the winter of 1876 the idea of narrowing the circle around the pole was formulated in the *New York Herald* whose scheme was “that several vessels should be prepared adapted for the service; that supplies of every conceivable kind should be gathered together, for not a mere single hibernation in some ice-locked bay, but for a protracted siege of years in duration; that a sufficient number of men be enlisted for the undertaking, with unstinted bounties, and that a trusty leader be found to command the forlorn hope which was always to precede the main body and mark out its pathway. It was proposed that this advance guard should proceed in ships as far north as practicable, and then a permanent camp should be established amid perpetual ice. At intervals from this camp to the open Atlantic other camps were to be made on shore, if that were possible, and if not, vessels of supply were to be stationed and a constant communication kept up between the innermost explorers and the outer world. The foremost camp should, as rapidly as possible, be made a grand depot of men and supplies and employed as the base for northward advances. From its

shelter there should be a continual pushing forward, and the establishment of a cordon of depots as far north as should be indispensable to the support and safety of the vanguard, who are to be always on the move ahead, fast or slow, as they can, and whose ranks are to be supplied right along with fresh men to replace the broken down and sick."

THE organization of the Chinese Customs' Service is admittedly as perfect as any public department of a Western Government, and the Chinese authorities have shown their appreciation of the work done by maintaining their foreign inspectorate long after the lapse of treaty obligations might have enabled them to dispense with its services. No better proof of the success of foreign advice and foreign supervision could be hoped for than the fact that a country like China continues to give the entire control of one of its principal departments to foreigners—to people whom it professes to despise, but whose good work it is quite capable of appreciating and turning to account. One of the most important and useful branches of the Customs' service is the Statistical Department and a reference to the regular publications from that office shows what a very complete and efficient system has been organized in Shanghai. We have now before us the Quarterly Returns of Trade from July to September 1879, published in Shanghai on the 7th November and comprising the returns from nineteen different ports. The same pamphlet or rather book (for it has 163 pages) also contains a Report of Dues and Duties collected at all the ports during the same period, a précis of all the fines and confiscations, and a report of the movements, appointments, etc., made in the service. We notice that the total customs' collections for the quarter amounted to 4,168,492 Taels, against 4,000,947 Taels during the same period in the previous year—or more than double the total customs' revenue of Japan in a whole year. With such an income it is of course possible to do anything, but we must admit that better work than these statistical publications from the Shanghai Custom House could not be seen in any country. Since 1866 the same office has published in Shanghai its 'Daily Returns' consisting of a sheet containing the shipping entries and clearances each day, and a detail of every outward and inward Manifest. The information thus given is of considerable interest to merchants and also forms the basis from which all the subsequent statistics can easily be compiled. We take the liberty of suggesting to our own Custom House that it also should adopt a similar plan, and although its records must be meagre compared to those of Shanghai, the information would be none the less appreciated by the merchants in Yokohama.

But, excellent as the Shanghai Customs' returns are and capable as they may be of useful imitation here, we must not withhold praise from the work the Japanese Custom House has already done in the same way. The monthly and annual returns are already very complete and require but slight improvement in the matter of editing and printing to be nearly perfect. They already form the basis of all Consular returns, but they are, we think, insufficiently known to foreigners many of whom are scarcely aware of the commercial information so ready at hand.

TEUTONIC enterprise in the east is steadily advancing. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has some interesting statistics on the subject:—From the reports of the German consuls for 1877 and 1878 it appears that of late years there has been a gradual and steady, if not very rapid, increase of German commerce. In 1877 forty German vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 56,841 tons, passed through the Suez Canal, the

number of ships being 32 per cent., and their total tonnage 38 per cent., greater than passed through in 1876. In 1878 the number and tonnage of the German vessels using the Canal were less than in 1877; but the total number of ships of all nations passing through the Canal last year was 4.8 per cent. below the number using it in the preceding twelve months. Further eastward the number of German vessels entering and leaving the harbour of Singapore steadily increased every year from 1870 to 1877, the number returned in the former year being 110, not one of which was a steamer; and in 1877, 250, 75 of which were steam-vessels. Here again, however, the number fell in 1878, amounting in that year to only 220. The total tonnage also of the German vessels entering and leaving Singapore, which was 7,700 tons greater in 1877; than in 1876, was again 10,000 tons less in 1878 than in 1877; but the total value of the exports and imports at Singapore was 87,000,000 dollars less in 1878 than in 1877.

IN some English periodical we recently saw a query, the substance of which was, what becomes of the large quantities of rice which are imported into countries whose populations do not at all, or in very limited quantities, consume that cereal for food. Besides being used to a great extent for starch-making in England and other European countries, it is very serviceable in all the great distilleries. Probably no insignificant proportion of the cheap spirit which, under various names, finds its way to the East, is derived from rice. Japan, India and China have now no monopoly of the uses to which the grain can be put by fermentation and the still. Sylvanus Urban, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* nine years ago, propounded that the English people, being beer-drinkers, ought to be pleased to hear that a new source of the national beverage has been discovered and commercially introduced. The German brewers were the first to mash the white grains with a proportion of malt, producing "a liquor that foams and exhilarates like the produce of the Munich vats, and is as mild and palatable as the Bavarian drink that is struggling its way into English favor." Probably the Sapporo brewers, who have already produced a liquor in no respect inferior to much of what is imported from Hamburg and Denmark, are not unaware of the value of the material which grows close to their vats as it were.

FEW visitors to London, and still fewer residents, have probably heard of the existence of the mummified head of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded for high treason in 1554, and which is to be found in an out-of-the-way little church in the Minorities called the Holy Trinity. A correspondent of the *Times* thus calls attention to this neglected relic:—

"This suggestive relic of the Maryan age is in the highest state of preservation, having, by the accident of its having been for a couple of centuries or more wrapped up in oak saw dust, become converted into leather, to which in touch and appearance it will exactly compare.

Mr. Doyne Bell, in his "Notices of the Historic Persons buried in the Chapel of St. Peter in the tower," has furnished all the information that would seem to be attainable with reference to the identity of the head, which is further supported by the testimony of Mr. George Scharf, the keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, who declares from personal inspection that the features correspond with the portrait in Lodge's well-known work.

My purpose, however, in this letter is not to go into the question of the value of the evidence of identity of this remarkable object; Mr. Bell has pretty well determined that; but rather to invoke, through your columns, the aid of the Government in taking the needful steps for the suitable care of this unique and mournful relic.

At present the head, as already stated, is in a really good

state of preservation, showing the eyes, teeth, and, on the back of the neck, even the double blow of the axe; is deposited in a commonplace metal box, and may be taken up in the hands of any inquirer, and is dealt with, no doubt, often roughly without a thought. The custos of the church made no difficulty in allowing myself and accompanying friends to do what we would with the relic, which was replaced in its box, as it was taken from it, with as little ceremony as you would use with a parchment deed or register.

Surely so interesting a remain as this pleads itself in its own mute and life-like features for more considerate treatment. If still left in the dingy, forlorn old church, in which it has reposed forgotten and neglected for so many years, the head might, at least, be securely placed in a glass case, and so fixed to the walls of the building as that its surreptitious removal would be difficult. Let the relic be treated with suitable dignity and consideration, even if it be regarded as the only example extant of a head severed from its body by the headsman's axe; but as the father possibly of Lady Jane Grey, whose pitiful story will never be forgotten while English history remains to have a reader, this interesting object has a claim of no ordinary kind, which doubtless only requires to be made known to be suitably recognized.

The Legge family, represented by the existing Earldom of Dartmouth, long used this church as their place of sepulture, the vaults being filled with its members. They have ceased to be buried there, and hence, probably, have ceased to take an interest in the church, or I feel assured this matter would not have escaped their notice."

THE VENDETTA.

THE final abolition, by a recent Government decree, of the practice of torture in Japanese Courts recalls to our mind another edict proclaimed at the era of the late Revolution, an edict that at the time attracted considerable notice. This was the prohibition against carrying out the *vendetta* on Japanese soil. Until that period the task of avenging the murder of a relative or kinsman had been deemed an almost sacred duty, fully authorized by the teachings of the Sages, and scrupulously carried out through many a generation back. Implicit obedience was accorded to the vengeful maxim that "with the slayer of his father a man may not live under the same heaven; against the slayer of his brother a man must never have to go home to fetch a weapon; with the slayer of his friend a man may not live in the same state." And so far was the deed of vengeance countenanced by the authorities, that several formalities were laid down, with which the avenger had to comply when starting upon his enterprise. Japanese annals abound with tales of boys growing up to manhood with this one fixed duty ever before their eyes, and even of tender girls being carefully trained to the use of those weapons with which they were eventually to encounter in deadly combat the destroyer of their kin.

A point that here particularly strikes our attention is the dogged tenacity of purpose and the stern resolution with which the avenger tracked his enemy. Time and distance were of no account; months, and in many cases nearly half a score years, elapsed ere the deed could be accomplished, while neither mountain fastness nor remote wilderness could ever avail as a secure hiding place for the hunted prey. No matter how dexterously he might evade his pursuer, how warily he might select his haven of refuge, it seems (from the accounts with which we are as yet acquainted) to have been certain that sooner or later he would be brought to bay and forced to hold his own against the foeman who was thirsting for his blood.

Again, it is an undoubted fact that in well-nigh every attempt to carry out the duty of vengeance, the pursued and not the pursuer had the worst of the contest. It would indeed appear as though there were perfect truth in the Japanese assertion that Heaven fought ever on the side of right, and assisted the avenger of blood in the accomplishment of his pious enterprise. And this is all the more surprising in view of the rules usually observed in such combats. The avenger did not spring out like a common footpad on his unsuspecting prey, but stepped boldly forth, encountered his adversary face to face, and, shouting aloud his own name, called on the other to draw and defend himself. Thus the fight was at all events a fair one and without favor, a fact that renders it all the harder to assign a reason why the tide of victory should have

almost always turned in one and the same direction. Whether a guilty conscience possessed sufficient power to dim the eyesight and numb the sword-arm is open to conjecture, but the defeat of the murderer was nevertheless the general termination of the fray.

Were it possible to collect details of each *vendetta* carried out in this country for but a very limited number of years back, they would be found to contain many a thrilling incident, many a weird tale that might well serve as the groundwork for a highly sensational narrative. But such affrays would appear to have been of too frequent occurrence to induce any Japanese author to compile a minute history of each single event. We may, however, here give a brief sketch of a *vendetta*—almost, if not actually the last ever fought in Japan—which took place but eight years ago in the province of Kishiu.

In the year 1862 there lived in the castle-town of Akô, in Banshin, a fencing master named Murakami Shinsuké, much renowned for skill in his profession. In consequence of a quarrel with one Yoshida Sôbei on the subject of swordsmanship, Shinsuké was one night attacked and murdered in his own house by a band of thirteen men, headed by Sôbei. The assassins immediately fled and concealed themselves, whereupon the two sons of the murdered man, together with some of their friends, to the number of seven in all, petitioned their feudal lord for a long leave of absence, became *Rônin*, and started in pursuit. For nearly nine years did these seven men track their foes from place to place, till, in the spring of 1871, they finally ran them down and lay in wait for them at the base of Mount Kôya, in Kishiu. The spot selected by them is now shown to all travellers in that region,—on a narrow ridge connecting two hills of considerable height. The ridge or isthmus is not more than eight feet in width, though of tolerable length, and on each side an almost perpendicular cliff descends to the valley below. Hastening on ahead, the avengers posted themselves here, so as to attack their foes when the latter should be wearied by the ascent of the first hill. Of the original band of assassins but six remained, and they came along in a body, accompanied by a boy of only fourteen years of age. The avengers drew up across the road, shouting aloud their names, and both sides at once engaged in desperate conflict on the narrow ridge. Ere many moments had passed, Shinsuké's sons and their five friends, all unhurt, remained masters of the field, having slain all their foes with the exception of the boy, who was permitted to escape though wounded. The victors are said to have worn high wooden clogs, as "being unwilling to defile their feet with the blood of such wretches."

This was, as we have said, in all probability the last instance of the *vendetta*, and some enquiry was made into the matter by the Government, with what result is unknown. But it may be taken as a fair sample of the light in which the duty of vengeance was regarded, and of the semi-chivalrous rules by which the combat was regulated. Owing to the Government prohibition, such affairs are now happily but tales of the past or merely curious reminiscences of ancient usage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE OTARU INSCRIPTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tokio, November 25th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue of November 22nd reference was made to some inscriptions found at Otaru in Yezo which were described by me at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan. From your note upon this subject it appears that my description of these inscriptions might lead to wrong impressions. When I spoke of them as resembling Runic characters, I did not wish it to be understood that I thought that they might actually be Runic. The expression "Runic character" was used more for the purpose of giving a general idea of what the markings were like to those who had not the inscriptions themselves to look at, than to indicate what they actually were. So far as I am aware the meaning of these characters has not yet been solved. One gentleman who saw them suggested that they might be old Chinese, another thought that they were perhaps drawings of some of the paraphernalia carried

by priests. That they were phallio was a third suggestion. A fourth suggestion was that they were rude outlines of men and animals, whilst a fifth idea was that they might possibly be the calligraphy of a modern Bill Stumps.

I myself am inclined to think that they are the work of people who inhabited Otara before the Japanese and who are in all probability identical with the people who left so many traces of themselves in the shape of stone implements, pottery, shell heaps and the like in the same locality—and these people I endeavoured to show were the Ainu.

I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN MILNE.

THE GREAT "HOOP" QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL"

SIR.—"Hoops or no hoops" is the topic which for several weeks past has been agitating our commercial world, and commerce being by far the leading interest here, the discussion has naturally extended to the whole community. The purely American phrase of "hooping it," a vulgarism which is supposed to have originated over the classic game of "poker," and the use of which is confined to the disciples of that exhilarating pastime only when in the immediate pursuit of it, has during the last few weeks resounded in all the goldowns and comprador quarters and in all the offices of high and low degree. It has come in regularly with the after dinner clarot, and so great has been the importance attached to it as often to cause the discussion to be continued within the sanctity of the drawing room. And not only with foreigners; the native population is of course equally interested and gives utterance to its opinion with equal if not even greater force and freedom. The chorus is swelled until it is re-echoed by the very newspaper boys in the street, calling out as an additional attraction for selling their papers, "*Uki Hoop Hanashi*," "*Uki Hoop Hanashi*."

The hoop crusade was commenced by a number of native merchants combining and refusing to take delivery of bale goods unless these goods are in the same condition as when they were landed, i.e. with all the iron hoops etc encircling them. But the heathen buyers' cry for hoops struck no sympathetic chord in the breast of the christian seller. The tenor of the reply, variously formulated, was always on the principle of one pound of flesh but not a drop of blood. "Fifty pieces of shirtings but no hoops" or "Three piculs of yarn but no hoops" is what the staid head of the house contents himself with saying; whilst, "We do not give bread with one fish ball" and similar expressive phrases, accompanied by suitable gestures, are given as a complement by the factious junior members of the hong.

It will doubtless be a surprise to some to learn, that, directly at least, the foreign merchant is not pecuniarily benefited by retaining these hoops and that he is fighting for the good of his comprador. It is really a touching sight nowadays when such determined bitter hostility is shown towards the Chinamen in parts of the United States, of Australia and even of Canada, to find the cause of the latter so warmly espoused in Yokohama.

Everybody here is aware of the existence of Chinese compradors and there is no one ignorant of the fact that hoops can be found in large quantities, but there are many, especially among late arrivals, who are unaware of the close and intimate connection existing between compradors and hoops. The discussion under review has caused due prominence to be given to this fact and a few words of explanation in regard to it will therefore not be out of place. When the foreign settlement of Yokohama was first opened all business between the native and foreign merchant was done by means of Chinese compradors. It was a custom analogous to what had previously existed in China. There it was to a great extent a matter of necessity, engendered by the almost insuperable difficulty of acquiring the native idiom. In Japan, the language is comparatively easy and to learn as much as the average Chinese comprador knows would have been merely a matter of days or at most weeks but, as it seems, the pride of the Anglo Saxon rebelled at the idea of personal contact with the heathen Japanese. The Hindoo god will only receive a Pariah's offering through the mediation of a priest of higher caste and in the same way here, the profits made out of the Japanese merchant had to be filtered—and lessened—(Oh how lessened!) by passing through the hands of

the Chinese comprador. One of the first things the latter did, for his own private benefit and advantage, was to remove the hoops from bale goods delivered to the native purchaser. The Japanese merchant at that time dealt merely with the comprador; of him he bought and to him he paid his money and it was only natural that he submitted to the latter's dictum in "hoops" as well as in everything else. He could only do so or else stop dealing, for he would find the same state of affairs in every other "hong," and he was shrewd enough to submit with a good grace for the comprador could, on occasion, be liberal in turn, where his own pocket was not concerned and where he dispensed favours merely at the expense of his master.

Hoops may well be called the protoplasm of the comprador's profits, as elucidated the other day by Professor Mochiguwaisho Kanagawa no Kami (formerly resident lecturer at the Tenrui College), in his celebrated inaugural address before the United Alumni of Benton Dori. His analogies are not always perfect and the comparisons adduced are sometimes a little strained, but in general they hold good and are true enough to deserve my giving an abstract of the learned professor's discourse:—

"Huxley," said the Professor, "calls protoplasm 'the physical basis of life.' Hoops formed the basis of the profits upon which the compradors' physical and economical well being was built up. Protoplasm will develop higher forms of existence. Hoops also gradually caused to be evolved:—cases, tin boxes, packing material in general, commissions and squeezes on everything that was paid in or paid out, not to speak of direct, undisguised bribes. Protoplasm is a slimy, tenacious substance. The way in which profits stick to a comprador or rather the way in which the latter holds on to profits, the origin of which is neither pure nor clear is certainly equally tenacious. Examine protoplasm under the microscope; you will find it may be seen to flow away in streams, either broad and attaining but a slight distance from the main mass, or else stretching away far from their source as narrow liquid threads, and this not only where gravity would carry them but in a direction diametrically opposed to gravitation. Examine a comprador's dealings carefully and you will find them identical with and closely allied to, a part and parcel, so to say, of all the greater and more important transactions which form the more immediate business of the firm, but his 'feelers' will also stretch away far, far until they reach and embrace every minor affair where money changes hands and this not where honesty would impel them but in a direction diametrically opposed to honesty. Protoplasm may be observed spreading out on all sides into a thin liquid stratum and again drawing itself together within the narrow limits which at first confined it. The comprador's dealings (and profits) although spreading over everything within reach, and even over what to the uninitiated will seem to be without reach, will yet often apparently be encompassed by the very narrow limits which were expected to circumscribe them when the comprador was first engaged. Examine protoplasm still more closely, bring to bear on it the highest powers of the microscope;—you will doubtless find disseminated through it countless multitudes of exceedingly minute granules. Examine a comprador's profits more closely, bring to bear on them the highest power of research through boy, cook, betto, ama, etc.—you will doubtless find a great part of them to consist of minute small squeezes such as two cents a day for every girl in the tea-firing 'godowns,' one half of the 'benefit' on the cook's daily market purchases, fifty cents per month on the boys' monthly wages and twice or perhaps three times that sum on the horse feed. In short," as the learned professor summed up, "wherever there is life, from its lowest to its highest manifestations, there is protoplasm; wherever there is protoplasm, there, too, is life. Wherever there is a Chinese comprador there too will be found 'hoops' and squeezes in general; wherever there are 'hoops' and squeezes to any considerable extent, there too a Chinese comprador will as a rule be found not to be absent."

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

THE MISSING LINK.

Yokohama, 28th November, 1879.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 25th, 1879.

Great excitement in Ireland, further warrants issued.

LONDON, November 27th, 1879.

Sir Garnet Wolsley storms Secocoeni's stronghold. Affairs in the Transvaal are looking less threatening.

London, 28th November, 1879.

Reinforcements are being sent to the west of Ireland. The retirement of Gortschakoff is reasserted. Chilian successes at Iquiqui.

[FROM "STRAITS TIMES."]

London, 3rd November.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 29TH DAY,
DO-YO-BI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Henry Gribble has retired from the editorship of this Review and its subsidiary issues.

There is but scant mail news to report during the past week. The M. M. steamer *Tunis* arrived on Saturday night last, and was followed on Tuesday by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, with European dates to October 12th. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* left with the homeward mail on Thursday morning at daylight. The Shanghai and way port steamers arrived and departed as usual. We learn that the M. M. steamer *Volga*, left Hongkong on Friday at 2 p.m., with the European Mail of the 19th October.

H. M's. *Iron Duke* sailed on Monday morning for Hongkong.

The French flagship *Arnade* has left for Hongkong, and will there be relieved and proceed home.

The shareholders and managers of the Oriental Bank Corporation must be congratulated on the prompt recovery of the value of their shares upon the London market, whence the latest news advises them as being at par. It is evident that the frank disclosure of losses made and the steps taken to remedy them have now thoroughly re-established the confidence of the public in one of its most favorite Banks.

Mr. J. J. van der Pot, Agent in Japan for the Netherlands Trading Society, has been appointed Dutch Consul in Yokohama, in place of Mr. W. C. van Oordt who has resigned that post.

A correspondent writes to us from Osaka that considerable excitement has existed in that city—quite equal to that caused by the Fujita affair—by the arrest of a band of thieves or would-be rebels who have been committing various depredations. On the evening of the 21st instant, a house in one of the low quarters was broken into by five armed robbers, and after the master and other inmates had been secured and bound, a young girl was induced by threats to reveal the hiding place of the money in the house, which was seized to the amount of 200 yen. A boy of some nine years of age managed, however, to escape under the house and give information to the police, who were soon on the spot but in insufficient force and, after a

battle with the robbers, in which several of the police were wounded, four of the men managed to get away. The remaining one, who seems to have been a desperate fellow, also eluded his captors and escaped. Since then eighty of the band have been captured including the chiefs, Osawa Kinzo and Okuda Benjirō who had been acting as spies in Osaka for some time past. It is stated that many of the police force are implicated.

We notice the departure to Shanghai, by the last Mail, of Mr. W. Allan Gay—the American artist—who has been for some time a resident in Yokohama, industriously engaged in sketching and painting many views of Japanese scenery. We hope none of our readers missed the opportunity kindly afforded them by Mr. Gay, of inspecting his last picture which was painted in execution of a commission from the Somerset Club of Boston and is now on its way to America. The artist must be congratulated on the choice of his subject, which was a view of a portion of the moats and castle wall of Tokio—a true relic of old Yedo; and although we equally congratulate him on his treatment of it, we should be loath to give a second place to many of the smaller and less finished efforts which cover the walls of his studio. Many of these are exquisite works of art and equally truthful representations of scenes familiar to all. For this truth to nature and for the artistic execution of details, Mr. Gay's collection of pictures cannot fail to be much appreciated in America on his return home. Our recollections of Shanghai alone do not leave a favorable impression of Chinese scenery; but even if Mr. Gay does not extend his visit beyond the 'mud flats' we have no doubt that under his trained hand many valuable additions will be made during his sojourn to his already charming collection of eastern views.

Miss May's benefit took place at the Gaiety theatre last evening, on which occasion that lady was assisted by Mr. Fairclough and a few members of the Amateur Dramatic Corps. The entertainment provided was of the conglomerate order and was apparently intended as some sort of complimentary offering to the lady (on her departure from Japan), by a few of her admirers; although, if report speak truly, the burden of all the arrangements seems at the last moment to have been permitted to fall upon the fair *cantatrice* herself. Our idea of a Grand Complimentary benefit is that the "large number of residents" and great circle of admirers should have at least relieved Miss May of these sublunary cares and guaranteed a full house: that we should have considered the proper thing, but it is just possible that we do not understand these matters and that the scarcity of applause and total absence of bouquets were additional signs that "Still waters run deep." The programme was divided into two parts, the first lyrical, the second farcical. The expected band was not in attendance, so the overtures and entr'actes were, perforce, omitted and the concert opened by Gana's song *Ye Happy Birds* sung by Miss May. Next followed a lady's song sung by a gentleman who unfortunately forgot his words and (like a persevering dentist who with a refractory tooth lets go and begins afresh) made more than one attempt before he succeeded in giving us the old Scotch ballad '*Call'er Herrin*'. Recalled for the sake of "Auld lang syne" Mr. Black gave a kind of recitative *parlante* concerning the love passages of a sexagenarian with a bonnie lassie of twenty, which seemed to please a portion of the audience. Mr. Fairclough gave a recitation in character delineating the capture, trial, and escape, of *Shamus O'Brien* for complicity in the Galway riots of the last century, and the first part came to a conclusion by Miss May's rendering of the Scotch ballad *Auld Robin Gray*. This was very sweetly sung, but the tempo was decidedly slow and the effect was somewhat marred by the *strepitoso* character of the pianoforte symphony between the verses. Altogether the first part fell flat in some unaccountable manner and we fear the fault lay in the selection of the pieces. Had Miss May again treated us to some excerpts from those lyric operas in which she has so often charmed us—*I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls*; *There's a Power whose Sway*; *The Harp in the Air*—and many others we could mention, we feel sure no Yokohama audience could have shown itself so apathetic. Our thanks are due to Mr. Vinay for his great kindness in undertaking the various accompaniments.

The second part consisted of a curtailed version of Shakespeare's glorious comedy *The Taming of the Shrew* but sadly cut and mutilated. This comedy with *Bianca* omitted is like a land-

scape with no gleam of sunshine, a picture in dark colors with no relief, a symphony lugubrious and dull with no joyous episode. To compensate for this a strong element of farce was engrafted on what little of the original remained, and like the new piece of cloth on an old garment the rent was made worse. We do not know who was responsible for this, but we are sure it could not have been Mr. Fairclough; his painstaking and artistic readings of Shakespeare already given us quite absolve him from any complicity in such a piece of vandalism as the mutilation of his idol. Miss May played her part well in this medley and all through realised the character without being carried away with the boisterous play of the subordinate actors. Mr. Fairclough as *Petrucio* was good but somewhat rough and overstrained. Mr. Eyton as *Biondello* was good but he seemed irretrievably mixed in the words, at one time repeating a long story which properly belongs to *Grumio*. *Hortensio* (having deputed his music-teaching to a worthy substitute Mr. Brower) made a highly respectable walking gentleman, and we must not fail to congratulate Mr. Bayne on his improved state of health: for once the cough was conspicuous by its absence although it is true he had not much to say on the present occasion. Mr. Brower did well as *Baptista*, while Mr. Mitchell threw all the comical powers of *John Small* into the part of *Grumio*, and the audience laughed accordingly. On the whole, however entertaining the boisterous fun might be we could not help confessing that it was not Shakespeare; and the audience shared this feeling, witness the feeble recall at the end of the piece contrasted with the genuine admiration displayed for Mr. Fairclough on former occasions when he has really delighted us with delineations of the Shakespearian heroes. A short impromptu valedictory address from Mr. Fairclough on behalf of Miss May and himself, brought the evening to a close.

Having now had so many opportunities of hearing and seeing the artists who are leaving us, we may perhaps be permitted to sum up their merits and capabilities as displayed here. Miss May has a light soprano voice of pleasing quality and a petite figure, both especially adapted for the performance of the heroine in certain lyric operas. Of all the performances given here we liked her best in *The Lily of Killarney*, *The Daughter of the Regiment*, *Satanella* and *Maritana*. Her powers of acting are good also in rôles suited to her physique, and she has done well as *Ophelia*, *Katherine* and *Julie de Mortemar*. The higher tragic and lyric rôles whose majestic form is essential, such as *Norma*, *La Grande Duchesse*, *Portia* and *Lady Anne*, are unsuited to her powers. While lacking the magnificent voice and exquisite culture of Madame Hirsleemann, her histrionic powers are infinitely greater and the whole community has received unfeigned pleasure from her performances here in the works above mentioned.

Mr. Fairclough is a tragedian of no mean order and is especially suited for the older parts in high class drama. Indeed anything better than his conception of *Shylock* we have rarely seen even in the great centres of civilisation, next in order comes his *Othello* magnificently played; the fiery passion of the Moor being faithfully and artistically portrayed. His *Richelieu* was also a most powerful performance; while on the other hand, his *Richard III.* and *Petrucio* leave much to be desired and the *Hamlet* and *Romeo* were comparative failures. For these latter rôles he lacks the youthful gentle smile and winning voice so necessary to a true rendering of these characters. His path lies among the high class heroes of legitimate drama, and while we are far from classing him with the Keans, Feichters and Macreadys of the world, we recognise in him a most careful and painstaking artist, a devout student of the great master who wrote "not for an age but for all time," and we frankly admit that we have never seen any actor of his calibre in Yokohama since this whilom Japanese fishing-village first became a name in the world.

In conclusion, we reciprocate heartily the sentiments expressed last night, and in our farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough wish them "long life, health and happiness," at the same time assuring them that their visit to our little settlement will form a bright spot of retrospect in the years to come.

Under the head of brevet appointments in the London Gazette we observe the promotion of an old friend, Captain S. T.

Bridgford, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to the honorary rank of Major.

The Boating season being finished and the Y. A. R. C. having gone into winter quarters, the Football Association has now taken up the running. On Saturday afternoon last, a match Yokohama versus The Fleet, took place on the Cricket ground in the Public Gardens, and resulted in a victory for the former with one goal and one touch-down to The Fleet's nothing.

The Italian man-of-war *Vettor Pisani*, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, arrived on Monday night last. His Royal Highness landed officially at the admiralty pier on Thursday, under a royal salute from the man-of-war, and was received by the Governor of Kanagawa ken, the Port Admiral and the commanders of the various Japanese men-of-war in harbour. After a brief stay, H. R. H. entered one of the Emperor's carriages which had been specially sent for his accommodation and proceeded to the railway station, leaving for Tokio by the 4 o'clock train. At the Shinbashi station Mr. Sanjo, Prime Minister, General Oyama, Chief Superintendent of Police, General Hiyashi-Fushimi and Osawa, Admiral Akamatsu, the Governor of Tokio Fu, &c., &c. were in attendance and welcomed the Prince to the capital of Japan, the military band playing an appropriate air. From the station to the Yenriokwan, the Duke's carriage was escorted by cavalry, the streets being lined with infantry who presented arms as the cortege passed. In the evening, a banquet was given in the Yenriokwan which was attended by all the leading nobility, ministers, &c., and a grand display of fireworks took place. The Duke had an audience with the Emperor yesterday and the visit was to be returned to-day.

The Société Suisse de Tir hold their next meeting on the 6th December, weather permitting. Persons who are not members of the society will be allowed to compete in the different matches, on being introduced by a member and paying a small entrance fee.

The following is the programme of the races which will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at the Toyama Race course Tokio, commencing at nine o'clock a.m.

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| 1st race. | For Japanese ponies only. Prize; a vase value 45 yen. 9 entries. |
| 2nd " | For all ponies. Prize; a silver watch value 40 yen. 6 entries. |
| 3rd " | For Japanese ponies only. Prize; a set of double harness value 35 yen. 17 entries. |
| 4th " | For all ponies. Prize; a gold watch value 50 yen. 4 entries. |
| 5th " | For Japanese ponies only. Prize; silver cup value 30 yen. 14 entries. |
| 6th " | For Japanese ponies only. Prize; ten <i>tan</i> of red and white crape silk value 60 yen. |

A burglary was committed on the premises of Mr. Retz, watchmaker and jeweller, in Main-street on last Friday night. Entry was effected by burning the woodwork round the locks of a door opening upon a small yard in the rear. Fortunately the most valuable goods were secure in iron safes, but the thieves succeeded in decamping with plunder to the extent of about \$500 in value. A large clock and a chronometer were taken, but abandoned as being too cumbersome. No trace of the thieves has as yet been discovered.

The *Kinji Hiora* compliments Mr. Katsu, (the former Minister of Marine) upon his power of refuting arguments and upon his having silenced if not actually convinced the Chinese Minister, in a conversation which is said to have lately taken place in Tokio between them. The compliments, however, are more sarcastic than genuine. The Chinese Minister reproached Mr. Katsu with his countrymen having violated the old customs handed down by their ancestors in now adopting the western style of dress, thus increasing the demand for western articles and denuding the country of coin and bullion. Mr. Katsu's reply is thus reported: "Do not let your Excellency feel any regret at this. We have changed our dress because we are rich, and we have done so several times before. In ancient times we only used to wear bark, or hemp for our dress, but when in the reign of Ōjin the people of Hiyakusai

came over to Japan, we adopted their fashions. This was because theirs were better looking and more convenient than ours. Again, when we opened intercourse with the Chinese under the To dynasty, as their dress was still better we imported female weavers from China and introduced the art of weaving throughout Japan. And now during the period of Meiji, we have adopted the western style of dress for no other reason than the simple one, that we find it better looking and more advantageous, and could make this change by spending the money we possessed. I will give your Excellency an example: Look at a group of jinrikisha coolies; those who are poor expose their heads to the glaring sun whilst those who can afford it buy hats to protect themselves. Now, which are the wisest looking and the most comfortable? Our country has changed its dress for similar reasons. Is it not right for us to adopt a good looking and comfortable dress when we can afford it?" The Chinese Minister was silent and then changed the subject. The *Kinji Hiron* adds that it had long heard of the eloquence and skill of Mr. Katsu in refuting arguments in a strange way, but that his present reply not only surprised the Chinese Minister by its quick perception, but also—the Editor himself.

The ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful competitors at the Exhibition of Raw Silk and Cocoons, took place on the 25th instant, in a temporary building, or rather series of buildings, erected for the purpose in the public gardens. Punctually at a quarter-past one o'clock, their Excellencies Ito, the Home Minister; Hayashi, the Vice Home Minister, Okuma, the Minister for Finance and Matsukata the Vice Minister for Finance and Director of the Agricultural Bureau, with a long following of subordinate officials arrived on the ground and were received by the officials connected with the exhibition and conducted to seats on the dais; immediately in front of which was the building containing the exhibitors and on either side other buildings in which were accommodated the invited guests, native and foreign; the officials, merchants, newspaper editors &c., being all allotted different portions of the buildings, an arrangement which prevented any confusion. The proceedings then commenced by Mr. Matsukata, the Director of the Agricultural Bureau, addressing the exhibitors as follows:—

"Raw silk and cocoons are the most celebrated and important articles of export in Japan and over 1,000 persons of those who are engaged in the industry with a view of ensuring the success of this competitive exhibition, joined heartily in the undertaking and forwarded no less than 1,326 exhibits. The great improvements made of late in the preparation of silk has attracted universal attention and a complete revolution has taken place from the imperfect methods formerly practiced. This praiseworthy change is owing to the patient and energetic efforts of the silk growers and the uniform excellence attained has we are aware much enhanced the labours of the judges. In judging the various exhibits, both the native and foreign methods of testing the quality of the article were followed; and in addition the profit derivable from the silk and the amount of labour bestowed upon it were also taken into consideration. In the case of raw silk the method of packing and reeling into hanks, the colour of the thread, its value, elasticity, absence of knots, facility of re-reeling, size of factory and number of workmen employed, were all carefully considered; while in the case of cocoons, the colour, condition, strength, facility of reeling, length of thread, absence of knots, quantity of egg-cards and cocoons produced, were all taken into consideration by the judges. These judges were all experienced men chosen from the different silk producing districts and after much labour they have now concluded their arduous duties. We believe that they have made a most careful and impartial inspection and that the exhibitors will all coincide with the awards made by them. In conclusion, it is my earnest desire that everyone engaged in the silk industry will continue to strive to improve their product to the utmost, so as to cause the reputation of Japanese silk to constantly increase."

Mr. Ito, the Home Minister, then addressed the exhibitors:—

"I am extremely gratified at the result of the inspection made by the judges which shows the great improvements made in this important industry. To-day it is my pleasing duty to see the distribution of the prizes in accordance with the awards which have been made. I trust that the silk growers of Japan will not rest content with the success they have already achieved, but will continue to develop this industry, which is the foundation of the wealth of Japan, and thus promote the national welfare."

Mr. Sano Rihachi, then replied to their Excellencies on behalf of the exhibitors:—

"It was far beyond the utmost hopes of myself and the other exhibitors to have received the great honours which have been showered upon us to day. We will always carry in our minds the instructions of your Excellencies and earnestly strive to carry them into effect."

The distribution of the prizes then commenced, each successful competitor receiving his prize from the hands of the Minister for Finance. The following were the prizes awarded:—

Raw Silk.

Special prize, Gold Medal and 100 yen, the *Nehonmatsu Seisha Keisha*.

5 prizes of the first class each of 100 yen

14	"	second	"	30	"
62	"	third	"	10	"
274	"	fourth	"	5	"

Cocoons.

5 prizes of the first class each of 50 yen

26	"	second	"	30	"
35	"	third	"	10	"
73	"	fourth	"	5	"

Each prize taker also received a certificate which will probably be more durable than the money prize.

The awards having been handed over, a general adjournment was made to the Town Hall, where tiffin was prepared for the exhibitors and guests and done ample justice to. In the evening, there was a special entertainment for the exhibitors in the temporary buildings, when the gardens were gay with the many lanterns which adorned those erections during the day. Fireworks were also displayed in profusion, and the whole ceremony was a most unqualified success. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed the Governor of Kanagawa Ken and all his principal officers, Mr. Kawai, the Chief Inspector of Police, and a large number of officials from Tokio. The Exhibition will be formally closed to-morrow, the 30th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritime Company's steamer *Taxis*, Captain De la Marcelle, from Hongkong, arrived here on Saturday night, with the European Mails of the 5th October. The American mail has anticipated the European intelligence but the following telegrams from *The Straits Times Extra*, are rather fuller than we have yet had.

Beni-Hissar, 7th October.

The decisive success yesterday of our troops, in capturing the heights of Charnasia has had the best results. Sir Fred. Roberts' policy in attacking was the best that could possibly have been followed, the tribes in the neighbourhood and the Kabul people, were just in that state when the slightest hesitation or check would have raised the whole country about us. Now that we have driven the Afghans back, and are now encamped at Beni-Hissar, only two miles from the Bala Hissar, the moral effect has been enormous. To-day the Hindu and other leading merchants of Kabul came in to the General, and all that remains for us to do is the capture of the entrenched camp at Sherpur, north of the city. Three mutinous regiments, which arrived too late to fight yesterday, are there encamped, and are said to mean fighting. In spite of enormous transport difficulties, the great body of our troops is here, and the rest come in early to-morrow.

Kandahar, 9th October.

An influential deputation of Alizais arrived yesterday protesting before General Stewart against the return of Mahomed Yusuf Khan as Governor of the province. They alleged gross cruelties and exaction and stated that great excitement prevails in Girishk. A wing of the 59th and Horse Artillery arrived on Tuesday, escorted. All is well at Khelat-i-Gilgai.

Simla, 16th October.

The Khyber column has been ordered not to advance at present. The attack on Ali Kbeyl took place at dawn on the 14th inst. The enemy were repulsed with very heavy loss. Our own loss was six wounded.

A rumour was circulated yesterday that consequent on the Amir's principal officers being found deeply implicated in the massacre of the Embassy, General Roberts has telegraphed for permission to hang a few of them and to imprison the Amir himself.

St. Petersburg, 16th October.

General Kauffman is about to return to his post of Governor-General of Turkestan.

Paris, 16th October.

In consequence of the election of a Communist to the Paris Municipal Council and the demonstration made on the arrival of liberated Communists from New Caledonia, as also at their burials, the French Government has discussed the matter and resolved to take preventive measures if the same are continued.

Simla, 17th October.

General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on the 13th:—Bala Hissar occupied yesterday. Very impressive sight. The Amir pleaded indisposition, but his eldest son accompanied General Roberts. All the principal Sirdars were summoned to hear the Proclamation read. General Gough holds Jellalabad. The news of the victory at Charasiuh is reported to have produced a notable change in the Khan of Lalpura's demeanour.

General Roberts' Proclamation is to the effect that as the inhabitants had pertinaciously opposed the advance after warning, had thus become rebels, and had added to their previous guilt in abetting the murder of the British Envoy and his companions, he thought that the British Government could justly totally destroy Kabul but mercy would be given and the city would be spared. Punishment, it must be remembered, was necessary, and therefore the portions of the city which interfere with the military occupation of the Bala Hissar would be immediately levelled and a heavy fine imposed. Kabul and the surrounding country within a radius of ten miles would be placed under martial law. A military Governor would be appointed, and the inhabitants were warned to submit to his authority.

A searching enquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak is being made in order to deal with the participants. Carrying arms is forbidden in the city and within a radius of five miles. Persons found armed in a week from the date of the Proclamation would be liable to the penalty of death. Articles belonging to the Embassy were to be delivered up with the firearms and ammunition. Rewards are offered for all rifles brought; and a reward is also offered for the surrender of any person concerned in the attack on the Embassy, or for information leading to the capture of persons who have fought against British troops since the 3rd September. Larger rewards are offered for the Afghan officers.

Allahabad, 18th October.

General Roberts in his Proclamation offers a reward of fifty rupees for the surrender of any person concerned in the attack on the Embassy, or who has fought against the British since the 3rd September. If a captain or subaltern, the reward is increased to rupees 75; if a field officer to rupees 120. The inhabitants are ordered to produce all arms; for country-made rifles, three rupees will be given; for those of European manufacture, five rupees. The proclamation forbids the carrying of swords or knives. The proclamation was listened to in silence. The Sirdars were then dismissed with the exception of Mustafa Wazir and Yahiya Khan and his brother, who were detained prisoners pending inquiries into their conduct at the time of the massacre. Strong European guards are placed over them. No communication with outsiders is allowed. Their arrest was quite a surprise to them, not a word having been said beforehand of the General's intention.

Simla, 19th October.

The Ameer stated to General Roberts his determination to resign the Ameeriship, saying that he intended doing so earlier, but had been persuaded against it. General Roberts requested him to think over his decision, but at a second interview the Ameer declared his resolution unchanged. General Roberts is taking the necessary provisional measures for carrying on the administration.

Simla, 20th October.

In consequence of the Ameer's resignation, his son five years old, will be proclaimed Ameer, with a Council of Regency under a British Governor to conduct the administration during his minority.

Allahabad Kuttra (?), 20th October.

Sixty sepoy and one constable were killed (? at Kotia) with Mr. Damant, the Deputy Commissioner, who was shot while at the gate of a village by Mozema Nagas on the 14th. A detachment leaves at once.

The Tekkes have attacked the Russian expedition for surveying and exploring the country and rivers between Samarcand and the Amu Daria, which started on the 18th August. They were however, repulsed.

The Afghans have welcomed the expedition which has pronounced the affluents of the river Daria to be navigable.

Simla, 21st October.

A further message from Galaghat states that Mr. Damant's death occurred at Knonoma and not Mazeina. Mr. Damant went with 80 men to seize ammunition, but at the gate of the village shots were suddenly fired by the Nagas. Mr. Damant was the first killed, by a bullet through the head. All the men with him were murdered and a guard below attacked; only a few of these escaped. There has been also reported the loss of the political officer, Jemadar Havilar Naick, 17 sepoy, and six police officers.

Madras, 23rd October.

The *Hindustan* struck on a rock half way between Madras and Seven Pagodas. All the passengers have arrived safely at Madras. The steamer is in a very critical position, with eighteen feet of water in the hold. The passengers have only saved their cabin luggage. It is possible that when the cargo is thrown overboard or landed that the steamer may be floated, but it is very doubtful.

Berlin, 23rd October.

A treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany was signed on the 15th instant. The Emperor of Germany was reluctant to conclude the treaty, but Prince Bismarck threatened to resign unless he consented.

Allahabad Kuttra, 24th October.

Three of the largest godowns, containing a vast amount of powder, have been found intact earthed over. Captain Shafto's and the Ghoorkas' bodies have been dug out and it was decided to destroy the whole of the Bala Hissar. Vast stores of warm clothing and boots were found.

Calcutta, 24th October.

The Government has issued most arbitrary rules for the guidance of editors and correspondents with the army in the field. They are forbidden to write without a license and being subjected to the Mutiny Act are required to wear a distinctive badge. Cypher and the use of foreign languages are forbidden. A military officer is appointed censor and it is required that letters and telegrams be despatched through him, and numerous other rules are prescribed.

London, 24th October.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, which states that Russia contemplates despatching two military expeditions next spring, one under General Kaufman, consisting of 35,000 men, from Turkestan and another from the Caucasus; both expeditions to converge on Afghanistan and assist the tribes against the English.

London, 25th October.

In a speech made by Lord Hartington at Manchester yesterday, he said it was impossible to maintain the treaty of Gundamuck, and that the abdication of Yakoub Khan precluded our placing a British Envoy at Cabul without sufficient protection. He declared Lord Salisbury's foreign policy to be immoral, and welcomed the conclusion of the alliance between Austria and Germany as being a more effectual restraint upon Russia. His Lordship said the policy of the Liberal party was to respect the International obligations of England which should combine with the other Powers to secure the maintenance of peace, oppose aggression, and protect the weak.

Cape Town, 15th October.

Colonel Lanyon, with the 1st Dragoon Guards, has been despatched to Middleburg, owing to slight disturbances which have broken out among the Boers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, 28th October.

Rumours are current of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Servia and Montenegro in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Albanians. Advices from Constantinople state that Midhat Pacha has withdrawn his resignation.

The Postmaster-General has consented to the departure of the English mails from Bombay every Saturday throughout the year.

Berlin, 28th October.

At the opening of the Prussian Parliament yesterday, no allusion was made to the foreign policy of the Government, but a new loan to cover the deficit was announced.

New York, 28th October.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech here yesterday, in which he denounced the demagogic doctrines current concerning the silver question. The only solution was to put silver enough into the dollar to equalize it with the gold dollar. It was found impossible to circulate the present dollar, because people wanted honest money.

St. Petersburg, 28th October.

30,000 Russian troops have been ordered to proceed to Central Asia.

A new revolutionary journal entitled the "Will of the People," has appeared in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, 29th October.

Advices have been received, that Russians attacked Tekkes at Anusi near Krasnovosk on the 22nd October, killing 62, and capturing 100. The women and children fled at sight of the Russians.

London, 29th October.

The Marchioness of Lorne has arrived in England from Canada.

In a speech by Mr. Fawcett at Hackney, he said the principal questions Government would have to deal with for the next few years would be those relating to India and Ireland. He admitted that a reversal of Afghan policy was inexpedient even if possible, but added that we must not advance an inch further in Afghanistan than absolutely necessary. England ought to bear the charges of our new frontier policy since India was incapable of bearing them. He emphatically deprecated any compromise with the home rule party.

London, 30th October.

The *Daily News* published a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the news that the Russians contemplated despatching two military expeditions next spring to assist the Afghan tribes against the English proves to be untrue.

Parliament is further prorogued until December 19th.

Allahabad, 30th October.

A party of gipsies, migrating to the Jellalabad Valley, halted at Kabul, giving as their reason that Mohamed Jan is in the Khurd-Kabul Pass with 4,000 or 5,000 men, including rebel soldiers. In an engagement at Shuhjui with Sahib Jan, eighty men of the 59th gallantly stormed a conical hill. Sahib Jan was imprisoned at Kabul, but escaped on Shera Ali's (? Yakool Khan's) departure.

Simla, 30th October.

A proclamation issued by General Roberts at Kabul states that the Ameer having abdicated, has left Afghanistan without a ruler. Consequent on the outrage upon its Envoy, the British Government is compelled to occupy Kabul and take military possession of the other parts of Afghanistan. The British Government now command all the Afghan Authorities, Chieftains and Sirdars to continue their functions, referring to General Roberts for whatever instructions are necessary. The people shall be treated with justice and benevolence; their religion and customs being respected. The Sirdars and Chiefs assisting in preserving order will be rewarded, but disturbers of the peace, and persons concerned in attacks upon British authority, will meet with condign punishment. The British Government, after consulting the principal Sirdars, tribal chiefs and others representing the interests of various provinces and cities, will declare its will regarding the future permanent arrangements for the Government of the people.

THE STRANDING OF THE STEAMER "HINDOSTAN."

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Euphrates* returned to Madras on Saturday, afternoon, taking on board such of the passengers of the steamer *Hindostan* as had not already found their way to Madras by land, and Captain Rowland, Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. George King, Agent of the P. and O. S. N. Company. From the further particulars gathered, it appeared that on Tuesday morning the weather was so very squally, that the second officer of the *Hindostan* could hardly see before him, and at about 3.15 o'clock, after the squall had ceased, he capied land and almost immediately the vessel struck. He at once reversed the engines. At the time the vessel struck, the steamer is said to have been going at the rate of eleven miles an hour. The shock occasioned by the bumping produced some consternation among the passengers, but the captain succeeded in allaying their fears, and the passengers are then said to have behaved in an admirable manner. Every effort was then made to get boats, which, however, was not an easy matter. The crews of such boats as could be got at after much difficulty demanded the most exorbitant rates, and the passengers were not landed till 11 o'clock during a shower of rain. The comfort of the passengers who landed was consulted by the captain and officers of the steamer sending ashore spars and yards and sails, out of which tents were provided. Six of the passengers managed to find their way to the nearest station of the South Indian Railway, and thence proceeded to Madras. The *Hindostan* lies now on rocks about half a mile from shore. Her position is said to lie with her head about N. N. W. She is at one end in 2½ fathoms and at the other end in 4 fathoms of water. There is said to be either a rent or a hole in the fore compartment of the steamer, and, through this, water is getting in, there being, when the *Euphrates* left the ill-fated vessel about sixteen feet of water fore and aft in the hold. Under all these circumstances, it cannot but be felt that the *Hindostan* is in a very perilous condition; yet her recovery from the unfortunate position in which she lies is considered not to be hopeless. Arrangements are being made to get the assistance of the divers of the harbour works in order to stop the holes. It is expected that a steam-tug from Calcutta will arrive by Sunday to assist the *Hindostan*. Many of the passengers lost a large portion of their property, but the specie on board the steamer was secured.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Shimadzu's performance of *Inu-o-mono* came off in the Fukiage Gardens in the presence of the Emperor and leading nobility, ministers, &c., on the 27th instant. His Majesty arrived at the gardens about 9 o'clock and took his seat in the building prepared for his reception. The piece of ground enclosed for the performance, was forty *ken* square. Immediately after the Emperor was seated Mr. Shimadzu stopped forward and saluting His Majesty expressed the pleasure he felt in having the honour of performing in the imperial presence. He then retired, made his preparations and re-appeared on horseback, in company with twenty-three mounted companions amongst whom was Mr. Kawamura, the Minister of the

Navy. The game then commenced and was continued with great spirit until 11 o'clock when the Emperor retired for tiffin, the imperial princes, ministers, Mr. Shimadzu and others being of the party. At about 1.30 the game recommenced, the Empress and Empress-dowager having arrived in the meanwhile from the palace, and was not concluded until 3 o'clock. The whole performance was an unmitigated success and their Majesties, as well as the visitors, expressed themselves highly delighted with this exhibition of one of the favourite pastimes of the nobility of "old Japan."

A plot of ground in the neighbourhood of Tokio, several *ri* in circumference and extending over a portion of the three departments of Minami-katsushika, Adachi and Toyoshima, has recently been fixed upon as a shooting ground for H. M. the Emperor, into which the public will not be allowed to enter.

Mr. Numama, the well known public lecturer, who has lately accepted the position of conductor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, has been elected a member of the Tokio F. M. Assembly.

The Presidents of the *Osaka Joto Saibansho* and of the *Saibansho* at Nagasaki, Matsuyama and Nagoya, arrived in Tokio a few days since on Government business.

Mr. Oki, the Minister of Justice, has recently dismissed his cavalry escort, and it is rumoured that all the other Ministers will dispense with escorts shortly.

The Government has now decided that the total expenses for establishing a Japanese Court at the Exhibition to be held in Melbourne, Australia, next year will amount to 23,014 yen. A notification will be shortly issued containing the Rules of the Exhibition and permitting the Japanese Exhibits to be exported free of duty, &c.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports, that it is intended to devote the saving effected in the Navy department by the abolition of the English Naval Mission, to an increase in the number of men of war from next year. If the increase is limited to those funds only, it is not likely to be an appreciable one. The same paper also states that the Military Arsenal, at Koishikawa, will shortly be removed to the neighbourhood of Itabashi.

The Naval College in Tokio will be closed on the 10th proximo, for the new year's vacation when the students will be allowed to visit their homes. It is said that, on the occasion of the recommencement of Naval Duties in January next, a grand review of men-of-war will take place in Yedo bay.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tenkuba Kan*, which left Shinagawa in September last, with 30 students from the Naval College, returned to Yokohama on the 23rd instant. She has completed a course round the coast of Japan under sail, visiting Hakodate, Morioka, the West coast, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

It is said that the Japanese man-of-war *Mosoku Kan*, now at Shimonoseki, will shortly proceed to China and Korea to survey the coasts of those countries.

A grand review and sham-fight between the soldiers of the Garrisons stationed in Awamori and Sendai and the men of the Reserve in the six prefectures under the control of the Sendai Garrison, took place in the neighbourhood of Morioka, on the 15th and 16th instant. The total expense connected therewith is said to have been 12,405 yen.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A sheep farm is to be established shortly in Miyagi Ken. The young sheep and the necessary appliances will be supplied from the Shimosa establishment. A woollen factory is also to be erected in its neighbourhood.

The Japanese exhibits for the Berlin Exhibition of fish and fishing apparatus, left by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* on Thursday morning.

Aramaki, of Settsu, some time ago discovered antimony mines in the province of Yamato, near the river Totsugawa, and the people of the locality are now engaged in digging for the metal, having formed an association with a capital of 80,000 yen.

The coal mines at Akayamura in the Niigata ken, were first worked by the leading men of that province in 1871, and it is reported that large quantities of coal have been produced. But in order to renew and improve the road leading from the mines to the port of shipment, and thereby reduce the cost of transport

application has been made for a loan of yen 150,000 to carry out the necessary works.

As all the roads leading to the port of Nagasaki are very steep, thus causing great inconvenience in the transport of goods to that port by land, the authorities of Nagasaki Ken have lately applied for a special grant of 29,000 yen, to defray the expenses of cutting a road through the Himi Mountains and making a new road thence to the port of Mogi.

The *Mainichi* reports, that in anticipation of Nobiru becoming an important port in the North, Mr. Shibusawa, and some others have recently purchased all the best situated ground in the neighbourhood, and that people have already commenced to build godowns on the island opposite to the harbour, where the anchorage for steamers, etc., is likely to remain.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that two-thirds of this season's cartoons have now been disposed of, although at a very low price. There are now only about 200,000 cards on hand.

The launch of the sailing vessel *Tsukumo Maru*, from the yard of Mr. Shiramine, at Kanagawa, took place on Thursday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This addition to the Japanese mercantile marine has been built by Mr. Shiramine for Messrs. Kiusei & Co., of Osaka.

The compilation of the tables of the actual accounts of the national revenue and expenditure for the 9th Financial year of Meiji, (1876-7) has been completed by the Finance Minister and will be forwarded to the Council of State shortly.

The name of "The Specie Bank" has been given to the new bank we have already alluded to as being about to be established by Messrs. Tokugawa and Nabeshima. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states, that the site of the bank will be in Sakaicho, Ichome, and the capital four millions of yen instead of three millions, as previously announced.

The calling in of the former paper currency, known as the *Daijokuan Satsu* and *Mimbusho Satsu* which was issued shortly after the Restoration has now been completed, and the following are the amounts received, ascertained to be destroyed, &c.

The <i>Daijokuan Satsu</i> , of 1 yen and under, originally issued.....	Yen 21,697,420.00
Received	" 21,518,268.25
Amount not tendered for exchange during the period allowed for that purpose	Yen 179,156.75
The <i>Mimbusho Satsu</i> , originally issued	Yen 7,500,000.000
Received	" 7,421,598.375
Amount not tendered, &c., &c.....	Yen 78,401,625

It is stated that upwards of 700,000 yen have already been expended in carrying out the sanitary measures throughout the Empire during the late cholera epidemic, and that it is anticipated the total sum will exceed one million yen before the accounts are closed.

The sum of 70,000 yen, recently presented to the people of Tokio by His Majesty the Emperor, to be spent for sanitary purposes, was on the decision of the Fw Assembly, distributed by the *Fuchō* among the Superintendents of the Districts and the Presidents of the District Assemblies in Tokio, on the 21st instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is responsible for the following:—
"The Mitsui Bishi Co.'s Steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, which left the port of Nemuro, in Yezo, for Hakodate, on the 10th instant, with a cargo of sea-weed and about 200 men who were returning to their homes after having worked for some years in the Island, encountered a heavy storm on the passage. The gale commenced on the night of the 10th and lasted for 5 days during which the ship lay hove-to. At about 5 p.m. on the 16th, the wind having somewhat subsided she at last safely made the port of Samé, in Hachinohe. The provisions having been used up before her arrival, all on board suffered from want of food to such a degree that some were unable to walk. They were however taken to the hotels in Hachinohe where they received every attention. Some of the passengers are reported to have died, while others were bruised and wounded during the voyage."

The Governor of Okinawa Ken has applied to the Government authorities for increased facilities of communication between the Loochoo Islands and Japan. Hitherto steamers have been despatched every two months, but hereafter a vessel will leave for Okinawa monthly.

The chief priests of the various religious sects in Japan are making arrangements to send five or six missionaries from amongst their body to China, in order to investigate the state of religion in that country and, if advisable, establish mission stations there.

Two famous robbers, with about 50 of their accomplices, were arrested in Osaka, during the night of the 15th instant. Their fate is also shared by two police officers and over ten government spies who have been found to be implicated in their acts of theft and violence.

Another gigantic piece of coral has been dredged up off the island of Hodosima in Oita Ken. This coral is reported to be nine inches in diameter, four feet long and to weigh 35 *kis*. It has been brought to Osaka for sale.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says, an exhibition of newspapers published in all the countries in the world, will be held in Belgium in 1880. Mr. Levy of Yokohama is now engaged in collecting all the newspapers published in Japan for the purpose of sending them to the exhibition.

The Government in Tokio has for some time, been busily engaged in investigating matters connected with Fire Insurance. We hear that the authorities of the Osaka Fw have lately appointed three leading merchants of that city to investigate the same question.

The authorities of Kiyoto Fw, issued an order to the local journals, on the 18th instant, not to publish anything respecting the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to that city, until it had first received official approval.

The powder magazine now in course of erection at Oji, is nearly completed and will commence operations next January. The Printing Bureau of the Finance Department is about to establish a paper mill in the same locality.

A party of Kurile Islanders arrived in Kobe a few days since, accompanied by some officials of the colonization commission. It is reported that they intend to visit Kiusiu, to become acquainted with the methods of fishing adopted in that province.

The total number of students in the seventy public primary schools of Tokio, who have received prizes at the 2nd examination for this year is, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun* 20,079.

The members of the *Hokushinsha* (Political Society) commenced to give a series of lectures in the Concert house in Bashmichi, Yokohama, on the 22nd instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 23rd November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$7,828.22
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,173.85

Total.....\$9,002.07

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$6,282.41
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 915.86

\$7,198.27

Miles open 18.

KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 23rd November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$11,825.85
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,968.00

Total.....\$13,793.85

Miles open, 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 9,036.57
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,196.31

Total.....\$10,232.88

Miles open 47.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Monday, 24th November, 1879.

Between JOHN PITMAN, Defendant and Appellant
andA. H. GROOM, Attorney for Mourilyan, Heimann, & Co.,
Agents for S.S. *Galley of Lorne*, Plaintiffs
and Respondents.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Hiogo, tried on the 25th August last.

Mr. Lowder appeared for the appellant (the defendant below) and Mr. Litchfield for the respondents (the plaintiffs below).

Mr. Lowder opened the case by reading the pleadings in the Court below which were as follows:—

The petition of Mourilyan, Heimann, & Co., the above-named plaintiffs, shows as follows:

That the defendant engaged passages per steamship *Galley of Lorne*, for His Excellency Governor Hennessy and suite, to Shanghai.

That in consequence the master incurred certain expenses, and the steamer was detained.

That the defendant has refused to reimburse the plaintiffs for their outlay, and also has refused to compensate them as agents for the said detention.

That plaintiffs therefore pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the costs of this action, and that they may receive such further relief as the nature of the case may call for.

Defendant's reply:

The above-named defendant hereby makes answer to the petition of the above-named plaintiff, and says:

1st.—That the first paragraph of the said petition is untrue, inasmuch as said defendant did, at no time, engage passages as stated.

2nd.—That of the second paragraph defendant has no knowledge, and that if true it was owing to plaintiff's fault or neglect.

3rd.—That the allegation in the third paragraph of said petition is true, in that defendant has no knowledge of payment by the plaintiff.

The defendant therefore prays that said petition may be dismissed, with costs against said plaintiff, and that he may receive such further relief as the nature of the case may call for.

The verdict and judgment of the Court below were in these words:—

This is a claim of \$250 for compensation for the detention of the s. s. *Galley of Lorne* beyond her sailing-time. The plaintiff in his evidence states that the defendant came into his private office, after having had some conversation in the general office, to make enquiries with regard to the departure of the "*Galley of Lorne*" for Shanghai, and he informed him that she would be going that evening (Friday). The defendant then said that Governor Hennessy and suite would like to go in her if she were leaving on Saturday evening, and what would be the amount for demurrage if she was detained until then. The plaintiff replied that he thought it was not a matter of demurrage, but simply a question of how much the captain would charge for the passage of Governor Hennessy and suite to Shanghai, remaining over till Saturday evening. As defendant had to leave for Kioto, it was agreed that he should telegraph to him the captain's decision. The plaintiff further stated in his evidence that when the defendant was leaving his office he said to him, might he consider the matter settled if capt. Dryden agreed to wait and take them? To which the defendant replied "Yea." A few minutes later, capt. Dryden came in, and plaintiff explained to him the purport of his conversation with the defendant, and after talking the matter over they decided to ask \$250. The following telegram was then despatched to the defendant at Kioto. "*Galley of Lorne* will wait until Saturday evening, will take Governor Hennessy and suite for two hundred and fifty dollars, captain Dryden considers it settled." It appears that the telegram got mutilated in transmission, leaving out the words "and suite for two hundred," thus rendering it "*Galley of Lorne* will wait

until Saturday evening will take governor and fifty dollars, captain Dryden considers it settled."

At this stage of the proceedings in Court, the defendant admitted—to save time—the plaintiff's sworn statement as being correct, as to what transpired verbally between them in plaintiff's office.

The point therefore for the Court to decide is whether the defendant was justified in putting the construction he did upon the telegram he received as fixing \$50 per day for demurrage, after the conversation he had held with the plaintiff in his office in the morning, when he was instinctively told that it was not a question of demurrage.

I am of opinion that the defendant must have been aware, from his own personal experience in business matters, that a large steamer of the *Galley of Lorne's* class could not be detained at the rate of \$50 per day. If there had been any doubt in his mind with regard to the true meaning of the telegram he might easily have had it repeated.

I therefore consider that it was an error on the part of the defendant, and that he is liable for the amount claimed.

Judgment is therefore for the plaintiff, together with costs of Court.

[For the sake of convenience we will here insert the petition of appeal and answer.]

The amended petition of appeal of the above named defendant and appellant shows as follows:—

To RICHARD TEMPLE RENNIE, Esq., Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan.

1.—On the 18th day of August last, the plaintiffs and respondents filed a petition herein in Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Hiogo, whereby they claimed that the defendant and appellant might be ordered to pay them the sum of \$250 with costs and for further relief.

2.—The defendant and appellant by his answer dated the 22nd day of August last prayed that the said petition might be dismissed with costs and for further relief.

3.—The cause came on for hearing before Marcus Flowers, Esquire, Consul and Judge of Her Majesty's Court at Hiogo, on the 25th day of August last, and His Honour delivered judgment therein on the same day whereby he found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with costs.

4.—The appellant's case as supported by evidence before the Court and by the Record is that the action in the Court below was not taken in the name of the true plaintiff or plaintiffs that is to say the master or owner of the steamship *Galley of Lorne*: that no privity of contract is shown to have existed between the actual plaintiffs and the defendant entitling the said plaintiffs to a verdict or judgment in the cause; that A. H. Groom is not shown to have been the attorney of the plaintiffs; that Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., are not shown to have been duly authorised either by the owner or the master of the *Galley of Lorne* to bring the said action: that rules 249 to 252 attached to the order in Council of 1865 or one or some of the said rules were not observed by the plaintiffs or their agent: that no cause of action by the plaintiffs and respondents against the defendant and appellant is disclosed by the petition or by the evidence or on the record: that the allegations of the petition are not supported by the evidence adduced; that no proof that the plaintiffs had sustained injury or damage by any act or omission of the defendant or for which the defendant was responsible was adduced at the hearing: that the finding of the Court below is against evidence and had no evidence to support it: that the Judge of the Court below was wrong in adjudging the receiver of a telegram to be liable in fact or in law for a mistake occurring during the transmission of the said telegram: that His Honour ought to have found that the plaintiff alone was liable for such mistake: that in any case the damages awarded are excessive: that the judgment is against evidence and against law.

5.—The appellant is therefore dissatisfied with the said judgment and appeals therefrom to this Honourable Court and prays that the said judgment may be reversed with costs both in appeal and in the Court below and that this Honourable Court may order the petition of the plaintiffs and respondents to be dismissed or that the plaintiffs and respondents may be nonsuited with costs of this appeal and in the Court below or to make such other order as the Court may think just.

The following was the respondents' answer:

In answer to the said petition, I, Arthur H. Groom, say as follows:

That defendant did not question plaintiff's position in Court, and did not ask for proof of power to bring the action, which would have been produced, and that defendant cannot therefore now bring forward such an argument. That the evidence does show an agreement was verbally made, and that the s.s. *Galley of Lorne* was detained, as proved, until the Saturday, in consequence. That exhibit "C." does not go to show that there was no agreement, for the steamer had been postponed at and from the time that captain Dryden decided to take the Governor and suite to Shanghai in accordance with defendant's verbal contract. That the contract was admitted by defendant when he accepted my sworn evidence and the evidence (also admitted) of Arthur W. Gillingham testifying to the conversation between plaintiff and captain Dryden in Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.'s office. That had the defendant kept to his original intention to leave, as arranged, on the Saturday, no loss would have been incurred by the owners of the steamer, and that the unnecessary detention and consequent loss was caused by defendant taking it into his head that the captain was willing to wait for the small sum of (\$50) fifty dollars per day, and defendant changing his mind about leaving on Saturday as first agreed, thinking to detain the steamer until the Sunday for (\$50) fifty dollars. That the telegram clearly showed that the message was mutilated, but that even as defendant chose to interpret it, (he having agreed to the detention of the steamer till the Saturday, provided the captain accepted), he was still liable for the amount claimed. For whether he read the telegram, as (\$50) fifty dollars for one day's detention or (\$250) two hundred and fifty dollars as telegraphed by plaintiff, makes no difference.

And I further pray that the appeal may be dismissed with costs, and that I may have such other and further relief as the nature of the case requires.

Dated at Hiogo, the 25th Sept., 1879.

The learned counsel (Mr Lowder) stated that he would not read the evidence at the outset of the case as he would do so later on when he came to refer to it. He might remark that this appeared to him to be one of those stupid cases that ought never to have come into court at all. Neither party was perhaps wholly responsible for what had occurred, but still he repeated that it was a most stupid case to have litigated. There was no doubt that Pitman had a conversation with Groom which would have amounted to a contract with the owners of the steamer, at Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.'s office, the misunderstanding arose out of the telegraphic message in which the sum to be charged for detention was inaccurately stated, although the message was clear enough when taken in connection with the conversation Pitman had already had, and if Mr. Groom had behaved properly he might possibly have said, "Well! there has been a mistake which is no fault of either yours or mine let us cry quits." This would have been the more reasonable as the steamer was not in point of fact detained at all.

Counsel then submitted that the first objection he had to make to the proceedings of the Court below would be thought by him to be fatal. His objection was, that there was no privity of contract between Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. and Pitman, and that an agent cannot, as in this case, sue in his own name. Moreover the agent does not appear from the evidence to have had any power to sue at all. He would draw His Honour's attention to *Kent's Commentaries*, vol. II, page 630, note 1. "The party dealing with an agent is not bound to him unless he makes the case his own." Again in *Leak on Contracts*, which is the latest work on the subject, "The general principle or presumption of law is that an agent cannot sue unless distinctly authorised." Now in the present case the plaintiffs do not presume to sue in any capacity but that of agents for a steamship.

His Honour.—On appeals of this description I do not think I ought to entertain any highly technical objections. The master of the vessel authorised the action, which he had power to do on behalf of himself and the owners.

Mr. Lowder.—That, your Honour, is just what I contend he cannot do, and refer your Honour to *Chitty on Contracts*, 9th ed. p. 210, note g, where referring to the power of agents

it is laid down "nor can the captain of a ship sue on an implied contract for demurrage."

His Honour.—I consider this is an express contract and that the master authorised the action. My impression is that on hearing an appeal of this description it would be undesirable for me to decide the appeal at once on technical grounds. The spirit and intent of our rules are that appeals should be heard on their merits. I will, however, take a note of your objection.

Mr. Lowder also referred to *Abbott on Shipping* and the cases of *Fairleigh v. Fenton*, L. R. 5 Exch. p. 169; and *Grey v. Pearce*, L. R. 5 C. P. p. 568, the ruling in which latter case was also followed in *Erans v. Hooper*, L. R. 1 Q. B. div. p. 105. As to the second objection, the want of authority in plaintiffs to sue, the learned counsel stated that he relied upon the respondents' own answer on appeal as proof that the necessary documents which would show their right to sue, were not produced at the hearing.

His Honour.—I will hear you on the merits and consider the objections afterwards.

Mr. Lowder continued. The first witness examined, Mr. A. H. Groom, says "The defendant, after having had some conversation in the general office, was shown into my private room. He said that he had heard that the *Galley of Lorne* was to be despatched for Shanghai that evening (Friday); 'was it certain that she would go?' I said, 'Yes.' The defendant then said that Governor Hennessy and suite would like to go in the steamer if she was leaving on Saturday. If we detained the steamer until Saturday evening, what would the amount of demurrage be? I replied in these very words, 'I do not think it is a matter of demurrage; it is simply a question of how much the captain will charge for taking Governor Hennessy and suite to Shanghai, remaining over until Saturday evening.' I added, 'I cannot say anything for certain until I see the captain.' The defendant then said, 'I have to leave at once for Kyoto,' and requested me to telegraph to him the captain's decision. To this I agreed. As he was leaving my office I said to him that as the steamer was to have left that night it would be very inconvenient if the matter of postponement could not at once be decided; and might we consider the matter settled if captain Dryden agreed to wait and take them? The defendant replied, 'Yes,' and left the office. A few minutes later, captain Dryden came in, and I explained to him, before Mr. Gillingham, Mr. Feuner, and Mr. Gutierrez, who were all present, the upshot of my conversation with the defendant. After talking the matter over, we decided to ask \$250 for taking Governor Hennessy and suite to Shanghai—I mean myself and captain Dryden agreed. He was to wait until Saturday evening. I telegraphed at once to defendant. [Exhibit "A." handed in, reading as follows: 'To Pitman, Kamikiokoi, Daizukumi; Shokokujii, Kyoto.—*Galley of Lorne* will wait until Saturday evening, will take Governor and suite for two hundred and fifty dollars, captain Dryden considers it settled.'] This was at noon on Friday. I would here mention that the Telegraph Company made a blunder in delivering the message, leaving out the words 'and suite for two hundred,' so that the message read without those words." Witness then handed in a letter from a Mr. Milne which is neither here nor there as he was not called. Mr. Pitman then received the telegram in a mutilated form. The same day that Pitman received the telegram we find that he had gone in the morning to plaintiffs' office and asked how much they would charge for detaining the vessel until Saturday. Groom replied that he could not say anything until he had consulted the captain. The telegram thus reached defendant at Kyoto, with the words omitted. Defendant sent the following reply, "15/8/79. From Pitman to Mourilyan, Kobe. If *Galley* waits until Sunday, Governor accepts, otherwise consider cancelled; telegraph reply to-day, so as to prevent the detention of *Tokio Taru*." Now assuming in favour of respondents that a contract had been entered into at the time Pitman parted from Groom, the second telegram imports new terms and thus makes a different contract as Groom sent back the following answer without consulting the captain, "To Pitman, Kamikiokoi, Daizukumi, Shokokujii, Kyoto. In accordance with agreement *Galley* postponed until Saturday evening can wait till Sunday evening but must charge demurrage; kindly reply." At this time the parties seem to have been under two different

impressions, Groom that they would make the ordinary charge and Pitman that the vessel would wait until Sunday for \$50 per diem. The next morning Groom saw the captain who informed him that he had received the following telegram from Mr. MacCarthy:—"15/8/79, 4.10 p.m. From MacCarthy, Kioto, to captain Dryden, *Galley of Lorne*, Kobe. If you wait until Sunday morning at ten o'clock, Governor Hennessy, wife, child, and one other passenger will go in your steamer to Shanghai or Hongkong; reply to Governor Hennessy, Shikokuji Kioto, and state latest hour you can wait." Groom then telegraphed, with the master's approval, thus:—"August 16th.—To Pitman, Kamakioku, Daizenkuni, Shokokuji, Kioto.—Captain awaits reply to last telegram do you wish to detain steamer until Sunday customary demurrage three hundred and fifty dollars per day. A. H. Groom." During Saturday afternoon, the following telegram was handed to Groom through Messrs. E. Fischer & Co. "16/8/79. From Kiyoto, to Fischer, Kobe. Inform Mourilyan, Governor leaves Kioto 4.26 train to-morrow afternoon proceeding direct aboard *Lorne*. Ask captain arrange dinner seven." At about a quarter to 10 on Saturday evening he received an answer through E. Fischer & Co., and also one direct to himself:—"16/8/79 7.15. From Kioto to Fischer, Kobe.—Inform Mourilyan cannot accept \$50 dollars demurrage, agreement fifty dollars per day otherwise cancel negotiations and Governor remains."—"16/8/79, 7.15. From Pitman, Kioto, to Mourilyan, Kobe. Refer telegram yesterday declining to detain *Lorne* unless she could wait until Sunday at demurrage according to agreement fifty dollars per day, if these terms not accepted consider negotiations cancelled; wire reply." This was it seems the first intimation Groom had, that Pitman was under the impression \$50 per diem would be charged for the detention of the steamer. Now we see that the parties might have understood one another on the Saturday evening and therefore, assuming that the *Galley of Lorne* was detained at all she was only detained until that time because although the vessel went on Sunday at daylight Groom said distinctly that the charge made was only for Saturday and the master told Mr. MacCarthy, that although people thought the *Galley of Lorne* would leave on Thursday or Friday he could not go until Saturday. This is the only credible evidence we have on this point and therefore no detention of the vessel was proved at all. Moreover what the captain said has been borne out by Groom who said to Pitman "it is not a question of demurrage but of what we will take you for" showing that he knew at that time the vessel would not go until the Saturday. [Counsel read the evidence on subject of damage caused by detention.] Now where does this \$250 damages come from? Call it for the detention of the ship and we find that no detention is proved. Groom says that it is only an offset against expenses and that there were accounts, such as Domoney & Co.'s, which were not charged. The evidence shows there was actually no detention of the vessel and Groom says he cannot produce any account showing what the expenses were. The whole evidence tends to prove that there was no idea originally of charging for detention and that it was only an afterthought and that if any contract existed it was cancelled by the subsequent telegrams. Let us now pass on to the judgment of the Court below. In his judgment the Consul treats the claim as one of compensation for detention although the petition contradicts the assumption by saying that the plaintiffs claimed for expenses incurred. But the Court below has treated the action as brought for compensation and nothing else. The defendant admitted that Groom's evidence was correct except upon one point. Now what is that point? That Groom did not say positively "the question is not one of demurrage." The judgment goes on to say. "The point therefore for the Court to decide is whether the defendant was justified in putting the construction he did upon the telegram he received as fixing \$50 per day for demurrage, after the conversation he had held with the plaintiff in his office in the morning, when he was distinctly told that it was not a question of demurrage." Now, no such statement was made. Pitman was not told distinctly that it was not a question of demurrage and there can be no doubt that the Court below has come to a wrong conclusion and one that is not borne out by the evidence. On this conclusion depends the judgment as it goes on to say. "I am of opinion that the defendant must have been aware, from his

own personal experience in business matters, that a large steamer of the *Galley of Lorne* class could not be detained at the rate of \$50 per day. If there had been any doubt in his mind with regard to the true meaning of the telegram he might easily have had it repeated." Now there is no evidence of Pitman's "experience" and the Court has gone out of its way to say "if he had any doubt he might have had the telegram repeated." But the evidence shows he had no doubt. The Court below says defendant was in error. What was the error? That he had read "fifty," when "fifty" was plainly before him? How can defendant be held responsible? Groom wrote 250, Pitman received a message with 50 written, and the Court says he made an error and therefore must pay \$250! Putting all technicalities aside where have the owners of the steamer been shown to be damaged? If the case had come before this court originally the plaintiff would not have got a verdict for one farthing.

Court adjourned to 1.30.

After the adjournment Mr. Litchfield addressed the Court in support of the judgment of the Court below. He said that after his Honour's observation in the forenoon respecting Mourilyan, Heumann & Co. being the proper parties to sue he would dismiss the matter in fewer words than he had originally intended. Mourilyan Heumann & Co. were styled "agents" all through the proceedings. No doubt the heading to the petition was inartistic but as His Honour had observed on a former occasion, they could not expect highly technical pleadings in the Provincial Courts. The mistake, if mistake there be, could however be amended at the present stage. Under the new Judicature Acts the powers of amendment were much wider than formerly. *Wilson's Judicature Acts* and the local rule 172 were clear upon the point.

His Honour concurred, but considered the question of the right of the master to sue of more importance.

Mr. Litchfield, on the latter point referred to *Yates v. Duff*, 5. Carrington & Payne, p. 188, which was an action by the master of a vessel to recover passage money.

His Honour considered there was no doubt of the master's right to sue in cases of this description. The master was personally liable for breaches of those contracts and it was quite within his functions to enter into them.

Mr. Litchfield further referred to *Storey on Agency*, 4th ed. sec. 116, as to the powers of masters of vessels to enter into contracts and submitted that in case of freight or passage money being contracted for and the contract broken, the master had power to sue.

His Honour concurred.

Mr. Litchfield then went into the merits. It had been decided in England in the case of *Grey v. Turnbull* L. R. 2 Scotch Appeals, p. 53, that in cases where the Court below had an opportunity of observing the demeanour of witnesses it would require an overwhelming weight of evidence to disturb the verdict. He would call attention to the wording of the judgment which had been commented upon by his learned friend. Where the judge has pointed out that the contract was entered into was, when the conversation took place between the parties. This was the finding of the Court below as to the contract for the carriage of Governor Hennessy and his suite. The contract was inchoate but would be completed when the captain signified his intention to wait and charge a reasonable sum for doing so. It was plain that defendant had confidence in Mr. Groom and left it in his hands to complete the matter. The final completion was, when the telegram stating the terms was sent.

His Honour:—Supposing the telegram never reached?

Mr. Litchfield:—The contract would have been complete when the telegram was despatched on the same principle as contracts concluded by letter, *Dunlop v. Higgins*, 1 House of Lords Cases, *Duncan v. Topham*, 8 C. B. p. 225, "a contract is complete when the letter accepting the terms is posted altho' the letter never reaches." Pitman must have known there was a mistake. He could easily have replied and thus avoided all this litigation and ill feeling. On the subject of telegrams counsel referred to *Henkel v. Pape*, L. R. 6 Exch. p. 7: the plaintiff was a gunmaker in Birmingham, defendant a merchant in London. Defendant wrote asking the price of fifty Snider rifles with sword bayonets. He received a reply, and plaintiff received a telegram purporting to come from him which read "send the rifles by mail." The fifty

rifles were sent and the defendant wrote back expressing his surprise as he had only ordered three. It was impossible for plaintiff to have imagined there was an error as the first letter said fifty. Verdict was directed for defendant with leave reserved to move to enter verdict for price of the balance of the rifles over three. The rule was moved for and refused, the Court deciding that the sender of a telegram was not answerable for errors in transmission. In the present case the judgment of the Court below is therefore right and Pitman rightly held responsible. The telegram is unintelligible, it says, *Galley of Lorne* about to ship "one Governor and fifty dollars," two treasures in themselves and the startling information is added that, "captain Dryden considers matter settled." If the word "and" had been left out, the message would have been intelligible. The real question was what would be charged for taking the Governor and his suite to Hongkong, \$50 was a ridiculous sum, Pitman knew it to be so and was therefore liable. The whole of the evidence bore out the finding of the Court below. The defendant (appellant) said he had heard that the *s.s. Galley of Lorne* would go in the evening, and upon that commenced arrangements for the stoppage of the ship till Saturday. Mr. Gillingham, in cross-examination, said that he understood that the Governor and suite would go, and that the terms would be reasonable, and left it to the captain. That the captain considered that the matter was settled, was additionally proved by the fact of \$86.68 having been laid out in extra delicacies for the use of the Governor and suite. He would, in conclusion, ask that the decision of the Court below be confirmed, and that the appellant be ordered to pay costs of this appeal.

Mr. Lowder rose to reply. He said he had very little to say and should not occupy the Court's time very long. The first point to be considered was whether any contract ever existed between the parties. He contended that no contract ever had existed, and that therefore defendant (appellant) could not be held liable for any loss that had been incurred. To show clearly what was the nature of a binding contract he would refer the Court to *Broom's Commentaries*, page 304 (definition of a contract read). He thought what he had quoted settled the point, that a contract must be definitely settled and arranged or it was not in law a binding contract, in fact no contract at all. Pitman had asked Groom how much demurrage the steamer would charge and Groom had replied that he did not know. Pitman, it was clear, had left the respondents office under the impression that it was merely a question of demurrage, and afterwards receiving the telegram he did from Groom thought the money mentioned in it was the amount of demurrage demanded for detaining the steamer.

His Honour: The question is whether the telegram was to be accepted or not; or whether any conclusion was arrived at from the telegram from Pitman to Groom. There was no distinct offer of terms in it.

Mr. Lowder said, that if the sender of a telegram was not to be held liable as argued by his learned friend, then clearly the recipient was also not liable. He thought that the case concerning Snider rifles quoted by his learned friend, did not bear on the present case at all. It was quite clear that Mr. Groom was to consult the captain of the *Galley of Lorne* before the final arrangements were made.

His Honour said that point was already admitted.

Mr. Lowder then went on to say, that steamers were in the habit of carrying Governors and other high public functionaries at quite nominal rates, and often for nothing. This was notorious. He considered that Mr. Pitman had acted in a very frank way with the respondents, who unfortunately had not met Mr. Pitman in a similar spirit. Mr. Groom should have met Mr. Pitman half way in the matter. It was a case that ought never to have come into Court, nor indeed would have done so but for the actions of the respondents. Mr. Groom had considered that he was justified in putting the case into Court because he had received from Mr. Pitman what he considered a discourteous letter. As a matter of fact there was no evidence to show that the steamer had been detained at all. Pitman was told that the steamer was going on Friday, but that was no evidence. He could not understand how the Court below had arrived at \$250.00 as the damages for the detention, supposing that the steamer had been detained. Certainly the list of delicacies did not amount to nearly that sum, (list read which included such articles as champagne, China eggs, Gloucester cheese, carraway seeds,

sheep's pluck, tripe, beef, mutton, and China chairs at 50 cents each). He would not occupy the Court any longer, but would in conclusion ask that the judgment of the Court below be reversed, and that the respondents be ordered to pay all costs in both suits.

His Honour said he would consider his decision and deliver it in a day or two.

The JUDGMENT of the Court was delivered this morning at 10 o'clock and is as follows:

This is an appeal from a judgment of Her Majesty's Provincial Court at Hiogo, ordering the appellant to pay to the respondents the sum of \$250 as compensation for the detention of the steamship *Galley of Lorne* beyond her sailing time.

Before discussing the merits, Mr. Lowder, for the appellant, argued certain technical points raised by the petition of appeal as to the right of the respondents to sue as agents of the steamer,—the right of the master to authorise them to sue on behalf of himself and owners,—and as to the non-compliance by the plaintiffs in the Court below with the requirements of certain of the rules of procedure of the Court. I held that none of these objections could be properly sustained on the appeal, and I will only say further on this head that the authorities cited by Mr. Litchfield appear to me to be amply sufficient to sustain my ruling.

The main facts of the case as set forth in the record of appeal are as follows: The appellant applied to the respondents, as agents at Kobe of the steamship *Galley of Lorne*, for information with regard to the departure of the steamer from Kobe for Shanghai, and was told by the respondents' representative, Mr. Groom, that she would be going that evening (Friday). The appellant then said that Governor Hennessy and suite would like to go in her if she were leaving on Saturday evening, and asked what would be the amount for demurrage if she were detained until then. Mr. Groom replied that he thought it was not a matter of demurrage, but simply a question of how much the captain would charge for the passage of Governor Hennessy and suite to Shanghai remaining over till Saturday evening, adding, "I cannot say anything for certain until I see the captain." As the appellant had to leave for Kioto, it was agreed that Mr. Groom should telegraph to him the captain's decision. As the appellant was leaving the office, Mr. Groom said to him that as the steamer was to have left that night it would be very inconvenient if the question of her postponement could not at once be decided, and might they (the steamer's agents) consider the matter settled if capt. Dryden (the master) agreed to wait and take them (the Governor and suite). The appellant replied "yes," and left the office. Subsequently, at noon on the same day, after consulting with the master, Mr. Groom sent a telegram to the appellant in the following words: "*Galley of Lorne* will wait until Saturday evening, will take Governor and suite for two hundred and fifty dollars, captain Dryden considers the matter settled." This telegram was incorrectly transmitted by the telegraph office, and when delivered to the appellant read as follows: "*Galley of Lorne* will wait until Saturday evening, will take Governor and fifty dollars, captain Dryden considers matter settled." To the telegram delivered the appellant replied, also by telegram: "If *Galley* waits until Sunday Governor accepts, otherwise consider cancelled. Telegraph reply to-day so as to prevent the detention of the *Tokio Maru*." In answer to this Mr. Groom sent a telegram in the words following:—"In accordance with agreement postponed until Saturday evening, can wait Sunday evening, we must charge demurrage, kindly reply." Next morning (Saturday), before any answer had been received from the appellant, in consequence of a telegram received by the master of the steamer from a third party and communicated by him to Mr. Groom, the latter telegraphed again to the appellant, "Captain awaits reply to last telegram. Do you wish to detain steamer until Sunday? Customary demurrage 350 dollars per day,"—and the same evening the appellant telegraphed to his agents at Kobe Messrs. Fischer & Co.,—"Inform Mourilyan cannot accept 350 dollars demurrage, agreement 50 dollars per day, otherwise cancel negotiations and Governor remains." This was duly communicated by Messrs. Fischer & Co. to Mr. Groom, and the appellant likewise at the same time sent a telegram direct to Mr. Groom saying,— "Refer telegram yesterday

declining to detain *Lorne* unless she could wait until Sunday at demurrage according to agreement 50 dollars per day. If these terms not accepted consider negotiations cancelled. Wire reply." Upon this Mr. Groom and the captain concluded that the steamer should be no longer detained, and she was sent to sea without the Governor and suite on the next (Sunday) morning. Upon this evidence the Court below, after saying that the point for it to decide was whether the appellant was justified in putting the construction he did upon the mutilated telegram, has held that it was an error on his part and that he is liable for the amount claimed with costs of suit.

The appellant contends that this decision is unsatisfactory, firstly, because it is contrary to law inasmuch as no contract is shown ever to have existed between the parties, and secondly, because there is no evidence of any detention of the vessel or of damage caused thereby,—and in support of his argument that no contract ever existed, Mr. Lowder cited *Broom's Commentaries*, page 304, and *Albinson v. Cope*, 22 L.J. Exch.

The respondents contend that although the contract was inchoate only at the close of the interview between the appellant and Mr. Groom, it was made complete by the despatch of the first telegram from Mr. Groom to the appellant and Mr. Litchfield cited *Dunlop v. Higgins*, 1 "Smith's Leading Cases" and *Duncan v. Topham* 8 C. B. Rep. 225, as authority for the proposition that a contract is complete when the letter (and by the same course of reasoning a telegram,) accepting the terms is posted, although the letter never reaches. He also cited *Henkel v. Pape*, L.R. 6 Exch. p. 7, to prove that the sender of a telegram is not responsible for errors in transmission. Obviously therefore the first question I have to decide is, whether upon the evidence and the law applicable to the case, a binding contract or agreement was ever entered into or concluded between the parties.

Now, as observed by Mr. Pollock in the first paragraph of his well known work on contracts,—“It is somewhat curious that no such thing as a satisfactory definition of contract is to be found in any of our books”; but it is clear that in order to produce a binding legal agreement between two parties they must concur in expressing a common intention, and that there must be a mutual communication between them by proposal and acceptance. I may here observe that although it was apparently held in *Dunlop v. Higgins* and *Duncan v. Topham* that the posting of a letter accepting the terms of an offer made to the sender by the party to whom the letter was sent would constitute a contract binding on the parties, yet the authority of those cases for the entirety of this proposition has been more than doubted in the subsequent judgments of the Master of the Rolls in *Reidpath's case*, 11 Eq. 86 and the Court of Exchequer in the *British and American Telegraph Co. v. Colson* 8 Exch. 103. I do not propose, however, to review now the somewhat nice distinctions which have been drawn by eminent judges upon this point because in the present instance it is clear to me that there never was any concurrence in intention between the parties upon the most material point of the proposed contract or agreement. An agreement is not a contract unless its terms are certain or capable of being made certain. Now, the main question in discussion between the appellant and Mr. Groom, upon which certainty was expressly required, was the amount of money—whether it be called passage money, demurrage, or by any other name—which was to be charged for the detention, if any, of the steamer and the conveyance of the Governor and suite to Shanghai. It was clearly with the object of ascertaining this that the appellant called upon Mr. Groom. The latter being unable to tell him what it would come to, it was agreed that he should consult the master of the vessel, and until the decision of the master had been communicated to the appellant and accepted by him there could be, according to my view of the law bearing upon the case, no binding agreement between the parties upon which either of them could successfully sue the other. As the result was, owing to a mistake of the Telegraph Company, for which neither appellant nor respondents were to blame, the decision of the captain was never in the course of the negotiation actually communicated to the appellant, and even if willing so to do the latter could not possibly without further communication than actually passed between the

parties have accepted or refused the captain's terms. The Court below has held in effect that there was an obligation, under the circumstances, thrown upon the appellant of verifying the accuracy of the terms of the mutilated telegram, but I am not aware of any legal doctrine to support this theory.

The judgment of the Court below must be reversed and entered for the appellant who will have the costs of this appeal as well as of the original suit.

Thursday, 27th November, 1879.

Between WILLIAM ALFRED MALCOLM, trading as MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co., plaintiff; and JARDINE, MATHESON & Company, defendants.

Petition:—

The Petition of William Alfred Malcolm the above named plaintiff shows as follows:—

1.—That the plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business at Yokohama, Japan, under the name of “Malcolm, Willcox & Co.” and in London under the name of “Temple, Willcox & Co.”

2.—The defendants are a firm of merchants carrying on business at Yokohama aforesaid and elsewhere as lightermen and carriers of goods for hire.

3.—That on or about the 4th day of September in this year and on or before the happening of the events and grievances herein complained of, the said plaintiff employed the said defendants to receive from the steam-ship *Viceroy* then lying in the port or harbour of Yokohama, 584 bundles of iron of and belonging to the said plaintiff and for reward to be paid by the said plaintiff to the said defendants to carry the same from the said ship's side to the landing pier or Hatoba at Yokohama aforesaid.

4.—That in consideration of such employment as aforesaid and for the reward as aforesaid the said defendants agreed to carry the said goods safely from the ship to Yokohama as aforesaid and to use due care and diligence in and about the carriage of the said goods.

5.—That the said defendants did not use due care and diligence in the carriage of the said goods but on the contrary by reason of the want of sufficient covering and protection to the boats in which the said goods were carried and other want of care in such carrying as aforesaid a great portion of the said goods were damaged by rain and thereby rendered unmerchantable.

6.—That by reason of such damage as aforesaid, 272 bundles of iron weighing about 235.43 piculs were rendered unmerchantable and by reason thereof the purchaser of the said goods refused to accept the same and thereafter upon sale of said goods at public auction a great loss and damage was sustained by the plaintiff and the plaintiff has been put to great expense and inconvenience thereby.

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

1.—That the said defendants may be decreed and ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$245.78 together with costs of suit.

2.—That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and as the court may direct.

The following is the defendants answer:—

1.—That the defendants admit the truth of the allegations contained in the first paragraph of the said petition.

2.—That the defendants deny the truth of the allegation contained in the second paragraph of the said petition as also the truth of the allegations contained in the remaining paragraphs of the said petition except so far as the same are hereinafter admitted.

3.—That on the 28th day of August last, the S.S. *Viceroy* arrived at the port of Yokohama from London the defendants being the agents for the said ship at the said port of Yokohama and the plaintiff being consignee of 584 bundles of iron shipped in London on board the said ship to be delivered to his order from the ships tackle in the said port of Yokohama.

4.—That on the said 28th day of August last and on several subsequent days the defendants in compliance with the custom and usage of the said port of Yokohama caused the following advertisement to be inserted in the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette* the same being Yokohama daily newspapers:—

"NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per steam ship *Viceroy*, from London via Shanghai, are requested to take delivery of their Goods from alongside the vessel. Those Consignees who are desirous that their goods should be landed by the Agents of the Steamer as heretofore, will please make the request in writing to the undersigned at the same time as their Bills of Lading are sent in for counter-signature. Consignees will please note that Cargo which unduly impedes the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored in the Bonded Warehouses, at their risk and expense. Consignees of optional Cargo are requested to give notice, *at once*, to the Agents, at which port they wish their goods landed, otherwise they will be forwarded on to Hio-go. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Yokohama, August 28th, 1879."

5.—That the plaintiff availing himself of the said advertisement requested the defendants to land the said 584 bundles of iron for him in accordance with previous custom.

6.—That in compliance with such request and solely to suit the convenience of the plaintiff the defendants caused to be landed at the risk and expense of the plaintiff the said 584 bundles of iron and caused the same to be delivered to the plaintiff.

7.—That the said goods were landed and delivered to the plaintiff with all due care and diligence and every proper ordinary and reasonable precaution was taken for their protection against the weather and otherwise.

Mr. Litchfield appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kirkwood for the defendants.

Mr. Kirkwood applied with the consent of plaintiff's counsel to amend the defendants' answer by the addition of the following paragraph:—8.—That the plaintiff was and is well aware that the landing agent by whom the defendants caused the said iron to be landed as in paragraph 6 mentioned, was David Scott of Yokohama and that he alone if anybody is liable to be sued in respect of the subject matter of this dispute.

His Honour granted Mr. Kirkwood's application.

Mr. Litchfield then opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He read the petition and answer and stated that the action was brought by William Alfred Malcolm who was resident in London against defendants to recover \$245.78 damages sustained by the plaintiff through the neglect of the defendants. The facts, said the learned counsel, which will be laid before your Honour are extremely simple. On the arrival of the steamer *Viceroy* the plaintiff's firm employed the defendants to land certain iron, part of the cargo of that vessel, and carry it to the Hatoba. This iron was landed on the 4th September, the morning was cloudy, gradually melting into a nice, soft rain. In the midst of the rain, the iron was landed in open boats, a large portion of it spoilt, and delivery of it was then offered to plaintiff in an unmerchantable condition. The iron was admittedly in good order when it left the ship's side but about half of it was damaged in transit. Fortunately it was not all in one boat, so part escaped. When the iron was offered to plaintiff on the 4th September, it was shown to the Japanese who had made a contract to purchase it. This person accepted what was good and after inspection, refused to take the damaged portion and in respect of that portion this action is brought. The iron was inspected by two persons and sold by auction. The defendants have denied any liability on several grounds; first of all they said the damage was occasioned through stress of weather, they then abandoned that defence and said it was all the fault of Mr. Phillips, plaintiff's manager, because he did not scrub the iron clean and pour in oil like the good Samaritans we read about. Now they apparently have a fresh defence and try and set up some custom of the port and throw the blame upon Mr. Scott. Counsel expressed an opinion that defendants would find it difficult to establish any custom, that persons employed to land goods for reward could avoid responsibility under the present circumstances.

Mr. Kirkwood stated that the custom of the port of Yokohama was, that when a sub-agent was employed the principal was not responsible.

Mr. Litchfield. If the person who is employed can shift all responsibility upon a third party between whom and the employer no privity of contract exists, the employer is in a worse position than if he engaged the lighterman himself. I shall have an opportunity of calling your Honour's

attention to the cases on the subject hereafter, now I will call my witnesses.

Richard Bulkeley Phillips:—I am the manager here of the firm of Malcolm, Willcox & Co. under power of attorney from William Alfred Malcolm which is filed in this court. Mr. Malcolm is the sole partner in the firm which is carried on here under the name of Malcolm, Willcox & Co. and in London under the name of Temple, Willcox & Co. We received some iron by the steam-ship *Viceroy* which arrived here last August; it was shipped in London by Temple, Willcox & Co. (bill of lading put in and marked as exhibit "A.") I employed the defendants to land the iron for us. It is usual to employ the ship agents to land cargo as it is a matter of convenience to both parties. The consignee pays for landing the cargo. We have not yet paid anything for landing this iron. An account was presented but I refused to pay pending the settlement of this case by the court. It is more convenient for the ship for the agents to land cargo, as it prevents the ship being delayed. We all have ships consigned to us and we work in with one another. Ships are sometimes consigned to my firm. The iron was landed on 4th September. I saw it after its arrival, part of it in boats and part being landed, it was landed in the rain. The iron was wet with rain water, some was so wet that when we turned it on its edge the water ran out. The boats were quite open and as far as I could see no effort had been made to protect the iron. My attention was called to the iron shortly after noon. The weather was dark and overcast in the morning, threatening rain all the time. I do not recollect when it commenced raining, but it rained all the afternoon. The iron came out under contract of sale to a Japanese at \$4.80 per picul. The Japanese was notified as soon as the vessel arrived that the iron had come and went down to the Hatoba several times to see if it was landed. I first saw it on the 4th September, but I believe a small portion was landed the day previously. The Japanese saw the damaged portion on the 4th; he first asked for an allowance and on further inspection refused to take delivery at all. The letter now shown me was written by me to defendants (exhibit "B."). Letter read:—

Yokohama, Sept. 4th, 1879.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents s. s. *Viceroy*.

DEAR SIRs,—A quantity of sheet iron belonging to us has been landed to-day from above vessel, exposed to the rain, and as considerable damages are likely to ensue, we (if our customer claims for the said damages) must hold the vessel responsible.—We are, Dear Sirs, Yours Faithfully,
p. pro. MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.,
R. B. Phillips.

I also wrote the other letter now shown me (exhibit "C."). Letter read:—

MEMORANDUM FROM MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
Yokohama, 5th August, 1879.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents s. s. *Viceroy*.

Our buyer declines to take delivery of the damaged iron unless an allowance of seventy-five cents (75 cts.) per picul is made to him. At what time will it be convenient to view the goods to-morrow?

p. pro. MALCOLM, WILLCOX Co.
R. B. Phillips.

I also wrote this letter (exhibit "D."). Letter read:—

Yokohama, 10th September, 1879.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Agents s. s. *Viceroy*

DEAR SIRs,—We beg to advise you that we intend to have the damaged sheet iron surveyed. Mr. H. Barlow will act for us and we should be glad to know if you will appoint a gentleman to survey in your interest.—We are, Dear Sirs, Yours Faithfully.

p. pro. MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
R. B. Phillips.

I afterwards commenced proceedings against the master of the *Viceroy* but withdrew them and brought the present action. After the iron was surveyed it was sold by auction through Messrs. Bourne & Co., and realized \$4.00 per picul. These are the account sales, (exhibit "E.").

"Account sales 272 bundles sheet iron all more or less damaged with fresh water, net proceeds \$905.47."

At the time the *Viceroy* arrived there had been no iron of the description sold for some time. As far as I know there was only one other parcel in Yokohama. The iron was sheet iron for making stove-pipes, it was not galvanized and necessarily thin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood.

Before I understood the circumstances I considered the captain of the ship responsible but afterwards when I found the iron had been landed in open boats I changed my opinion and thought defendants liable. The document shown me is the petition I filed against the captain, it says "the defendant (captain) delivered the goods in Yokohama in so damaged a condition that they were not merchantable." I consider delivery takes place on the *Hatoba*. At first I considered the iron was being landed by defendants as agents for the ship but afterwards found they were our agents. Defendants repudiated the notion of landing on account of the ship. I presume I read the advertisement shown me in the local papers. It is the same as that set out in the petition in this case. I do not consider we are lighterinen. When discharging a ship I think we are carriers for hire. When discharging a ship we carry for hire between the ship and the *Hatoba*. If it is more convenient and pays us better we use our own boats. The last time I employed our own boats was about five years ago. For the last four years I have hired boats. We never owned boats of our own, we used to hire boats and send our own Chinamen or native staff, now we employ European landing agents and have done so for four years. When we employ a European landing agent he sends in the accounts of landing charges to the consignees. For the last four years we have received nothing for landing cargo, all the profits accrued went to the European landing agent. The landing charges do not enter into ships accounts at all unless in the case of goods left unclaimed. I caused the advertisement produced to be put in the local papers, it is dated 24th March, 1879, it contains the words "landed by agents as heretofore." By landed as "heretofore" I meant landed by the ship. In the case of the *Viceroy* I understand the defendants were acting for us as I gave them a written request to land for us. I requested them to land the goods in the usual way on the *Hatoba*. This is the application I made to defendants to land the goods. I was not aware, in fact knew to the contrary, at the time of making the application that it was not the defendants' custom to employ a foreign agent. This was the first occasion to my recollection that I knew of them employing an agent. I do not know whether most agents for steamers land their goods through foreign agents. Most of the steamers visiting Yokohama come to defendants and Adamson, Bell & Co. The 'Glen' line come to defendants. The *Galley of Lorne* has come to both defendants and Adamson, Bell & Co. The *Egean* I do not know about. The letter shown me was written by my firm. It refers to sending in accounts after the departure of ships.

In all the instances mentioned in the letter our firm did not apply to Mr. Scott direct. That letter was written by a former manager of our firm. We have on several occasions refused to recognize Mr. Scott in anyway. We always applied to the agents to land the goods. I have paid Mr. Scott's accounts for landing to save trouble to all parties. I do not know what profit other agents of vessels get for landing goods. If you employ your own men you get a profit. Mr. Scott has not landed anything for us, at any rate within the last year or two. The account produced dated 9th September, 1879, was presented to us by Mr. Scott. I wrote the memo. at foot in red ink. I have agreed with Mr. Scott that he shall charge us 5 cts. a package for all goods landed for us. I believe I did get a letter some time ago from Mr. Scott, referring to the charge of 5 cents a package. I think I received the letter last year. I have had correspondence with the agents of vessels about corrections in charges. Any arrangement about landing charges I have made, has been with the European landing agent. I am tolerably certain the iron was landed on the 4th. I believe a portion was discharged on the 5th having been, I presume, brought to the jetty on the 4th and remaining out in the rain all the time. The iron was very wet, I took no steps to preserve it. I did not take delivery. I would not accept it because it was damaged. It was not in our possession, in fact we had the bill of lading at the

time. It was not in our possession when landed. I cannot say if it was in our agents possession on our account as they were also agents for the ship. I cannot say that I should have taken steps to protect the iron. The cost of cleaning would come to as much as the damage and still leave the iron "damaged goods." Leaving the water on the iron would increase the damage day by day. Cleaning the iron at once would have prevented the damage from proceeding any further. I gave no instructions about it and made no enquiries as to the cost of cleaning. I was waiting for the decision of defendants. I cannot tell what the cost would be but I know it would be prohibitive from the work that would have to be gone through to clean and oil the iron. Mr. Whitfield examined the iron I claim for, in my presence. I do not recollect Mr. Whitfield saying the iron could be made as good as new for 10 cents per picul. The iron was put in bond by some one, I do not know who. I gave up the bill of lading on the morning of the sale by auction because the defendants refused to allow it to be sold unless the bill of lading was given up. It was understood that it was as agents of the ship they wanted the bill of lading. I cannot say that the iron would be eaten through in a fortnight, although it would be in a worse condition than if it had been cleaned at once. I have no practical experience in iron.

By the Court:—The accounts for landing the iron are made out in Mr. Scott's name.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield.—When we employed defendants we had nothing to do with whom they employed to land the goods. I should have objected to Mr. Scott as we would not employ him under any circumstances. Mr. Scott presented the account. If defendants had presented it we would have paid it. I consider that we as agents for the ship would under similar circumstances be liable. We could hire boats and make money out of the business, it used to be the practice. This would entail extra work. Defendants used to land goods by their own Chinese servants. The present case is the first in which I have known them to employ an agent. I have read defendants' advertisement respecting the *Viceroy*. They first inserted advertisements in similar form immediately after the kerosene fire at the *Hatoba* last year. I recollect a different form of advertisement being inserted by defendants during this year relating to the "Glen" line, insisting on consignees taking delivery of their goods from the *Hatoba*. The advertisement produced is the one I refer to. (exhibit "F." read.)

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam-ships *Glenfalloch*, from London, and *Glencoe*, from Shanghai, are requested to send in their original Bills of Lading to the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods from the *Hatoba*, where they now lie at their risk and expense. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Yokohama, April 18th, 1879.

The form of advertisement that was used for the *Viceroy* and inserted in the answer to the petition herein has since been changed also. When acting as agents for vessels we have paid claims for damage to cargo which occurred between ship and *Hatoba* when we were employed by the consignees to land their goods. This occurred in the case of the *St. Mark*. I accepted the responsibility and paid for a piece of machinery which was damaged. I afterwards recovered the amount from the person I employed to land the cargo. On the 4th September I saw the iron on the *Hatoba* the same day I wrote to defendants. I believe the bulk of the damaged iron was landed on the 4th. I had not received delivery when I saw it was wet. Defendants did not offer to clean and make merchantable the iron. Acting as a landing agent I would not offer to clean iron under similar circumstances. It is not customary. When I filed the petition against the Captain of the *Viceroy* I did not personally know when the damage had occurred.

In answer to Mr. Kirkwood:—We had no goods by the *Glenfalloch*, the steamer mentioned in the advertisement, (exhibit "F.") and do not know under whose instructions they were landed on the *Hatoba*.

Henry Barlow:—I am a merchant residing at No. 94. Have been for some time manager of Shaw & Co. Have had considerable experience in landing merchandize. In September of this year I was called upon by the last wit-

ness to examine some sheet iron. It was stated to be about 280 bundles. I first saw the iron on the 10th September and subsequently on the date of survey, 15th September. The iron was damaged by fresh, evidently rain, water and was still very wet. It appeared on the 10th, to be damaged about from 15 to 12 per cent. on the market value, that will be about 45 to 50 cents a picul. I formed my estimate of the value of the iron from the market value and what it would probably sell for. The iron at the time I saw it was unsaleable as sound iron.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I speak of the iron as it was on the 15th September when I made my report. From the appearance of the iron on the 15th, I could not form an opinion as to its state on the 5th. From its appearance it had not been wet long. All the bundles were wet. I cannot say if it was all wet at the same time, I could not tell when the dry portion was wet. There was dry rust as well as wet rust. Of course it was drying every day. The part that was wet and not dry could not have been made what is termed "sound iron." The very fact of oiling it would make it less marketable. The oiling would mark it, this kind of iron is polished. I have known oiled iron refused. Oiling and a kind of composition have been tried to prevent sea damage and the iron has been refused by Japanese as they had a suspicion that the oil or composition was used to hide defects. I do not know what it would have cost to clean this iron as I never saw or heard of its being done. I would not have attempted to clean it. The market price of that kind of iron was then about \$4.50. The market has since improved.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I did not hear of any transactions in that kind of iron at the time. It would command a better price shortly after. There was a small stock of that kind of iron at the time. I formed the same opinion of the iron on the 15th as I had on the 10th. There was no further deterioration during the five days. Of course it had not improved.

Charles Seitz:—I am a landing and shipping agent and German subject carrying on business at No. 41. I remember the 4th September when the *Viceroy* was in port. It was a lazy morning and commenced raining about noon. I was landing cargo on that day from three other vessels, *Eme*, *La France* and *Abbay Town*. I stopped discharging good iron on account of the threatening weather. The captain refused to take the responsibility and I would not. The boats I used are the open boats, if I had gone on landing I would have only done so at ship's responsibility and would then protect the iron or other cargo with tarpaulins. I was on the *Hiatoba* on the 4th and saw some iron there in open boats. All these boats are under the regulations of the custom house. I am employed by the general agents of ships to land cargo. I am responsible for all damage that happens in landing. I am responsible to the agents of the vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I render the accounts to the consignees of the cargo. The agent has nothing whatever to do with my accounts. I render them as landing agent and in my own name. I sometimes make agreements as to the charges with the consignees. The agents settle any disputes that may arise between the landing agent and consignee. I receive the whole amount of the accounts myself. On the 4th September I knocked off work about sundown. I was discharging old wire rope and chain after 10 or 11 o'clock. It commenced to rain about noon. If I had been discharging good iron into boats when it came on to rain, it might have got a little wet, no matter what precautions were taken, but it would not amount to much. It would take perhaps 10 minutes to cover iron up, provided everything was at hand to do it. The proper place to keep the tarpaulin if you expect rain is either in the boat or on board the ship, handy for use. I stopped discharging the good iron when I saw it was going to rain. My own judgment told me it was going to rain. It would take about three hours to load one of the boats with iron. There is no covered place to discharge in. If it comes on to rain before the boats are discharged the cargo has to remain on board the boats until it clears up. The rain cleared off on the 4th about sunset, but the boats could not then be discharged before the next day without paying extra custom house charges. I have been about 16 months acting as a landing agent. Captain Scott, Mr. MacArthur and myself are the European landing agents at this port.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—The 4th September, was a dark threatening morning. If I had been landing new iron I would have considered it my duty to have provided the boats with tarpaulins. If rain had come on I should have covered the goods up with tarpaulins. Tarpaulins protect a cargo boat well. Ten minutes in the rain could not possibly destroy iron to any great extent. Adjourned to 9.30 on Tuesday.

THE STEAMSHIP OWNERS COMBINATION. WORKING OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN TRADE, OUTWARDS AND HOMEWARDS.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. shall have the right to run its Line of Steamers.

The Messageries Maritimes de France shall have the right to run its Line of Steamers.

The Ocean Steam Ship Co. shall have the right to run its Line of Steamers.

Messrs. McGregor, Goss & Co. shall have the right to run their line of "Glen" Steamers.

Messrs. T. Skinner & Co. shall have the right to run the "Castle" Line of Steamers.

Messrs. D. J. Jenkins & Co. (through *Messrs. Norris & Joyner*) shall have the right to run their Steamers: "Radnorshire," "Merionethshire," "Breconshire," and "Flintshire," and

Messrs. Norris & Joyner shall have the right to ten departures per annum, including those loaded for *Messrs. D. J. Jenkins & Co.*

Messrs. Shaw, Williams & Co. shall have the right to six departures of steamers per annum, the following vessels having a claim to the berth: "Lord of the Isles," "Galley of Lorne," and "Harter."

Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey Sewell & Co. shall have the right to load the "Afghan," and including her sailings to four departures per annum.

N.B.—In the departures above provided for, as well as any further requirements which may hereafter become apparent, the steamers now owned by *Messrs. William Thomson & Co.*, *Messrs. John Warrack & Co.*, and *Mr. Charles Williamson*, all of Leith, shall follow the above-named eight vessels in preference of the berth, provided their owners have not traded against the interests of those subscribing to this Agreement.

1. Advertized days for receiving cargo shall be arranged so as to clash as little as possible with each other, and shall be strictly adhered to, the Mail Steamers taking their fixed dates.

2. Should the Signatories hereto consider that the trade requires more than the departures above provided for, the loading of such excess shall be given to *Messrs. NORRIS & JOYNER*, *Messrs. SHAW, WILLIAMS & Co.*, *Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co.*, steamer by steamer in that rotation.

3. The Representatives of the Signatories (*Messrs. D. J. JENKINS & Co.*, and *NORRIS & JOYNER*, ranking as one) shall meet from time to time, to arrange freights and discuss the general working of the Trade, the decision of the majority to be binding. When necessity arises, a secretary shall be appointed and an Accountant named for arranging the contributions towards the Defence Fund.

OUTWARDS.—Rates of Freight.

4. Through rates of freight from Lancashire and Yorkshire to be as per Schedule annexed, or such as may be decided upon from time to time, the same via Liverpool or London, and no rebate of any kind to be allowed to shippers other than that provided for in this Agreement.

5. Goods for Japan may be taken by all the lines, via Hong-kong or Shanghai at five shillings per ton over the China rates, but direct conveyances shall be despatched, as occasion requires.

6. Shippers to China and Japan shall be entitled to a return of three shillings per ton weight or measurement, on the amount of freight contributed, provided it has not been less than fifty tons in the six months; the said return to be distributed half-yearly, six months after the expiration of each term on the condition that up to the time of distribution the claimant has confined his support to vessels loaded by the Signatories hereto.

7. If goods have been shipped through forwarding agents who have not fulfilled the above condition, the claim of the bona-fide owner shall nevertheless be recognized if he be entitled to the above return.

8. Should there be an opposition, either in Liverpool or London, a vessel or vessels, belonging to this Combination shall—unless the majority of the Signatories hereto decide otherwise—reduce freights to meet it. The loss hereby incurred shall be made good in the following manner:—The average per ton of the aggregate outward earnings (after deduction of railway carriage, Channel freight on Continental, and Ocean freight on American goods), of the "Glen" and "Castle" steamers, if the opposition has to be met in London and of the Ocean Steam Ship Co.'s steamers, if it has to be met in Liver-

pool, during the six months preceding the date of clearance of the reducing vessel, shall be assumed as the rate to which she is entitled on the cargo she carried; the difference between the amount thus arrived at and her actual earnings shall be considered as her loss, and shall be made good to her by the parties hereto in proportion to the tonnage that has been carried by each, from Liverpool and London, during the six months previous to her departure; and the date of each steamer's final clearing at the Custom House to determine whether she is liable to contribute. The vessel reducing shall bear its share of the loss. Annexed is a pro forma statement exemplifying the above.

9. The departure from England to be regulated so as to provide for the additional tonnage required at the opening of the Tea season.

10. Any of the parties to this Agreement may load sailers, so long as they do not carry bale and case goods or cargo that is usually sent by steamers; and this latter question shall be decided in a liberal spirit by the Signatories hereto, or by a majority of them, but such sailers shall be prohibited from taking the berth for England or the United States from Japan, China or Hong Kong.

11. This Agreement includes all steamers and sailers dispatched by the Signatories up to the 31st December, 1879, and then terminates unless renewed. If renewed, any one of the parties concerned can withdraw, at any time, after the expiry of one month's notice.

12. Rates of freight free of primago, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 20 cwt., if the latter be more advantageous to the steamer.

FOR CHINA.

	P.&O. O.S.S.Co. Castles & M.M. & Glens & outsiders		
Manchester Balcs and Cases, excepting			
Yarn	72'6	70'	67'6
Yarn	62'6	60'	57'6
Yorkshire Goods	77'6	75'	72'6

All the above include carriage to and ordinary expense at port of shipment.

Town goods or fine goods from other places than Manchester or Yorkshire:—

	P.&O. O.S.S.Co. Castles & M.M. & Glens & outsiders		
Shipped from Liverpool or London ...	62'6	60'	57'6
Biscuits in Cases	35'	35'	32'6

Cargo for Japan five shillings per ton over the above rates.

13. Freight on other goods, measurement or weight, and on through cargo from America and the Continent to be fixed by the Signatories hereto, the decision of the majority to be binding.

14. Freight on Treasure to be the same by all the lines, and to be fixed by the two Mail Companies.

15. The reduction in rates fixed for the "Castles" and "Outsiders," as compared with those of the other lines, is to compensate for difference in premium of insurance. Should alterations occur in this respect, the reduction to be subject to revision or extinction.

16. Liverpool forwarding agents and Manchester agents may be paid by each of the said lines, according to their various agreements, but the payment is not to exceed sixpence per package or two shillings per ton. It shall not be made to principals who do not employ such agents.

17. Carriage and actual outlay to lay goods alongside steamers in London.

	Value per ton of 40 cubic feet		
	£	s.	d.
Shirtings, per ton of 40 cubic feet	1	0	9
Yarn do. do.	0	13	4
Long Ells do. do.	1	1	5½
Worsted Lastings, per ton of 40 cubic feet ...	1	3	0
Figured Orleans do. do.	0	15	1
Camlets do. do.	1	3	10

HOMEWARDS.

18. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Messageries Maritime Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., T. Skinner & Co., D. J. Jenkins & Co., Norris & Joyner, Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co., and Shaw, Williams & Co., to stipulate with their China and Japan Agents, that they shall not load other vessels, either for London or New York, than those sent out by this combination.

19. Should the Owners or Consignees of any steamer of any line consider that through speed, or other advantages, higher freights than those as per schedule annexed, can be obtained on her account, they shall be at liberty to demand same.

20. River rates of freight from Yangtze ports to Shanghai shall be the same for all steamers coming under this Agreement. Any steamer loading at Hankow to make a freight for Tea, not less than fifteen shillings per ton over the fixed rate from Shanghai; but it is intended, so as not to interfere with the fair working of the trade for the Mail lines, to confine the sailings from the river ports to the smallest number consistent with the requirement of shippers, and the necessity, should it arise, to meet opposition.

21. Should there be an opposition in Shanghai, Foochow, Hong Kong or Japan, whether on the London or New York line, a reduction in freight shall be made to meet it, unless the majority of the Signatories hereto, up to that time interested in the particular line for the current year, decide otherwise. The loss thereby incurred shall be calculated on each line respectively, and be borne solely by the parties interested therein, in the following manner:—

22. The average per ton of the earnings of the steamers belonging to the "Ocean," the "Glen" and the "Castle" lines that have not raised their freights over the schedule rates, on the voyage on which reduction has to be made, shall be taken as the rate to which the reducing vessel is entitled. For this average the gross amount actually earned by those steamers to Europe or America as the case may be, is to be taken; if the reduction be made in China, the earnings from all the China ports to be included. In the case of through freight from ports at which these steamers do not load and, or to port at which they do not call, the excess of freight over that for the actual voyage run by the steamer itself shall be deducted and shall not be included in the return of average earnings. For constitution (?) the Hankow and Shanghai berths shall be considered identical, and the Foochow a separate line. Amounts received by the agents of the steamers for cargo under deck and coolies, from China to Singapore or Penang, are to be included in the return of earnings, and space under deck unoccupied on discharge at Singapore is to be calculated as worth forty shillings per ton.

23. The difference between the earnings of the vessel reducing, calculated as above, and what she would have earned—if a mail steamer on the cargo she actually carried; if any other on her under deck cargo capacity—at the average rate indicated above, shall be considered as her loss, and shall be made good to her by the parties hereto; the mail steamers contributing according to the cargo carried from China ports, the remainder according to the under deck capacity run, on the particular voyage, during the 12 months preceding the date of clearance of the vessel reducing.

24. The date of each steamer's departure from its last port in China or Japan to determine whether she comes within the time of contribution, and the vessel or vessels that have had to reduce rates shall bear their proportion of the loss. Annexed is a pro forma statement exemplifying the above.

25. This Agreement includes all steamers going out under its provisions and leaving their first Port in the East up to 1st March, 1880, and then terminates unless renewed. If renewed, anyone of the parties concerned can withdraw at any time after the expiry of one month's notice.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFENCE FUND OUTWARDS AND HOMEWARDS.

26. Should a necessity to contribute arise before the Agreement has been in existence six months outwards and twelve months homewards, an estimate of what will probably be due from each line shall form the basis of a provisional settlement, to be amended when actual calculations can be made; and in the event of the Agreement being terminated before the periods above named, then the settlement shall be made on the voyages performed up to that time, and if any one or more of the subscribers hereto withdraw from the Combination; they shall only be liable to contribute for the actual tonnage run by them under the Agreement.

27. The freight earnings for six months outwards give a fair basis for calculations, and those of twelve months homewards show the average results of in-season and out-of-season business.

28. The Agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., the Messageries Maritimes, and the "Ocean," "Glen" and "Castle" lines, at each port in China and Japan shall form a Committee for the consideration of all points arising under this Agreement, the decision of the Majority to be binding. Minutes of meetings to be duly recorded and sent home from time to time. No representative to be allowed to vote on questions relating to a trade in which he is not likely to be interested.

29. In the working of the trade Outwards and Homewards the interests of the Signatories hereto be in providing ample tonnage, not only for existing demands, but for all possible developments. Goods that can afford to pay high rates, must be charged such figures—those that cannot be exported save at a low freight must be carried although they are unprofitable to the Steamer, in the hope that sooner or later they may yield a better return:—

shillings per ton on Tea cargo that pays the equivalent of Tea, Silk excepted; and 3s. (say three shillings) per ton on goods that go at a lower freight; provided that the aggregate of their shipments during the term on which return is being made has not been less than 50 tons; and that up to the time of distribution, the claimant has confined his support to vessels despatched by this combination—say the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL CO., MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Messrs. MCGREGOR, GOW, T. SKINNER & CO., GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL & CO., NORRIS & JOYNER, and SHAW, WILLIAMS & CO. He shall not be excluded however, from participating in this

return, if, in the case of goods in which he had no ownership, he was compelled by his principals to support other conveyances and shipments from China and Japan via San Francisco, shall not be considered a ground of exclusion.

30. Advertized days for receiving cargo shall be arranged, as far as possible with each other, and shall be strictly adhered to, the Mail steamers taking their fixed dates.

31. Shippers from China and Japan to London and America shall be entitled to a return of freight to be distributed half yearly—six months after the expiration of each term—at the rate of five shillings.

32. The first returns will be made on shipments up to 31st December, 1879, and subsequently on those of each half-year.

33. Rates of freight from China, Coast Ports, and Hongkong Per ton of 40 cubic feet, free of primage.

	P. & O.	O.S.S. & M.M.	Castles
		Glens.	Outsiders.
Tea to London	77/6	75/	72/6
" New York via London	87/6	85	82/6
" " direct	87/6	85	82/6

Rates for Gold and Treasure to be the same by all lines, and to be fixed by the two Mail Companies.

34. Freight on Tea to New York from Japan to be fixed to meet the action of those controlling the Pacific routes, and should it be necessary to reduce rates below those current in China, an arrangement shall be made by the parties interested in this agreement, to retain the present trade via Suez by a contribution to the steamers that take the Japan berth from all the lines, whether to London or to New York, and whether from China or Japan, on the ground that it is the interest of this Combination to force Tea via Suez instead of via San Francisco, otherwise the tonnage provided would be in excess of the cargo procurable.

35. Steamers willing to take the Japan to New York berth, if fairly compensated when compelled to reduce freight below the China rates, would, if the loss were not jointly borne, decline to do so.

36. The proposed contribution shall make good to the reducing steamer any difference between the rates she actually obtains and those current at the time from China to London.

37. Freight on other goods and passage money for Coolies to the Straits shall be fixed from time to time by the Agent of the Subscribers, the decision of the majority to be binding. Insurance allowances on cargo being made, according to the value of the article in question, on the basis of the parity agreed upon for Tea.

38. The reductions in rates fixed for the "Castles" and "Outsiders" as compared with those for the other lines, is to compensate for difference in premium of Insurance. Should alterations occur in this respect the reduction to be subject to revision or extinction.

39. Any dispute under this Agreement, either on the outward or homeward routes, to be left to the decision of Mr. J. B. Westray, and should there be a charge of its text having been broken by the Signatories hereto or by their Agents, it shall be referred in like manner.

40. The penalty of any established breach of agreement shall not exceed five hundred pounds sterling over and above a rectification of accounts, the Subscribers being responsible for each steamer loaded by them or by their Agents. The penalties thus obtained shall be divided amongst the parties hereto, principals in the particular line or lines, proportionally to the number of departures outwards they have had during the current year.

41. Should the working of the Agreement prove some of the clauses defective they shall be altered to meet the intentions of the Signatories hereto, either by the decision of a referee appointed by all or by arbitration in the usual manner.

42. This Agreement does not in any way interfere with the free action of the Messageries Maritimes as regards their tariff for continental cargo to and from Marseilles, and under it they are not called upon to make any return to shippers, other than those from and to London.

43. In all cases where China is mentioned in this Agreement, Hongkong is understood to be included as though it were a part of China.

44. As, by the circumstances of the case, effect cannot be given at once to the stipulation expressed in clause 18, it is agreed that a delay of six months be allowed for making the necessary arrangements. The penalty clause No. 40 will therefore not become operative in respect of clause 18 until after the 28th February, 1880.

In opposition to this combination a meeting was held in London on the 6th October, by merchants interested in the China and Japan trade, and a committee of six was appointed to prepare resolutions to be brought before a subsequent meeting

and to organize a plan of defence. The committee consisted of:—

Mr. Duncanson of	T. A. Gibb & Co.
" Dent	Dent, Bros & Co.
" Michel	Eastern Agency Limited.
" Pyke	Birley, Smith & Co.
" Paterson	Paterson, Simons & Co.
" Hudson	Hudson & Co.

The action of the P. & O. Co. in joining the combination was strongly condemned, as upon a previous occasion (in the matter of the mail subsidy) merchants gave them their support. On the 8th October, the committee met and decided; 1st, that the combination amongst the merchants and shippers should be called "The China and Japan Shippers Association;" 2nd, that Mr. Hudson be requested to act as honorary secretary; 3rd, that a circular requesting applications for tonnage be circulated in the name of the association. Brokers were also appointed to act *pro tem* for the association and it was decided not to convene the general meeting, until the resolutions to be brought before it were maturely considered.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TREASURER'S JUSTICE.

Before carrying out this design, which if it did not result in maiming his enemy would at least compel him to raise his hand in revenge, Yoshitsune cast an involuntary glance at his companions in disaster, not indeed that any doubt restrained him, but because he would fain gather an assurance that in thus resorting to extreme measures he did not anticipate some wiser action.

One look however sufficed to shew him that he had only himself to trust. Iné had hidden her face in her hands, and though she was able to control any sound that might disturb the others' fortitude, her heaving shoulders and the convulsive sobs that shook her frame, betrayed the presence of a grief for the moment all absorbing. Tokiwa on the other hand sat perfectly still, like one petrified by the sudden aspect of some horror. Probably her more intimate experience of Kiyomori's limitless power and cruelty enabled her to appreciate better than her son and Iné how completely hopeless a misfortune had overtaken them, but at any rate the sight of her utter dejection stirred such a strength of sympathy and ruth in Yoshitsune's heart that nothing but an almost inconceivable disposition to forbearance could have induced him to hold his hand any longer.

Just therefore as the Factor turned to leave the room, exulting in the apparent consternation of his victims, he was arrested by a voice neither loud in tone nor broken by passion, but nevertheless such an utterance as the most intrepid might not endure to disregard:—

"Whether you call yourself Kageyu, or by whatever name the story of your ignominy shall be transmitted to men, remember that once beyond the threshold of this room, there will attach to you a stain you can never hereafter obliterate, the stain of a miserable craven. If your heart be a tithe as strong as your words, turn now and prove that murderous schemes are not the only trade you have learned in the service of the Taira."

Kageyu arresting his steps and leisurely confronting Yoshitsune, laughed a laugh which for all its attempted jibe was not entirely without disquiet.

"Ha! ha! young gentleman," he said "you have found your voice then, only I fear to display your want of judgment. One could hardly have expected anything better from a boy in truth, but yet, methinks, the traditions of your race might have taught you that the veritable coward is he who suffers himself to be moved to violence by the taunts of a child."

While speaking Kageyu leaned carelessly against the pillar of the door, and fixed his eyes on Iné, who now turned her face towards him with a look of appeal even he perhaps found it difficult to resist.

"There is a very easy method of saving your conscience in that matter," replied Yoshitsune, in whom the other's assumption of contemptuous unconcern excited such a fury that he began to think it almost possible he might come within arm's

length of his enemy at a single bound instead of entrusting his revenge to a mere truncheon of steel; "but though I should be sorry indeed to discover any possibility of compromise, I may not choose to proceed to extremities without giving you a last chance of extricating yourself. Say on therefore, if you have anything to propose."

"Truly here is ample food for mirth if I had time to be merry," sneered Kageyu. "One might almost fancy you malapert enough to offer conditions instead of soliciting forbearance. Nevertheless it occurs to me that my friend Hiromori may see cause to be lenient if Iné here will consent to treat with him. For my own part, should her Ladyship prove to me that it is more profitable to restore this disk than to carry it to Rokuhara, I will not shew myself unreasonable."

A transient light of hope shone in Tokiwa's face at these words. It was something to know that the Factor's motive was only greed, even though no means of satisfying him were immediately apparent. In the first flush of this reassurance Kageyu's allusion to Iné had escaped her, but it was not so with Yoshitsune. Knowing the true cause of Iné's aversion for Hiromori, he was able to appreciate the foul insult this proposition included. Infuriated beyond the possibility of hesitation, he drew his dirk and hurled it with all his force at the Factor.

It was scarcely possible to conceive that Kageyu could have had any prescience of this design, or even that foreseeing it, he could have eluded the missile, for Yoshitsune's motive was too rapid to be intelligible, and the heavy steel flew swift and straight as an arrow. Nevertheless at that very instant, even as though the same impulse that hurled the weapon had been simultaneously communicated to its mark, he bent suddenly down so that the dirk, passing over his head, buried itself deep in the door-post behind him.

Incomprehensible as this failure seemed to Yoshitsune, its sequel was still stranger, for Kageyu, staggering forward two or three paces, fell writhing to the ground, his left shoulder almost served by a gash far different from anything the dirk could have inflicted. Tokiwa hid her face in horror, for though the Factor, too stout-hearted to betray his suffering, uttered neither cry nor groan, the least experienced eye could see that he had received his death wound. Both the women indeed having only perceived Yoshitsune's vigorous action, naturally supposed it to be the cause of the Factor's fall, and Kageyu himself seemed to be possessed either by a similar conception or by an insatiable longing to realize some part at least of his scheme, for in all his agonized struggles one purpose was apparent, an effort to draw his sword and strike a dying blow at his boy enemy.

But his strength was soon exhausted and as he sunk down at last overcome by weakness and pain, the half open door was drawn back and Yasutsune himself walked into the room. He carried in his hand a long glaive, the blade of which was still wet with blood, and when he came to where Kageyu lay, he paused for a moment and looked down at the dying man with an expression of mingled pity and contempt. Until that instant the Factor had evidently been ignorant of the truth, and however depraved the man's nature might have become from circumstance or association, it was impossible to doubt that the consciousness of his disgrace caused him more agony than even the ghastly wound from which his life blood was fast welling.

Neither did the treasurer himself easily master the emotion which the contemplation of his old vassal's sufferings caused him. His feet faltered strangely as he turned away, and though he passed at once to Tokiwa's side and laid his hand kindly on her shoulder, some little time passed before he could command his voice to speak.

"It was not to show you such sights that I took you from Kiyomori's care," he said; "but what can one do in such distraught times as these? Men's feet turn into strange paths when mad rulers set the fashion. To these the crime, to those the error. Meanwhile this, as we know, is not the beginning, neither dare we hope that it will be the end of trouble for you and me; nevertheless I think I can promise you that it will lead to nothing worse for the nonce."

The Treasurer's tone retained just so much of its wonted levity as was useful to restore his hearers' confidence, but for the rest, not the smallest trace of his reputed eccentricity was apparent. On the contrary his demeanour was strikingly quiet and dignified, all evidences of the nervous restlessness that generally disturbed him having entirely disappeared.

There was no longer any doubt that the reputation acquired by so many years of simulated imbecility was destined to subserve some vital purpose, and if the perception of this truth was to Tokiwa and her son an assurance of unexpected aid and alliance in the future, it seemed for the moment almost to increase the terror of the peril they had so narrowly escaped.

The Treasurer no doubt easily divined the cause of the astonishment that kept his hearers silent. After a pause during which nothing but the laboured breathing of the wounded man was audible, he resumed his speech, now addressing himself to Yoshitsune:—

"No greater misfortune can befall a house than the loss of an old servant, nor may a master easily be confronted by a more grievous necessity than that which has impelled me to this sacrifice. Let no one however think that this man has been always faithless, or that he should have lacked my forgiveness and affection had he even now returned to the path he once trod. He has erred only in thought. His deeds and those of his fathers leave a large debt of gratitude in his favour, and I am persuaded he will not contradict me at this moment if I say that my glaive has discharged no small portion of that debt by saving him from the crime he contemplated. Could I have added this stroke to the list of my many eccentricities and left the man himself to divine its true cause, I would gladly have accepted the obloquy in his stead, but this might lead to results worse than those it was intended to forefend. He must reap therefore as he sought to sow, but this I tell you, Yoshitsune; you who at your first coming witness the disgrace of my house, that Kageyu's evil design was assuredly prompted by the part I have been obliged to act and not by any innate lack of loyalty."

Contrasted with the unflinching strength of purpose and marvellous self-command that must have been required to support Yasutsune through twenty years of dissimulation—twenty years of irksome acting and its accompaniment of contempt—the evident effort it now cost him to control his emotions afforded an unerring evidence of their sincerity. A man who kept the memory of past service so green that he would fain have made his own errors furnish an excuse for his vassal's disloyalty, and who with all the heart to spare did not want the strength to strike; it was not strange that the Treasurer's chivalry won large mead of applause from hearts capable of appreciation. Yoshitsune, feeling that Yasutsune's story, whether as that of enemy or a friend, must thenceforth hold a high place among the examples he had garnered for his own guidance, could not restrain this expression of admiration:—"If for one that is false, my Lord, you should find ten thousand faithful, it were yet true that the service is unworthy of your merits."

"Say you so?" replied Yasutsune smiling. "Those of your race were ever wont to judge as they deserve to be judged. But I thank you for your good opinion since you cannot have known that we have a common cause and a common enemy. My ancestor was a Minamoto, and if, the least worthy of his descendants, has bent for a time to the Heike power, it was only as the patient labourer stoops to wrestle more staunchly with his toil. Those who saw in this assumed incapacity an occasion for my abasement and their own ascent, may surely be forgiven, since they knew not that such a motive for revenge as mine was sufficiently powerful to mould all the actions of my life to one end. If your sight had been strong enough to penetrate my disguise, Kageyu, certainly you would not have strayed so far from the right path. But though you misunderstood your master, think not that he was equally blind. Many a month has passed since I first detected your disaffection, and that I have withheld my hand until the mischief was so nearly achieved is my chief solace now as it ought to be my justification."

The Treasurer had stooped down as he spoke and raised his vassal's head, but death had been too quick for him. His last words had fallen on ears that might no longer hear, but Yoshitsune saw that before the pallid face was covered, Kageyu did not lack the tribute brave men are not ashamed to bestow on the memory of those they love.

All these things having taken place entirely without outcry or disturbance, had apparently attracted no attention beyond the precincts of the chamber, but as this secrecy might not be any longer preserved, Tokiwa suggested the advisability of her son's departure before his presence should be noticed.

To this, however, Yasutsune refused his assent. Even at the risk of recognition it was essential, he said, that Yoshitsune should presently assist at an interview which was not

unlikely to exercise a large influence on the fortunes of his cause, perhaps, even to accomplish the purpose of his visit to Kiyoto. "At the same time," he added, "we shall do well to keep you out of sight as long as may be. So far, thanks to Iné's precautions, your presence is, I believe, known only to ourselves, and if you will follow me, I think I can shew myself as dexterous though not as attractive a guide as your last."

Yoshitsune needed no second bidding. Never had such a hopeful heart throbbed in his bosom since the day Hidechira's sons rode out to meet him with a goodly clump of spears on his arrival in Oshiu. He who in so many rough experiences had found nothing really reliable save his own right arm, now for the first time felt that he followed one on whom he might implicitly depend. The main details of his purpose and its progress were evidently not less well known to the Treasurer than to himself, and the fact that while playing a part which placed him at a peculiar disadvantage, Yasutsune had yet been able to keep himself more than abreast of the times, proved that for all his chief vassal's disaffection, he was not only exceptionally well served but also thoroughly capable of utilizing that service.

At the moment, however, Yoshitsune was less disposed to take account of these things than to speculate on the nature of the interview he was about to witness. It seemed strange almost to bewilderment that a crisis such as that through which he had just passed should be immediately followed by another no less momentous, and knowing himself unknown, except perhaps by name, to the chiefs of the two factions, nor having as yet either heard or observed anything that pointed to concerted action among the leaders of his own party in Kiyoto, he found it utterly impossible to form any idea of the part he might be presently expected to take. Nei's parting words at their interview by the shrine of Atsuta coupled with the mystery of all this, seemed to indicate the existence of some scheme strong as it was secret but from which nevertheless those most interested had so far been excluded.

This conjecture was not a pleasant one to Yoshitsune, especially as it necessarily assigned to his cousin and enemy, Kiso Yoshitaka, an intimate, if not a leading, part in the league, but feeling that the attainment of his own immediate purpose were cheaply purchased even on these terms, he thought neither of questioning his guide's intentions nor of hesitating to obey him.

The Treasurer led the way to the same room where the dance had taken place that afternoon, and there posted Yoshitsune in a room which was separated from the chamber itself by a screen of close fitting bamboo lattice. In this position Yoshitsune found himself beyond the reach of both the moonbeams and the lamp light, so that he was able to see and hear everything that went on without running any risk of detection.

"I cannot make you any certain promise as to what you are about to witness," said the Treasurer. "It will not at any rate be so perilous to the actors as the last performance that took place here, though its consequences both to them and others may be of infinitely greater moment. I must however have your promise beforehand that whatever you see or hear, you will not anticipate my signal to leave your post of observation, nor in any way make known your presence here."

Yoshitsune readily assented to this condition, as he would indeed have assented to anything that promised to expedite the issue, for he grew every moment more curious and impatient. In truth these events which had followed so fast upon one another: Iné's discovery of the Factor's plot; the dance, in which, as Yasutsune himself had just confessed a false step signified death; his own meeting with his mother; the terrible risks it had entailed; the strange means by which those risks had been averted; the Treasurer's timely assumption of a character so opposite to that he had displayed for the preceding twenty years, and finally the position in which he now found himself; all these things were sufficient to disturb the equilibrium of an older and less elastic mind than Yoshitsune's.

Half doubtful therefore whether some vision too vivid to be easily distinguished from reality had not grown out of the anxieties and uncertainties of his life, and fearful lest he should presently awaken to find himself again wandering among the cedars at the old cloister of Kurama and feeding his impatience with the rosy fancies of boyhood, he took his

post, mechanically obedient to his guide's instructions, and peered out almost timidly into the dimly lighted chamber where the Treasurer had seated himself.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Tis not well to forget—it is good to recall,
As we bask in the sunshine, the storms that have been;
When the joy of the present shines bright over all
To remember a moment the darkness we've seen;
For there was not a day when some light did not break
Like an Angel from Heaven thro' the tempest's dark shroud,
And Hope with fresh smiles from her slumber awake,
As the fair bow of promise shone bright on the cloud.

1.

How oft has this alone in deadly strife
Effective been to save a precious life.

2.

The ancient poet hath with feeling sung
How, I from lovely Helen's tears have sprung.

3.

To enterprise he great assistance lent;
Founded a Court on persecution bent,
Against misgovernment he made a stand,
And drove th' invader from his native land.

4.

True type of her sex, she but cruelly smiled
When, summoning all her false charms to her aid,
Her heart-stricken victim by Love was beguiled
And, for trusting to her, the death penalty paid.

5.

"The sweets we wish for turn to loathed sour,
Even in the moment that we call them ours."

6.

Hail noble matron! who with pride displayed
Jewels more precious than by man e're made.

7.

A dame to childhood dear, whose love of chat
Was so expansive it embraced her cat.

8.

A gallant tribe, roused by a woman's tears,
Laid down their lives beneath the Roman spears.

9.

The grand conception of a mighty brain,
Distinguished by full many a heavenly strain.

10.

I live unnoticed, lost in sweet seclusion,
Far from the busy world and life's confusion.

DELTA.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The glare of gas, the plaudits long and loud,
The strains of music, the expectant crowd,
Proclaim my first; if well our efforts end
T'ensure my second they will doubtless tend.

1.

First, a vessel;—though scarcely a steamer or ship;
Still it's handy whenever you're in need of a dip.

2.

Next, a colour,—not crimson, nor yellow, nor blue,
Nor—but there, that's enough, so I'll leave it to you.

3.

Though it's certainly nice to gain *kudos* or 'tin,'
You should strive to *deceive* all the honors you win!

4.

Are you sick? it arises no doubt from good cheer;
For 'tis liquor that oft brings a man to his bier.

5.

For "*amantium ira*" a synonym find;
Such a quarrel might vex any true lover's mind.

6.

Now, a mountain in Switzerland—lofty, sublime;
As a punster might term it—a great foreign climb!

7.

Don't be lazy o'er this—'tis the very last light;
Seek the ant (like the sluggard)—you'll read it aright.

HOODLUM.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 22ND, BY "DELTA."

Evening Shadows.

E	ndles	S
V	isigot	H
E	lfrid	A
N	aisa	D
I	ag	O
N	o	W
G	oniu	S

(Othello, Act I, So. 3)
(New-news)

Correct answers received from M. & M., Le bon temps viendra and Hoodlum. Others incorrect.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOV. 22ND, BY "FUJITAMA."

Grief Death.

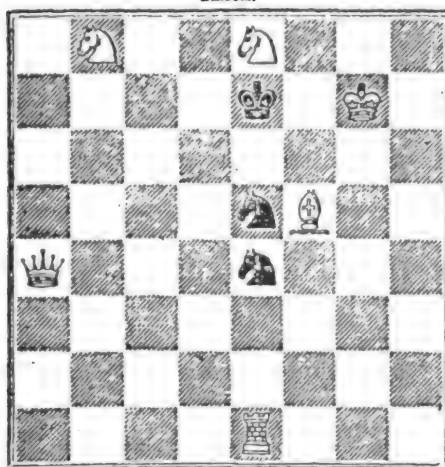
G	o	D
R	o	E
I	d	A
E	xi	T
F	ait	H

Correct answers received from Hoodlum, M. & M., Zulu, Le bon temps viendra, Ketchewayo and W.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By F. M. TEED.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF NOV. 22ND, BY "S. LOYD."

White. Black.
1—R. to K. B. 3. Anything.
2—Kt. moves discovering mate.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., W.H.S. and Q.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 5th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Dec. 6th†
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 4th

* Left San Francisco 15th November, City of Peking.
† Left Hongkong 28th November, Volga.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Dec. 4th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 3rd
HAOKDATE	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 13th

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

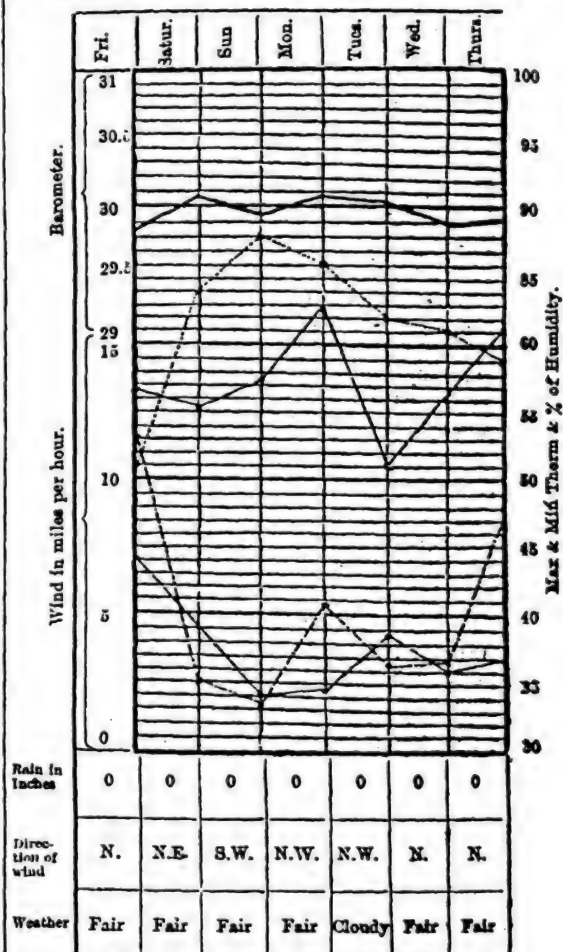
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1879,

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

-----represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind, 19 miles per hour on Friday, 9 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The barometer has been tolerably constant during the week. The maximum reading was 30.107 inches on Saturday at 7 a.m. and the minimum 29.755 on Friday at the same hour, the range being slightly over one third of an inch. The temperature of 32 degrees was reached once during the week, on Sunday. There was no rain and the percentage of humidity ranged considerably lower than usual, the lowest average being for Friday when it was 71 per cent.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 29th November, 1879.)

		Yen Sats.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A.M.	Noon	Closing.				
1879.								
Monday.....	Nov. 24	515	512	511	369	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 25	509	510	515	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 26	512	512	512	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 27	510	512	513	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 28	515	516	517	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 29	519	522	521	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Nov. 22, French steamer *Tanis*, De la Marcella, 1,736, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Nov. 23, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Nov. 24, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,000 from Nagasaki, Coal, to M. B. Co.
 Nov. 25, Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Captain H.R.H. Tomaso di Savoia, Duke of Genoa, 1,800, from Shimo Yamada.
 Nov. 25, Japanese 3-masted schooner *Asajishima Maru*, Crichton, 660, from Nagasaki, General, to M. B. Co.
 Nov. 25, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, 18th instant, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Nov. 27, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanis*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Appert, Braehem, Schall, Doderlin, Collins (two), Woodland, Yatahi, Kabura, De Montandini, Cantellies and Stephens.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong and ports:—Mr. R. Mulder. 324 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. A. B. Goram and K. A. Hammond in cabin; and 3 Chinese in steerage. From Venice; Mrs. Green and servant in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Baron von Eisenacker, Dr. Boelts, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Ishaya and servants, Mr. and Mrs. Yegawa, Mrs. Yagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Ikuta and child, Messrs. Oi, Awoki, Higashio, Makino, Masuki, Suyuki, Fukuda, Minomura, Wada, Kojima, Takeda and Kuwahara in cabin; 1 European, 4 Chinese and 337 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Higo Maru*, Moore, 1,411, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrow, 377, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Nov. 24, H. M.'s Iron-clad *Iron Duke*, Captain H. F. Cleveland, 6,034, 14-guns, for Hongkong.
 Nov. 24, British barque *Emulation*, Gunn, 391, for Kuchinotsu.
 Nov. 24, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Nov. 25, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Nov. 27, British steamer *Malacca*, Woodgate, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Nov. 29, French Iron-clad *Armada*, Captain De Labarriere, 3,750, 6-guns, for Hongkong.
 Nov. 29, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, W. Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Thomson, Senbury, Ekstrand and 10 Chinese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Miss B. Fraser, Mrs. F. A. Cope and child, Mrs. Dal Unqua and infant, Lieut. C. Harvey, R.N., Rev. J. H. Quinby, Messrs. Kawara, Kitahama, Hashiguchi, Kawaguchi, Ah King, Sakamoto, Yamada, Kawaka, Miyemura, W. A. Gay, E. C. Kirby, J. A. Fraser, Taku, Hind, Sawama, Dr. W. Anderson, Tada, Otsuna, Taki, Ohashi, W. C. Gasper, W. Tron, T. Walsh, and E. H. Gill.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Higo and Hongkong:—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Green, Messrs. D. Reynolds, W. Copeland, Nakada, C. Braem, H. Broschan, C. J. Reid, Hashimoto and R. Geoppe.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—
 Treasure Yen 41,575.00
 Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure \$ 34,200.00
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—
 Silk for London 788 Bales.
 " France 51 "
 Total 839 Bales.
 Silkworm eggs 1 Case.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru* reports: Left Nagasaki 16th instant, had light N.E. winds and calms throughout. Made the round passage in 19 days.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports: Left Hongkong on the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Arrived at Kobe on the 21st, at 11 a.m. Left Kobe on the 22nd, at 4.30 p.m. Arrived Yokohama at 11.30 p.m. on the 23rd. From Hongkong to Turnabout fresh monsoon and fine. In company with S.S. *Tanis* from Turnabout to Soanaki, unsteady easterly winds dark cloudy weather and rain from thence to Kobe strong N. west gale. From Kobe variable winds and fine weather.

The French steamer *Tanis* reports: Left Hongkong on the 15th instant at 6 p.m. Experienced strong N.E. winds with thick weather to coast of Japan, thence to port moderate and fine. Arrived at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani* reports: Had fine weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports: Left Hongkong 18th inst. at 5 p.m. Experienced moderate N. E. winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at 1 p.m. 25th inst.

The Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* reports: Left Shanghai on the 19th 1.35 p.m. fresh breeze to noon of next day wind gradually increased to a gale with heavy beam sea during the night of 20th stove in a portion of the port bulwarks and split several sails. On 21st wind moderate to a fresh breeze, arrived at Nagasaki 1.55 p.m. on 21st.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 4	Sarah Scott	London	Japan
Oct. 2	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 6	Consolation (s.s.)	"	"
" 7	Charwood	"	"
Aug. 9	Uramia	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
June 13	Sooloo	New York	Japan
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 4	Don Enrique	"	"
" 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport.	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
Sept. 3	Mervia	"	"
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
" 25	Merom	"	"
" 26	Clydesdale	"	"
Oct. 8	St. Charles	"	Higo
" 10	Columbia	"	Yokohama
July 20	Cardiganahire	Shields	"
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
" —	Pym	Antwerp	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Oct. 3	Glenorchy (s.s.)	London	Japan
" 3	Broconshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 3	Flintshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 3	Cromfield	"	"
" 17	Leonora	New York	"

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—There is not much change to note in the market. In *Yarns*, Bombay spinings have been sold to a considerable extent at full prices, whilst transactions in English have been comparatively restricted, chiefly from a deficiency of available supplies. *Grey Shirtings* remain neglected. *Velvets* have farther advanced, and *Cloths* have been attracting some attention at rather better prices.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$18.00 to 32.75
" " Good to Best ... "	\$33.75 to 34.75
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... "	\$28.50 to 31.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.50 to 36.50
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 40.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.62½ to 1.02½
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.22½ to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.75
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.90 to 1.95
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to .40
Cotton Italians & Satenees Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to .14½
Turkey Reels: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to .50
Do. " 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.55 to 1.65
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.75 to 1.90

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$9.00 to 9.75
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.75 to 0.77½
Taffachelass:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.75 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.25 to 0.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.25 to 5.25
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.50 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 32 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.60
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.65
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.41

SUGAR.—The market is quiet at quotations.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul...	\$5.70 to \$5.80
" in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.35
Taiwanfu in bag ... "	\$5.70
do. in basket ... "	\$5.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.00

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul..	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... "	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$3.60 to \$3.00
Kerosene Oil ... "	\$1.70 to \$1.75
Newchwang Peas ... "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—The market still remains in an inactive condition and we have no transactions of note to report.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A very large business has been done during the week at advance of prices. Hanks are scarce as the only large holder at present refuses to sell his stock. At the close the chief transactions have been in *Kakodas* and *Filatures*. Stocks are considerably reduced.

Settlement:—1,150 bales of Hanks, 380 bales of Oshius and Kakodas, and 720 bales of Filatures, total 2,250 bales. Arrivals 660 bales; Stocks 3,100 bales. Total export 8,399 bales against 9,887 bales last season.

	In London at 3/11. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95. per kilo.		In London at 3/11. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom. ...			Kakoda,—Extra ...	\$720 to 730	24/11 to 25/3 fra. 69 to 70
" Best ...	\$630 to 645 22/	to 22/6 fra. 61 to 62	" Best ...	\$650 to 700	23/7 to 24/3 fra. 65½ to 67
" Good ...	\$610 to 620 21/4	to 21/8 fra. 59 to 60	" Good ...	\$650 to 670	22/8 to 23/4 fra. 62½ to 64½
" Good Medium ...	\$590 to 600 20/8	to 21/ fra. 57 to 58	" Medium ...	\$570 to 630	20/ to 22/8 fra. 55½ to 61
" Medium ...	\$560 to 580 19/8	to 20/4 fra. 54½ to 56	" Common ...	\$740 to 760	25/7 to 26/3 fra. 71 to 72½
" Common, inferior ...	\$530 to 550 18/9	to 19/4 fra. 52 to 53½	Filatures,—Extra ...	\$660 to 720	23/0 to 24/11 fra. 63½ to 69
Oshius,—Good ...	\$600 to 650 21/	to 22/8 fra. 58 to 62½	" Best ...		
" Medium ...			" Good ...		
			" Med. & C'on... \$600 to 640	21/0 to 22/4	fra. 58 to 62

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight.....	3/10½
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/10½ nom.
" " Bank Bills on demand.....	3/9½
" " Private 4 months' sight.....	3/10½ to 3/11
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/11
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.77
" " Private 6 mos. sight.....	4.95
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	4 ½ prem.

ON HONGKONG—Private 10 days' sight.....	par.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" " Private 10 days' sight.....	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	80½
" " 30 days sight Private.....	92
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand...	91
" " 30 days sight Private.....	92½
Kinents.....	520
Gold Yen	369

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The barque *Emulation* left here on Monday last, for Kuchinotsu, and will take a cargo of coals from that port to Hongkong. We understand that the American ships, *Grandee*, *Great Surgeon*, *R. R. Thomas*, and *Undaunted*, will shortly proceed to the Philippines under home orders. The American ship *City of Boston* is on the berth for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.

Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAY, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiego, Hankow,
Saigon,

Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

Yokohama, April 13, 1878.

6mly.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class	{ 1.50 yen per day, or
	{ 40.00 " " month.
3rd class	{ 1.00 yen per day, or
	{ 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE

"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.
Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tf.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATHE, DRILL and CIRCULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family
Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-
hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1878.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipanno, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Tirool, Magnolia, Jasmijn,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labeled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

53 in.

H. MacARTHUR & Co., No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

1f

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.
April 6, 1878. 52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 23, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6m.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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NEW TREATY PORTS.

THE memorial of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce shows that its members have devoted a fair amount of attention to the question of opening up new ports to foreign trade. After what has been advanced by them in the preceding part of the above document, their remarks on this point naturally follow as an obvious corollary. The chamber argues that for many years to come the principal articles of export from Japan will be raw products, and amongst these, chiefly probably, coal and rice. With the low values of these articles as compared with their bulk, and the high percentage of cost for transport entailed thereby, it becomes a matter of the utmost necessity that these charges should be reduced to a minimum; and this, it is obvious, will to a great extent be accomplished by the opening of new ports to foreign trade.

In the matter of coal and rice the pecuniary advantage thus accruing is patent on the surface, and apparent to everybody. Whatever may be the case with some articles, where natural or acquired facilities, enjoyed by the countries producing them, are so great that their sale to foreigners who need or desire them is profitable, even if production and attendant charges, such as transport, etc., are not based on the most economic principles, coals and rice certainly do not enjoy such privileges. Fuel and food are staple necessities all the world over; and for many years to come the surplus production of Japan will not have much effect in influencing their price in the great marts of commerce. Any saving, therefore, which can be made in the cost of transporting these goods implies so much positive and actual gain to the home producer. The direct benefit, however, of the sum thus gained, whatever its amount, forms only a very small part of the attendant advantages and profits. The value of indirect saving in the cost of production, including, of course, the expense of conveyance to market, has been demonstrated in every progressive country. To try to prove it would be a work of supererogation: it would be merely recounting the history of the rise and progress of every industrial nation. In Japan, by far the greatest part of all the labour performed

is manual with very limited assistance from machinery. Fixed capital, to use the terminology of political economy, is comparatively unknown; and it is this which is required. If, under circumstances as they exist at present, Japanese products can in any sense compete with those of other lands, then every dollar of saving implies so much gain to be added to fixed capital, which, in its turn, by its own increase, still further cheapens production. Thus, in regular progression, every successive gain induces still greater gains. Such a conversion of profits here into "fixed capital" would be a gradual one, and would entail no hardship upon any class of the population, such as has been too often the case in other countries when circulating capital has been suddenly turned into fixed capital. Here it would only absorb the gains. The increase of fixed capital would keep pace with the increase of circulating capital; and improved productiveness would be an absolute gain not even temporarily injuring any class or vested interests.

The opening of new ports is closely and intimately allied to the subject of inter-communication and facilities for internal transport in general. It is only one of the sub-factors of the greatest of all necessities for the welfare of a country—an economical, certain, and proportionately speedy, system of transport for goods and persons. Every means which assist in ever so slight a degree in achieving this end must be of great benefit to the country at large. Foreigners here have been continually desiring and striving for the opening of the whole country. Every new port opened is certainly a step towards that end and should, at least in part, realize the expectations founded on the consummation of the greater event. Yet the opening of new ports is often deprecated, and the explanation for this lies near at hand. It has become the custom to suppose that the foreign trade of the country cannot and will not advance beyond the point which it has now attained; and that the proposed measure, therefore, would merely imply that the business now done by foreign merchants shall be distributed among them, new-comers thus entailing a positive loss upon those now established. The opening of a new port is like building a new road, or like constructing a new canal, and as such must be beneficial in developing the resources of the surrounding country. The extent to which it will do so depends of course upon the conveniences offered, and upon the facilities developed for calling latent industries into being. The only question is whether, in the event of new ports being opened, the general increase of trade all over the country will be such as to compensate the foreign merchants now established for the loss that would thereby be entailed on them. That it may not do so at once is only too probable, but the increase of prosperity in any part of the empire is sure to react everywhere; and in a comparatively short space of time any initial loss would be more than made good. And indeed any loss entailed by the operation of the measure would be more apparent than real, for the chief part of the business at the

new ports would certainly be conducted by branch establishments of firms now doing business in Japan; and they with their knowledge of the needs of the country and the connections they have established at home, could generally defy competition. Moreover the expense of keeping up branch establishments would not be a wholly new and additional burden; for part at least of the clerical staff now employed would be drafted from the principal houses.

There are at present five ports open:—Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Niigata, and Hakodate. Niigata can hardly with propriety be called a port: it is more of an open roadstead and the difficulties in the way of landing and discharging there are such as to render it practically useless as a harbor of entry. Sparsely inhabited and comparatively neglected as Hakodate is, its resources have not yet been in any degree developed; and trade and industry have until recently been almost entirely absent. At present the island of Yesso is virtually under the control of the Kaitakushi. More than in any other part of the empire the government has there preserved its patriarchal character; and, as has been several times pointed out in the *Japan Mail*, does not at all come up to the standard which Japan's altered status in the family of nations requires. Under these circumstances the show made by Hakodate is even more creditable than could be expected. Nagasaki, when everything is taken into consideration, has made fair progress. It must be borne in mind that the exaggerated expectations at first entertained in regard to the trade of Japan were sure to meet with great disappointment there. For two hundred and fifty years it had been the sole emporium of foreign commerce in Japan; and the prestige it had thereby gained, when other ports were opened, caused hopes to spring up which facts and reality proved illusory. The Takashima mine and other industries which are developing in its vicinity are, however, bringing back a measure of confidence and prosperity, and dissipating feelings of despondency and disappointment engendered by the non-fulfilment of extravagant and unjustifiable hopes.

It is in Yokohama and Kobe that we must look for the benefits derived from open ports; and expectations must have been very high indeed, if they have not been extensively realised there. Houses and streets have been built, to great extent on reclaimed land, a considerable amount of which has also been made available for agriculture; roads have been made, canals dug, railroads constructed; and new local manufactures of considerable magnitude have sprung up. The circle to which this influence extends is gradually widening and widening and the outermost of its rings are vibrating with a vitality heretofore unknown. But still the influence is limited. Like waves of sound and water it loses in force and vigor in inverse ratio to the distance it traverses; and the apathy and stolidity which, in matters of trade, have characterised this country for three hundred years, must be pierced in more than two or three places before the new life that is being infused can permeate the whole. There is always talk of "hard times" and "bad business," but these phrases have been more justified during the last few years than they ever were before, not only in Japan but the world over. Notwithstanding this, commercial statistics prove that the business of Yokohama and Kobe is steadily increasing. The telegraphic and constantly augmenting steamer facilities to a great extent preclude the possibility of large, sudden, and unexpected profits; but this only in part proves what is proved by other facts, and what every old established house will testify to, namely; that business is being done upon a more legitimate basis than it was in former years. There is little or no rivalry now between the trade of Yokohama and that of Kobe. Each port has gradually come to do that share of business for which it

is best fitted. Every man of experience in such matters will acknowledge that the transactions of neither port could be diverted to the other without entailing serious loss and inconvenience, and consequent curtailment in amount. In the same way the foreign trade of the whole country, which must now find its way to these ports, cannot possibly be as great as it would be if open ports nearer to the places of production were allowed to furnish more convenient outlets. The most cursory observer will find, within a radius of forty or even fifty miles from Yokohama and Kobe, evidences of the good effect of the nervous, active, western, business example set by those two places, evidences which show themselves in better houses, better roads, more highly cultivated fields, and greater manufacturing activity. The same sort of thing, to a smaller extent, can be seen near Nagasaki; and it would certainly be unreasonable to suppose that every newly opened port would not soon be instrumental in developing similar progress in its own neighbourhood.

Apart from all general arguments which may be adduced in favor of opening new ports, there is one special point which we cannot forbear to touch upon. At a meeting of the native tea merchants, the proceedings of which have been reported in this review, it was shown that the native producer does not suffer merely from the high cost of transport, but that he is handicapped by the unreliability and often by the utter dishonesty of those native middlemen in whom he is obliged to confide. One of the most prominent business men of Tokio declared in the reunion that it was this reason which had caused him to abandon the tea business. It would, of course, be idle to suppose that such a state of affairs can do otherwise than act unfavorably in many directions. Independently of other causes which must gradually induce a healthier tone of commercial morality, a momentary remedy lies in establishing closer relations between the producer and the foreign buyer, and reducing the number of commercial go-betweens to a minimum. The greater the distance from the source of supply to the place of shipment, the greater must be the number of individuals that have to be employed and trusted, and the greater becomes the risk encountered. In a article in the *Japan Mail* some weeks ago, on "Japanese Merchants," we showed some of the causes which have contributed to lower commercial integrity among those natives who effect the interchange of commodities between Japanese and foreigners. The harm which a few such men do is incalculable. Nothing is more injurious to industry than a feeling of dread that the fruits of one's toil may be lost. The aggregate of the exactions of eastern potentates have probably never been proportionally greater than the taxation levied by many of the foremost commercial nations; yet despots being irregular in their demands, asking sometimes perhaps very little and at others all they can lay hands on, their appropriations have ever acted as a blight, while taxation levied in western countries has hardly ever impeded the increase of trade, industry, and, consequently, of wealth. The element of uncertainty must be expunged from every commerce before it will flourish. More open ports in addition to the other advantages they will offer, will also contribute their quota to this desirable object being accomplished in Japan.

THE U. S. METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

II.

PERHAPS the first important step toward securing the co-operation of Congress and the interest of the general public, in the system of weather warnings, was taken at the meeting of the National Board of Trade, at Rich-

mond Va., in the year 1869. At that meeting was presented a memorial drawn up by Hon. I. A. Lapham of Milwaukee, who had himself been a constant observer and contributor to the *Cincinnati Bulletin*; and it was supported by arguments based on experience from the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati. Besides having the approval of this body it was supported and recommended by many other boards of trade and commerce and by all eminent scientific authorities. Many members of Congress became interested in the matter and the Hon. H. C. Paine of Wisconsin made himself the successful champion of the measure. In February, 1870, a joint resolution was passed by unanimous consent which says; "That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the Continent and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the sea coast by magnetic telegraph and marine signals of the approach and force of storms." General Albert J. Myer, the chief signal officer of the Army, was charged with the duty of the execution of the law, and he at once organized, in connection with the signal office of the army, the "Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce."

It will thus be seen that Congress saw fit to intrust the organization and management of the meteorological service to the War Department. Without admitting the entire propriety of making this a military service, it cannot be questioned that there are a great many advantages resulting from that course. In the beginning, the regular signal service of the army, in which the education and training is not unlike that requisite for the meteorological service, was able to furnish a considerable number of intelligent and disciplined men who soon became skillful observers at the newly established stations. There is great advantage, also, in the precision of a military system, when applied to the operation of making, collecting and preserving a series of meteorological observations. Although the duties are not heavy they demand above all things, promptness, regularity and precision, and these are qualifications which a military education and training ought to ensure. On the other hand, many objections may be urged against the plan of utilizing the army in the performance of a task which is particularly unwarlike in its character, and which, in the opinion of many, might, on the whole, be more efficiently performed by a corps of well trained civilians. It is certainly true that many men whose tastes and education especially fit them for the duties of observers are prevented from becoming such by their unwillingness to enlist in the regular army, and be subject to its seemingly arbitrary regulations, which might result, indeed, in their being transferred to an entirely different branch of the service. Be this as it may the United States Army has succeeded in the work to an unexpected degree, and General Meyer has given the meteorological service the benefit of his great executive ability and indomitable energy.

Very soon after the inauguration of the service a school of instruction for "observer-sergeants," as the regular observers are designated and their assistants was organized at Fort Whipple, which has, under the efficient management of Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, of the 2nd U. S. Artillery, continued from its organization to educate and train candidates for the positions of responsibility at the various posts. As before intimated, admission to the service is only gained by enlistment as a private soldier in the regular army for a period of five years. These

enlistments at the signal office are confined to those who pass preliminary examinations before a board appointed by the chief signal officer. The successful candidate is ordered to Fort Whipple, where he receives instruction in the making of observations and the use of meteorological instruments, as well as in the regular military work of the signal service proper. After having been reported by his instructor as qualified for the duties of assistant to an observer-sergeant he may be assigned as such at some post at which he remains for a period of six months, making observations and receiving daily instruction from the sergeant in charge. Should his duties here be performed satisfactorily, he may, at the expiration of that time, be ordered to Fort Whipple for the purpose of receiving instruction for promotion to the grade of observer-sergeant. After this additional instruction, which includes the study of meteorology, telegraphy and the performance of the usual military duties, he again appears for examination, and upon successfully passing the same, he may be promoted upon the occurrence of the first vacancy in the corps of regular observer-sergeants. Although this system of training has many advantages, the fact that desertion occasionally takes place, and now and then men are discharged for gross neglect of duty would seem to indicate that a more judicious selection might be made through the instrumentality of a civil rather than a military service. The observers in charge at any post are a sergeant and an assistant, and sometimes, at important stations, from which maps are issued or danger signals posted, this number is considerably increased. Each station is supplied with the following apparatus;—

- Two standard barometers,
- Two standard thermometers,
- One standard hygrometer,
- One maximum thermometer,
- One minimum thermometer.
- One anemometer (self registering),
- One wind vane,
- One rain gauge,
- One clock.

The room selected for office purposes is generally the upper room in some high, well exposed building at a convenient distance from the telegraph office. At stated hours during the day and night observations are taken, and transmitted at once by telegraph to the central office at Washington. The observer also receives the daily report from a certain number of other stations in the "meteorological neighborhood," the publication of which he generally secures, along with his own, in the principal daily papers of his city or town. This is valuable and interesting as it enables every reader, if he desires, to become a student of the meteorology of the country. The press has been generally friendly to the system and newspapers willingly publish observations furnished them. In any considerable town where a station is maintained a number of bulletin boards are permanently placed in conspicuous localities, upon which are recorded the various reports received during the day and indications or probabilities, which are made up and telegraphed from the central office. The greatest interest attaches to these daily indications or forecasts. The success which has attended the service in this particular is remarkable, and testifies alike to the efficiency of the general management and the good judgment and skill of the meteorologists who prepare the indications. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that they are not mere surmises but legitimate predictions, based upon the application of meteorological laws to the observed condition of things during the previous twenty-four hours. Our limited knowledge of the first and the limited range of area covered by the second, make it

impossible, of course, to avoid many failures, but the degree of success thus far has been very encouraging. For this result, it seems to us, much is due to the frank and honest way in which the United States service has invited inspection and criticism. A failure, to it, has been even more valuable than a success. From the very beginning there has been a very rigid self-inspection on the part of the officers engaged in forecasting the weather. The labor involved in arranging and reviewing the mass of material each day being very great, the task of making out the indications is assigned from time to time to different officers. At the same moment that one officer is engaged in determining what the weather *will be* to-morrow, another is making up a synopsis of what it *has been* to-day, which he is also required to compare carefully with the indications made out on the previous night and make note of those that are fully verified, those partially verified, and those which have failed entirely. Thus the work of "Old Probabilities" is constantly being tested by a comparison with the actual facts; and the results of this comparison are regularly made public. Indeed, any citizen may himself determine the percentage of accuracy reached by a little study of the predictions published in connection with the weather of the day. As illustrating the success of these predictions the following facts are selected at random from reports published within the last two or three years.

In the month of April, 1877, the indications being published three times each day, the general average percentage of verification was 85.7. For purposes of prediction the country is divided into ten or twelve districts; and the percentages of verification differ slightly in these, varying from 84 to 88. In June, 1878, the percentages of accuracy are a trifle higher than the above and only 2.7 per cent are reported as having failed absolutely.

In short, the indications may be relied upon as being correct in about nine cases out of ten; and so well is this fact established that the "Weather Indications" are invariably given a most convenient place in the columns of the daily paper, and are constantly consulted by those whose daily programme would be influenced thereby. The following is a sample of these indications from a recent American morning paper. "Indications for the Ohio valley—Warmer and clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the west portions by rising barometer, rain areas and colder north-east winds." And the following from an evening paper. "For this latitude, this evening and to-night, the indications predict cool, clear or partly cloudy, but pleasant, weather."

In one sense, at least, the most valuable work of the service has been the hoisting of danger signals at stations on the sea coast or on the shores of the great lakes. It is difficult to estimate the value of property thus saved from destruction, but at the lowest estimate it must exceed the cost of the service many times over. The order to hoist a danger signal must come from the central office at Washington and it must not be taken down until an order to that effect is received from the same place. It is ordered up wherever a wind of twenty-five miles per hour or over is anticipated at or within a hundred miles of the station. The synopses have proved that, in a great majority of cases, the hoisting of the signal was justified. Owners and masters of vessels of all grades have learned to watch for the appearance of this signal and they rarely venture out while it is up. The annual reports from the stations at which danger signals are displayed contain innumerable illustrations of their value, similar to the following which are selected at random.

"Nov. 7.—Boats in the harbor that had prepared to sail remained in, and there was quite a violent storm at sea."

"Dec. 26.—The signal was hoisted several hours before the storm, affording sufficient time to make preparations and no vessels left the harbor."

"March 8.—No vessels left port during the display of the signal. Many were anxious to leave, but did not do so until two hours after the signal was lowered."

"April 16.—No vessels left port. One steamer, the *N. P. Banks*, attempted to leave but was compelled to put back."

"Sept. 19, (from same station).—No boats left during the display of the signal. The steamer *N. P. Banks* attempting to leave was compelled to return to port on account of high sea."

"Nov. 18.—Vessels that were out put back to port and waited until the signal was lowered."

These examples might be multiplied indefinitely, but the above are sufficient to demonstrate the importance of the service to commerce. If but a single violent storm each year could be foretold the saving would compensate for the maintenance of the Weather Bureau. In the cyclone which visited the shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland on the 24th and 25th of August, 1878, a grand total of one thousand one hundred and twenty-three vessels were destroyed, nearly five hundred human lives were lost, and a loss of property to at least the amount of three and a half million of dollars was sustained. Had the range of observations been sufficiently extensive at that time it is most likely this could have been predicted and a great saving effected. Now and then in an unexpected way the service proves its usefulness. In one instance the owners of a cargo lost at sea sued the insurance company for the recovery of its value. The records of the signal service were brought into court and established the fact that there could have been no storm at the place and time, the wind only blowing a slight breeze, and the case was decided in favor of the insurance company. It was afterwards proved that the vessel had been sunk for the express purpose of obtaining the insurance on the cargo.

As fast as the appropriations of Congress have permitted the service has been extended throughout the country by an increase in the number of stations. Not content, however, with the number of observers at his command, General Myer has recently caused to be distributed to a great number of post offices throughout the country where stations do not exist, a sort of combination meteorological instrument, which can be easily managed by the post-master and easily consulted by farmers and others interested. It is accompanied by plain and simple directions for forecasting; and the result of its use among the agricultural population of the country is looked forward to with much interest. Desirous of extending the area over which observations are taken, the United States Weather Bureau at an early date invited the co-operation of other countries in the making of simultaneous observations. The response to this invitation has been very encouraging, and the system may now be said to embrace almost every civilized power north of the equator as well as many ships upon the sea. The results of these observations are, as far as possible, published daily at Washington in the form of an *International Bulletin* which regularly contains reports from as many as 557 stations. For more than a year there has also been published daily an international weather map, each map representing the condition of the atmosphere at the time for taking the international observations. Already much benefit has been derived from the study of these maps, and Europe has recently received numerous

warnings of approaching storms by telegraph from the United States Meteorological Bureau. Such rapid progress is being made that we may soon expect that any vessel about to leave an Atlantic port may be notified of any considerable storm that is raging at sea. The project of having floating stations, connected with either continent by cable, has been suggested and is not considered impracticable. It is gratifying to know that there is one thing, at least, in which all civilized nations may unite and by which all may be greatly benefited.

It may not be improper in conclusion, to suggest the great importance of the establishment of a meteorological service in Japan. The extent of her coast line, the increasing magnitude of her shipping and commerce, and the frequency of violent and destructive winds, all point to the fact that it would be wise economy to begin, at once, such an organization. The extent of the system of telegraphs already established and under way would diminish greatly the expense of such an undertaking. Besides being a protection and a benefit to the nation itself, it would furnish material of much value to meteorologists for the study of the storms peculiar to this region, and add much to our knowledge of the varying atmospheric condition of the world at large.

ILLEGAL PUNISHMENT IN HONGKONG.

IF, as has been frequently stated by the hostile colonial press, the Governor of Hongkong has been placed upon his defence, he has succeeded in vindicating himself in a most successful manner. It is well known that his uncompromising zeal for the reform of abuses has, from time to time, attracted towards him the ill-will of a large and influential portion of the European residents, has been opposed by their representatives in the Legislative Council, and has not uniformly found favor with his own advisers. It is by no means astonishing that the foreign gentry of the island, living, as they do, surrounded by a population composed in great part of the scum of the riverine population of the mainland—pirates, outlaws, and robbers—should desire that the most stringent available pressure should be exerted for the repression of crime, and its rigorous punishment when detected. It is not surprising that the British authorities, when the island became the property of the crown nearly forty years ago, should speedily have found that the penalties of a code which was quite sufficiently deterrent or punitive for the average European, appeared to their new and mostly ruffianly subjects the excess of stupid, if not impotent, leniency. There is no difficulty in realizing how and why special and class legislation, approximating in its criminal provisions in some degree to the harshness of Chinese administration, should have had to be devised and enforced. But at no time should a community principally composed of Englishmen allow themselves to be carried away by anger, or pride of race, or panic, so far as to countenance inflictions, in an organized condition of government and police, not sanctioned by the law. Still less, under any circumstances, should officers of English Justice, constituting themselves a law within themselves, go beyond the prescriptions of that written law which they are sworn to administer and obey. The prediction, we think, may now safely be made that, when the colonists perceive, as they must in time, how honestly and earnestly their present Chief Magistrate has striven and is striving to do his duty in his government, and to eradicate abuses which have been a disgrace to English rule, they will admire and appreciate his efforts. In fact, the close of the debate on deportation and illegal floggings,

held in the Legislative Council on the 6th ultimo, was not wanting in indications that such a result might not be far distant. The discussion elicited that, after all said, harmony existed, as to the end to be gained, if not altogether as to the means to be pursued, between the Governor and those who had opposed and criticized his measures. Indeed it was so distinctly proved that very many criminals had been illegally branded, flogged, and deported that there could be but one expression of opinion, unless a dissentient had chosen to put himself, as the member of a British law-making assembly, in the position of a deliberate defender of illegality. That, fortunately, no British legislator would be prepared to do.

As was remarked by the Chief Justice, it is for the Legislative Council to decide whether or not remedies shall be devised for any insufficiency of the law. He went on to say, however, that he believed on the whole the existing "law provides for every wrong a remedy;" but that is not the question. Whether the law is sufficient or not: be it Draconian or too lax, it must be adhered to until it is amended. It is the business of the Judge, as Sir John Smale remarked, to take care that, punish men how we will, they shall only be punished according to law. If the magistrate cannot punish them as he believes they deserve, "if he thinks the law will not allow it, he has only to regret the fact and say that they must go unpunished." A Governor's function is to beware that the sentences of justice are legally carried into effect; and it is the duty of British subjects of all stations to abide by the law.

ONE of our translations this week deals with the question of Japanese copyright and the amendment of the existing law. The inconveniences which the writer indicates, as caused by the rule applied to translations, are no doubt very real; and it is only proper that those who undertake the task of reproducing in Japanese the works of foreign authors, should, in exchange for their copyright, be held to complete their undertaking within a reasonable period. But the whole question of copyright, national and international, should, as well as that of patent laws, have the serious and prompt consideration of the government. Foreign authors have the right to be protected not only from piratical publishers, but from unscrupulous translators. That the whole subject is one involving considerable difficulty in its treatment, we admit. The laws and customs affecting it have, even in England, required centuries to arrive at their present, only partial, condition of perfection. Still, they have been the means of mitigating and preventing an incalculable amount of gross wrong; and have afforded a model for imitation, and a basis for righteous coöperation, to most European nations. We trust that Japan will not be deterred, by obstacles which there is no disguising, from effecting a complete reform in this vital direction. She has, in this, as she has had in so many other cases, the long experience of other countries to guide and assist her.

OCCLUSION has recently been taken by the *Shanghai Courier* to draw attention to the frequently amusing, and generally astounding, manner in which the geography and politics of China and Japan are confused by home journals in their ignorance of affairs in the Far East. This is usually to be accounted for by the want of interest felt, by any but very few Europeans, as to events in this portion of the globe. "Rebellions which lay waste tracts of country nearly as large as the British Isles, or famines which destroy millions of people, arouse only an evanescent interest in the breasts of many who are shocked and overwhelmed at the suffocation of a dozen miners in a coal pit, and painfully affected by the death of a single creature from neglect or

starvation. Writers, knowing what little concern is felt in matters transpiring out here, take little trouble to verify their statements, or ascertain the facts of the questions with which they deal. Moreover, most of what appears in the home journals about China and Japan is written by men who have never visited those countries, and who have but the most superficial knowledge of Eastern topics. Therefore, their mis-statements are, to a certain extent, excusable. But the same palliation cannot be accorded to the faults of those who conduct, or contribute to, foreign periodicals published in these regions. And, not improbably, the origin of some of the errors perpetrated in England may be traced to inaccuracies first promulgated in the East. A recent instance is cited by the *Courier*—that of a local writer in the model settlement, who refers to its population “as not so numerous as that of many an insignificant agricultural parish in Great Britain”; and again “a little population of foreigners not amounting to that of many a village at home.” These statements are, of course, very misleading, at least to persons who have had no opportunity of realizing the difference, in point of wealth and importance, between a busy settlement like Shanghai, with its extensive trade flowing into a hundred channels, and “an agricultural village.” The comparison would be absurd if applied to Yokohama: it is several times more ridiculous when used of Shanghai.

A TELEGRAM dated London, the 4th instant, received yesterday in Yokohama, announcing that an offer has been made by the United States to mediate between Japan and China in the dispute, long pending, on the question of the allegiance of the Loochoo Islands, should be received with satisfaction. It ought, also, to have the effect of allaying any apprehension that may yet be entertained of an appeal to arms by the two Eastern empires for a solution of the difficulty. It is hardly within the bounds of probability that the friendly tender of service will be rejected by either side, especially after the confidences made by each to General Grant, to whose good offices may be ascribed the timely suggestion. Moreover, the award, whatever it may be, will be final, and accepted with relief by both parties, to whom, further, the proposition can hardly come as a surprise. There are many reasons why the American Government is the most suitable for the accomplishment of the task it has set itself.

MR. J. J. Henderson, of Shanghai, at present counsellor at law, but sometime in the United States Consular service, has published a pamphlet entitled “An International Court for China.” We fail to see how the scheme which he proposes would be an improvement upon the tribunals, with which foreigners are concerned, already established in this and the neighbouring empire. The Mixed Courts of the open ports of China are objectionable enough, certainly, from every point of view; and there are various other difficulties, inseparable from the multiplicity of courts and authorities, which make the situation of a resident who may have to invoke the assistance of justice anything but satisfactory. The author proposes international courts on the Egyptian plan. There is no evidence that that cumbrous system works perfectly smoothly, and it would not find favour with the large preponderating English and American population of settlers. In China, as the *N. C. Daily News* observes, at least nineteen-twentieths of the commercial disputes arising are cases in which English or Americans are interested. And it must not be forgotten that “the foundation of the jurisprudence of both nations is the common law, and the practice of the courts and the laws of evidence may be said to be identical. Neither can look with any favour on the theoretical jurisprudence introduced in the brand-new Courts of Egypt, which is contrary to the legal

and commercial instincts of both nationalities. The differences complained of between the British Court and that of the United States in China are fortunately of a nature readily adjustable, and an international convention of skilled jurists on both sides could easily provide remedies for any probable case of conflict of jurisdiction in China and Japan. Recent experience in Shanghai, as in Alexandria, goes to prove that the local acknowledgment of the interests of each separate nationality as of equal validity, is fraught with danger to the permanent good order and stability of the communities concerned.”

OUR contemporary, the *Tokio Times*, mentions that it is reported that Mr. Satow is the author of the editorial article in the *Gazette* on the Loochoo question. We understand, however, that the author is a distinguished member of the Chinese Legation. It would be impossible for any member of the British Legation in Tokio to write editorials for any newspaper in Japan on political subjects. Such a course would be entirely opposed to diplomatic usage; and so it gives us the more pleasure to be able to attribute the article in question to another very eminent Chinese scholar. We regret that our friend did not use our columns for his brochure in reply to our editorials on Loochoo, instead of those of the *Gazette*, which is always only too happy to print attacks upon Japan and Japanese affairs.

STILL the slavery question continues to excite interest in Hongkong, where, in fact, it seems that the Courts are not to have much respite from adjudicating on individual cases of kidnapping. The chief Justice, at the November sessions, when passing sentence of two years' hard labour upon a child-stealer, took occasion to make some further comments upon the magnitude of the question involved. Alluding to his failure to secure the prosecution of certain slave-holders, during the absence of the governor from the colony, he remarked that he was thankful that he did fail as, otherwise,—if such proceedings had been taken,—he thinks it not improbable that he might have continued blind to the mass of iniquity existing in the colony, but the very “disappointments impelled him more fully to delve into these then hidden evils. To these disappointing circumstances it is due that he has set forth before the world, that in a dot of an island under the flag of England—the flag of freedom—slavery has found a last home; that there are, as some estimate, ten thousand as others say, twenty thousand slaves.” The latest trial proves that there is a pretty well understood value for children. The market price of the one in court “warranted sound,” was fixed at one hundred dollars, a sum which truly offers a vast temptation to the many poor and wretched people who arrive starving in the island. It is quite evident, from facts already elicited in reference to the institution, of slavery and its connections, that the matter “rises above colonial debateable ground into imperial questions.” There cannot be much doubt either that they will be disposed of by the English Government “in that spirit which is the common inheritance of British statesmen.” In other words the traffic is doomed to extinction at the hands of the moral force of the nation, acting through the power of the home Government, in case the colonial authorities themselves are unable to extirpate it.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has commenced the publication of an article, dealing with the liberty of the subject, as it should be, in Japan. The writer would recommend a system based principally on that which has been arrived at by the wisdom of the freest people in the world, acting with the experience of ages. First he proposes the

adoption of trial by jury. Now, it so happens that the question has come to be asked very freely lately in English possessions whether that institution is in accordance with the spirit of the times: whether, like other admirable inventions which have done generous service in their day, it has not outlived the age so far that it might be discarded with advantage? It appears, at any rate, that some less cumbersome system would be better adapted to the improved administration of justice in Japan. No objection can well be taken to any of the other propositions, though there may be a difference of opinion among jurists as to the correctness of the principle that, no matter what evidence may be discovered, subsequent to the discharge of a prisoner, to incriminate him; he shall not be again arraigned for the same offence. The advantages of the aid afforded by a state prosecutor, in the conduct of criminal processes, are so apparent that it is hardly necessary to approve the suggestion that they should be availed of in any reorganization of the judicial system.

SOME months ago the revolt of the Hakka peasantry in Hainan was successfully, but not without long delay, put down by imperial Chinese regiments. More recent intelligence announced the yet more important fact of the retrocession of Kuldja by Russia to her neighbour on terms which cannot be described as otherwise than eminently satisfactory to the latter power. And now the Canton correspondent of a Hongkong journal sends word that the undoubtedly formidable revolt of the Kwangsi rebel, Li Yung Choi, has been suppressed. For months past this chieftain has been hovering on the mountains of the borders of Annam, and defying the imperial forces sent against him. At length, shortness of supplies compelled him with his followers, no doubt considerably lessened in number since he threatened Tonquin, to descend to the plains, where, it is reported, he fell into the hands of the forces sent against him. Although a North China paper has recently propounded with reason that an exaggerated estimate has been formed, in Europe, of the numerical and military strength of China, yet it is beyond question that late successes, and indeed the very maintenance of the integrity of the empire, constitute her power an important factor in the politics of two continents; and the foremost statesmen of Europe are evidently fully impressed with the fact. Young officers, who have of late been undergoing careful training in the navy of England and the army of Germany, have resigned their honorary posts in the respective services, and are at this moment, probably, on their way home, there to instruct land and sea forces in the tactics they themselves have learned.

THE order of Knights of the Annunciation in Savoy (Ordine Supremo dell'Annunziata), of which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is now a member, was originally known as that of the Neck-chain and Collar. It is certainly among the very oldest in Europe, the English Garter being more ancient by from ten to sixteen years. The institution of the Italian distinction is due to Amadeus the sixth Duke of Savoy, and dates from 1360. In 1720 it was raised by Victor Amadeus to be the principal order of the Savoyard Kingdom. The reigning monarch is always Grand Master; and the Knights, whose number since the year last mentioned has not been limited, constitute only one class, and must be of high rank and already admitted to the orders of Saint Mauritius and Saint Lazarus. No doubt, then, the insignia of the latter institution has also been conferred upon the Mikado. The emblems of the superior order are a gold medal representing an Annunciation surrounded by gold love knots. This badge is generally worn suspended from the neck by a plain gold chain, although the proper collar consists of a band of alternate love knots and roses.

THE *Chingai Bukku Shimpō* is in course of publishing some articles on the subject of commercial education in Japan. When the series is complete we shall write further on the subject. Meanwhile we can say broadly that we are strongly in favor of the Japanese Government establishing free commercial schools, and entirely in favor of a system of free education, in all its branches, for all classes of the people. We shall hail with pleasure any step in this direction. There is now in Tokio one commercial academy, which we understand has been very successful under its present able manager, who is well known to the community as a friend to western ideas and western peoples. We believe that several of the graduates of the Tokio institution have already received clerkships in the First National and Mitsui Banks, and in other Japanese commercial houses; and we hear that the preliminary business education received by the youths has already been found of value by their employers. Under these circumstances we cordially approve of any system which the Government may inaugurate, to establish free commercial colleges in the leading mercantile centres of Japan. In fact, the work can only be done effectually by the authorities, and it will be wise policy to grant Government money freely for this purpose. Of course the institutions must be supervised and managed by skilled teachers with a thorough knowledge of business.

MR. Rennie's decision in the appeal case of "Pitman v. Moutilyan, Heimann & Co.," reversing the judgment of the lower Court at Kobe, can only be received with satisfaction. Indeed it was never to be expected that a higher tribunal would sustain the ruling that the recipient of a telegram is to be held responsible for any mutilation it may sustain in the course of transmission. There is no need for further comment on the case than that contained in the concluding words of His Honor's judgment:—

"The Court below has held in effect that there was an obligation, under the circumstances, thrown upon the appellant of verifying the accuracy of the terms of the mutilated telegram; but I am not aware of any legal doctrine to support this theory. The judgment of the Court below must be reversed and entered for the appellant, who will have the costs of this appeal, as well as of the original suit."

WITH respect to the Oriental trade of Hongkong, the colonial Harbour Master states that there has been a considerable increase in the commerce with India and Singapore, "as well as with Japan." Commenting recently, in the Legislative Council, on this announcement, Governor Hennessy has said that he is disposed to think, as regards this country, from what he has seen himself and heard from resident merchants, that the Japanese trade with South China and Hongkong will increase more rapidly than any other branch of commerce east of those quarters.

THE commercial public of Yokohama will do well to bear in mind a remark, made by His Honor the Judge of H. M.'s Court, in the course of a case recently heard by him. It was to the effect that "in his opinion no 'custom' peculiar to the place could, in the legal acceptance of the term, be held to exist in Yokohama." The same ruling has also been made in Shanghai.

WE have received, from the Silk Association of America, a work upon the silk goods of the United States, where the manufacture of such fabrics has been increasing "in extent and variety for several years;" so that the industry already has a history to be recorded and a future to

be assisted. As the book before us contains much that is interesting, we will probably on another occasion refer to its contents at greater length than we can spare space for at present.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 2nd, 1879.

The state of seige in Berlin on account of socialism is prolonged for twelve months.

LONDON, December 4th, 1879.

The United States Government have made an offer of mediation to China and Japan regarding Loochoo.

[FROM THE "STRAITS TIMES."]

LONDON, November 17th.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, the Premier stated that the Government were anxiously watching the course of events in Ireland; that he believed that a long period of pence was before Europe, provided England maintained her present position in the Councils of the Powers.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, November 20th.

Several arrests have been made in Ireland for seditious language.

Russian military operations in Asia are suspended for want of transport.

Valentine Baker is appointed to superintend the scheme of reforms in Asia.

The movement of the Mediterranean Squadron is counter-manded.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2589, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 6TH DAY,
DO-TO-DI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIRTH.

At the Grand Hotel, on the 28th November, the wife of JOSEPH J. ADDICKS, U. S. Navy, of a daughter.

We have but scant mail news to report for the past week, the only home despatches to hand being those brought forward by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, which arrived here on Friday morning last. Her European dates are up to October 19th. The steamer *Tibre* left for Hongkong with the outward mails on the morning of the 4th, and the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* is advertised to go on Monday morning at daylight. The Shanghai and way port mail vessels have arrived and departed as usual. The *City of Peking*, with the American mails, left San Francisco on the 15th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday or Monday next. The *Belgie* left Hongkong for this port, on the 3rd instant, and is advertised to leave here for San Francisco about the 13th instant.

We are informed that the S.S. *Consolation* left Shanghai on the evening of the 4th instant, for this port.

The steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 24th ultimo, for Hongkong.

The "Glen" steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, left Singapore on the 25th ultimo, for Hongkong.

Owing to the break down of the P. & O. steamer *Australia*, the *Peshawar*, with the next outward English mail, will be about four days late in arriving at Singapore.

The action of the P. & O. Company in ordering the alteration of the day of departure for their steamers from Yokohama for Hongkong, from Thursday to Monday, still continues to exercise a portion of the public, who naturally regret that not only should the Saturday half-holiday, for which they strove so long, be virtually taken away from them, but that they should, by the same blow, be deprived of their weekly day of rest on Sunday. The local agent of the company has done, and is willing to do, all in his power to have the decree reversed; but, of himself, he is, of course, powerless to interfere. The most recent suggestion is one made by a correspondent of the *Herald*, who proposes that another effort should be made, namely, to have the sailing time altered, say, to noon on Saturday. He suggests that the community would willingly bear the expense of a telegram to the head-quarters of the company at home, conveying the necessary request, through the agency here.

Hiogo seems to be, at present, a more favored place than this larger port for the sale of ships of foreign construction. We read that three small vessels, varying in capacity from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons, have been purchased there recently by Japanese. They are the schooner *Alerta*, and brigs *Leonore* and *Orinoco*.

It appears as though, after a rest of some duration, Her Britannic Majesty's Court had entered upon one of action. The hearing of an important case, involving a question of liability for damage sustained by goods while landing from ships in harbor, has this week occupied the attention of Mr. Rennie, who has promised his decision in a few days.

We read in Hongkong papers that Mr. and Mrs. Maury (the new literature adopted for his name by the present Japanese Envoy to Great Britain) were, during their stay in Hongkong, the guests of Governor and Mrs. Hennessy.

With several special entertainments the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to Hiogo has been brought to a close. The foreign residents of the port were the last to fête him at their national Club, which was brilliantly illuminated, the rest of the concession shining with lesser glory. The *Prinz Adalbert*, to which vessel His Royal Highness has returned, was expected to leave Kobe on Monday last en route to Nagasaki. The *Hiogo News* says that she is likely "to consume ten days on the passage, as it is intended to call in at a number of ports on the way up. On passing through the Akashi Straits and entering the Harima Nada, her engines will be tested up to their full power, with six boilers going. The first port she will call at will be Kusakabe, in the island of Shodzu, where a short stay will be made, in order that the midshipmen may be exercised at drill. She will then in all probability proceed to Mihara, in Bingo, where the Japanese government purpose establishing a navy yard, calling in on the way at Mitaraishima. Thence she will go on to Hiroshima, and, passing through Shimonoseki Straits, will direct her course for Hirado, where the old Portuguese settlement 'Firando' was located. Finally, passing through Speck's (or Hirado) Straits, she will fetch Nagasaki, which she is expected to reach about the 10th prox. After a short stay at the last-named port she will in all probability return once more to Kobe, but this is not yet definitely decided on. Should she do so, she will be here again about the 20th Dec."

During the prevalence of the recent epidemic, as is well known, the bodies, clothing, and many other effects of those who died from cholera were burned at one or two cremation grounds, set apart for the purpose at some distance beyond the extreme ends of the town. The operation was very rudely performed—necessarily so under the pressure of circumstances. At first, as far as the Negishi cemetery furnaces were concerned, incineration was conducted during the greater part of the day and night, or whenever bodies arrived on the spot. Subsequently, out of deference to the wishes of many of the Bluff residents, who complained of the sickly and noxious effluvia which winds from a westerly point wafted to them, the work was only done during the hours "when deep sleep falleth upon

man." The pyres were mere logs of wood arranged in and round the coffins, which rested on shallow stone troughs. The mats, clothes, and other property, no less loathsome than the corpses, were consumed separately in a large pit. The medical board, at one of its meetings, recommended the construction of incinerating stoves of approved pattern. We observe that the *Courier* now hints that cremation may become the general mode of disposal of the native dead in this vicinity. It states that the Kencho has ordered the construction of three special kilns, which will, of course, be so built as to hide the ghastly details of annihilation, and to consume the smoke and gases exhaled during combustion. And as cremation is very frequently practised, in other than pestilential times, as any one may see for himself by visiting the burial ground near the race course, it is to be desired that the experiment mentioned may be carried into effect.

The news of the breach of quarantine by the German vessel *Hesperia* in August last has occasioned much comment in censure of the measure in the London press. A letter signed a "Japanese Barrister" on the subject involved, has excited special attention, and Mr. Reed, again, has some remarks to make, which it is unnecessary to reproduce. He concludes his letter by a general advocacy of measures and conduct which will tend to establish a firm friendship between Great Britain and Japan. He holds that the "resources of the latter country make it the most desirable ally of England in the East." He is satisfied that Mr. Terashima has been a true and loyal friend to the English, and that Mr. Inouye will be still more so. On the whole it appears that, during his sojourn in Japan and since his return, Mr. Reed has learned a great deal more about men and measures here than most people would be willing to give him credit for.

The droll manner in which Japanese names get mutilated in telegraphic transmission to foreign countries may be seen in a despatch to the *Times* of the 10th of October, announcing the changes made during the previous month in the constitution of the ministry. The name of His Excellency Inouye Kaworu is hardly recognizable in its travestied version of "Mouye Jakolu." Other errors, not so much of letter as of sense, referring to the appointments of Admiral Enomoto and General Yamada, occur in the same telegram, but it is not worth while to mention or rectify them here.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., writing to the *Times* of the 13th of October, refers to the mistakes in the despatch above mentioned. On Mr. Inouye's transfer to the presidency of the Foreign Office, he says that the gentleman in question "must be well known to many official persons in this country, having been resident in London for several years, where, as a private gentleman, he devoted himself with singular assiduity and ability to the mastering of our political and commercial systems. He is, moreover, one of those who all but gave his life to the reformation of his country, having, during the troublous days of change passed through a few years since, been so nearly slain as to be left for dead with frightful wounds, of which he still bears the marks. He is not now engaged for the first time in diplomatic affairs, having been joint Ambassador to Corea with General Kuroda Kiyotaka (now Minister of the Colonies), when about ten years ago a difficulty arose between the two countries. The mission was successful in averting war, and in settling a treaty of amity and commerce. The telegram to which I have adverted was perfectly correct in supposing that Mr. Inouye's accession to the Foreign Office of Japan may be taken as a sign that peaceful counsels will, if they honourably can, prevail in the settlement of the dispute between Japan and China."

In a report addressed by Mr. Sakata, one of the Commissioners to the Sydney Exhibition, to his government, he complains that the exhibits do not find a ready sale. This he explains in part by the fact that previous expositions in New South Wales have principally consisted of industrial and agricultural objects, and that, in consequence, the inhabitants being persuaded that the present show resembles preceding ones, few people, and hardly any women, visit it. This explanation is decidedly strained. A more valid reason for the small support said by Mr. Sakata to be accorded to the institution, is to be found in the circumstance, which he also cites, that the rich

squatters, at the time he wrote, were occupied in their important business of annual sheep shearing. A little anecdote, narrated by the commissioner, if not true is well invented. He says that two visitors, "having asked a Japanese exhibitor the price of two flower vases, were told that they could have them for one hundred dollars." They replied that "they would prefer to buy sheep with the money, as they would then secure an annual income." The writer adds, with evident disgust, "you may learn from this how little taste the Australians have for luxury." It is just possible that the salesmen were asking rather too high a price for their wares; twenty pounds' worth of sheep will not bring in a very handsome yearly revenue even in New South Wales.

At noon on Friday, as a lighter was being filled with rubbish from the creek side in Honmura, one of the labourers employed slipped on the edge of the wall and was precipitated, with his two baskets, each full of dirt and refuse, into the boat beneath, where he was almost buried in the debris. Although, from his cries at the moment of the accident, it might have been imagined that he was badly hurt, yet, after being promptly extricated from the heap and resting for a few minutes, he shouldered his stick and baskets and walked away, apparently with the intention of resuming his work, and as if no misadventure had occurred to him.

The *Courier* announces that thieves broke into the restaurant occupied by Mr. Chapelle, at No. 162, near the Laikawa bridge, on Tuesday night last. They made their way into the kitchen which they cleared of all its copper utensils. Next they passed into the dining room, and stole thence a clock and several bottles of champagne. Before leaving the premises they completed their booty in Mr. Viest's cottage, where they collected several cooking appliances.

A printer's error occurred in our notice of Friday week's performance. We wrote that *Biondello* repeated a long story which should be properly spoken by *Gremio*, not *Grumio*, a worthy gentleman whose part was excised along with those of *Bianca*, *Lucentio*, *Vincentio*, *Tranio*, and others. We observe a letter in Monday's *Herald* on the subject and thank honest "Grumio" for so well corroborating the evidence of our senses and knowledge, and making our assurance doubly sure that the buffoonery we saw was not the work of Shakespeare. We doubt not that the actors themselves thought their representation perfect, and we regret that others could not be of the same mind, especially that portion of the audience which has had the pleasure of seeing the comedy under review performed in its pure and unalloyed form.

A very severe shock of earthquake occurred on Wednesday morning at 7.15. Houses were violently agitated for about six seconds, when there was a slight pause and the movement recommenced and lasted for about four seconds more. The shock was certainly the most severe that has visited Yokohama for years. The International Hotel has been somewhat damaged, and one of the chimney stacks of that building was thrown down on to the roof of Messrs. Domoney & Co., clearing its way through the timbers, and landing about half a ton of stone, bricks and other debris on a bed in an unoccupied room. Five hundred dollars will probably not suffice to repair the damage sustained at No. 18 alone. Considerable harm has also been done to many other houses in the town, notably to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank buildings and others in their neighbourhood. Naturally great alarm was felt in many quarters. A coloured man is said to have jumped through a window on the second story of the house where he was living, and to have sustained serious injury. The vibration was distinctly felt on the ships at anchor in the bay.

On Tuesday morning an interesting sight was witnessed from the Bluff by those whose residences overlook the sea. At 6.30 a.m., the following ships of H. M.'s Japan Division of the Navy, *Charybdis*, *Groveler*, *Pegasus* and *Swinger*, under the command of Captain C. F. Hotiam, steamed out in line, about one hundred fathoms apart, executing various nautical manoeuvres as they proceeded until somewhat beyond Cape Sagami, where they parted, the *Charybdis* and *Pegasus* going on to Kobe, and the *Swinger* and *Groveler* returning to their anchorage here.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.
PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1879.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Dec. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st.....	0	1	0	0	1	1
2nd.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd.....	4	10	3	0	11	14
4th.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....	5	11	3	0	13	16

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, October 10th, 1879.

Gentlemen having had to quit the sea side for their shooting, ladies had no reason to remain behind, for though they may be the life of a ball or a picnic, gentlemen will ever be the soul; and people are not sorry to return to a chateau or a town house, either as proprietor or visitor. The year has not at all been happy anywhere; there was no real general enjoyment perceptible; Paris was left at the last moment and even with regret, because there was no confidence in the weather. But the best of all proofs that the sea side as a residence was not good, is to be found in the fact, that not many matches have been made, and parents that expected to get a daughter or two off their hands, must wait a little longer, and it is no secret that another twelve months may make or mar a girl's fortune. It is whispered too, that eligible ladies have more of great expectations, than positive cash or unquestionable debentures; papas are not so well off as formerly, and I believe the only inducement that can decide Frenchmen to wed, is the prospect of a good *dot*; the latter is so expected on both sides, that nothing wrong is thought of commencing at the commercial side of love. To the credit of French parents they do look into, or after, this part of the match-making like shrewd folks of the world, and the young couple can only bless them for their foresight as soon as the honeymoon over, time will allow them to throw a glance on mundane matters. I have alluded to gentlemen setting out to enjoy shooting; there are ladies who also as eagerly consult the almanac for the arrival of the day of liberty to allow them their dog and their gun; sportswomen are not on the increase in France; real sportsmen do not like the society of ladies, nor do gentlemen, in their heart of hearts, admire the eccentricities of their costume. Promenades in parks, drives in the open country, rides in the forests, are charming and bracing; it is pleasant also to arrange a "meet" with gentlemen, where after a morning's shooting, they can *déjeuner* in common; ask any lady what part of the day she most likes in a Chateau life and she will invariably reply, the in-door, especially the evening, and above all in the *salon* after dinner, where something like family life can be enjoyed, and games indulged in. Now the favorite drawing room amusement at present is arithmetical puzzles, or mathematical;—they are all the same; perhaps this mode may be owing to the re-ent discoveries, that ladies are superior to gentlemen in "squaring the circle," and surpassing "calculating boys;" it is all easy work for ladies who have graduated at the Sorbonne, or taken out the diploma of school-mistress at the Hotel de Ville examinations, like Baron Rothschild's daughter, Betty; but for the general run of ladies, multiplication, as a brother of mine was accustomed to repeat, "is a vexation, and division is as bad." A lady who is the directress of an important Boarding-school, and whose pupils are international, and follow many of them, professional studies, some for medicine and two for "law," to say nothing of painters, assured me that French girls were first in science, and Germans, in music; she has not had experience of American young ladies, and can only speak of them from hearsay, she understands they are cleverer in picking up a little of every kind of learning. There are two young ladies at present in Paris, who have passed their "bachelors'" examination at the Sorbonne, and intend going into partnership as solicitor and barrister, a gentleman lending them as it were his name by which they can practice in chambers—till all the "liberal professions be made liberal." In one matter French ladies do not succeed, that of editing journals; the only success under this head has been won by an Irish lady; she told me a few days ago, she is now able to comfortably live by her journal; in lecturing perhaps French ladies are more fortunate: this is perhaps owing to the curious subjects they occasionally select; and where the male sex are

not overlooked or overpraised, they sometimes get a Roland for their Oliver; thus M. Peincolet is to hold a conference where he will discuss the "Head and Heart of Woman"—this will be a rejoinder to a fair orator who maintained, that man is the unique cause of woman's unhappiness, and her failure in matrimony when it occurs; however, in the agitation now going on for re-establishing divorce, not many wives, it is well known, demand that kind of relief, which would condemn her to a life—unless she be rich—like the Princess de Sagan or the Marchioness de Galliffet, that Dante never imagined for his suffering souls.

The public is of opinion that madame Rattazzi has been just married at St. Sebastien for the third time: in truth it is her fourth "ceremony." The Princess Bonaparte Wyse, was born in England in 1833, her first husband was Comte de Solmer; in 1863 she married Rattazzi, who died in 1873. Some years ago, a Spanish priest gave the nuptial benediction in one of the oldest chapels in Madrid, to a kneeling man and woman, at the hour when the "crows caw, and fly in hundreds before roosting," as the Iberians say: the woman was the Princess, Rattazzi, and the man M. Rute, the bridegroom of a few days ago. The mystery is this, the late King of Italy said, that if his cousin Rattazzi re-married, he would stop her pension—which is considerable; now if *re galantuomo* being no more, the fourth marriage was only the public ratification of the third. While on Spanish matters nothing is talked about in Madrid, but the splendours of the future Queen Christine's trousseau; one lace dress is a marvel and set down at a fabulous sum; the ex-queen Isabella has certainly not sold all her diamonds and precious stones, as she is to present her daughter-in-law with a splendid diadem of diamonds, pearls, and sapphires. Perhaps it is the custom in some western royal families to expect the return of gifts just as in the case of the Sultan, who ever receives back the presents he bestows on a favorite.

Efforts are in progress to induce Mme. Victoria Woodhall to come over to Paris and deliver a public lecture. Apart from the clubs, French ladies have not the slightest idea of what an eloquent sister from America is capable of executing in the tribune or pulpit; she would create really a great sensation, and if she intends competing for the Presidency of the States, she could, by fixing a small admission fee, raise sufficient to cover canvassing expenses. Some apostle is required to stir up French ladies to perform their duties; to visit the poor and the needy, and to economise from their superfluities something to ameliorate the diseased in mind, body and estate. The Rev. Mr. Loyson's lady is endeavouring to organise something like lay sisters of charity; it is a duty requiring great taste and resolution, for the French are very proud, and in no case will they accept anything approaching to patronage. Mr. Loyson seems to be "getting on in business," he is to inaugurate a second church in one of the most historical Faubourgs—that of St. Antoine; it would be a mercy if some church could succeed in bringing the working population of Paris within their pale; the last thing that ever enters their heads, is a thought on religion; to despise the latter, is rather the evidence of independence. A curious change is at present taking place in one of the most fashionable drives of Paris: instead of patronizing the avenue de Champs Elysées as formerly, when going to the Bois de Boulogne, the *crème de la crème* of society, carriage people in a word, take side routes to arrive at their destination, and even in the Bois the popular alleys are being forsaken for others. It is alleged, that the "common people" now monopolize all the reserved routes &c.; if not, the fact of the belief being entertained will soon cause them to do so. The working classes appear to prefer their own parks, the Bois de Vincennes and the Butte de Chaumont, infinitely more picturesque than the Bois de Boulogne and nearer their doors. The shops commence to display their treasures, as residents arrive in town; milliners and dress-makers, having executed their foreign orders, are at liberty to attend to the wants of Parisiennes, who are clients in search of fashions and materials quite different from what outsiders require. One color is particularly prominent in the displays, the deep, fiery yellow or *canaque*, called after the aborigines of New Caledonia: it is certainly destined to rule during the winter, and will be largely employed for feathers and ribbons. To give a description of the fashions in a few words I would say, the leading rule is for a lady to seek that which suits best her figure, her complexion, and above all that which will have a good appearance, and she will never be far from the *mode* of the day, which is the triumph of agreeableness and independence: we have the independents in politics, painting, and music, and why not also in elegance? However, this does not mean eccentricity, for in the latter case it is the wearer, not the toilette that is looked at. The display of silks is superb, and the shades are undefinable, while the patterns are marvels in point of design; the woollens are relatively not less handsome, and have the changing colors; they have still been made under the inspiration of old Persian draperies, or the splendid tissues of Smyrna and Arabia. Robes will be worn short, save for full dress; indeed for visiting, costumes are less than demi-long; for mantles or coats the Mascarille and Fronsac, and also the

Directoire, are general; there is no change in colors, save that green seems to predominate; at dinner parties, cardinal red and black satins are frequently encountered. I am happy to add that the little *toque* hat is holding its own against the invasion of the larger shapes; nothing can ever be more becoming for young persons than the former model. As for trimmings, the entire field of natural history is open to ladies, provided their selection be in harmony with their features and their toilettes; note, that the head dress is no longer an enormous scaffolding: it is rather flat, and adapts well to the hats in vogue.

The theatres have not yet received their choice public, so managers are keeping back their best plays; the Opera has revived Auber's *La Muette* (Masaniello), and has proved the occasion for discussing the composer, rather than his work; the impression is, that Auber was not a genius, and not at all to be compared with Meyerbeer or Rossini; he wrote agreeable, charming music, but essentially French; there were none who did not applaud the overture, and the prayer, and all admired the pantomimic acting of Fenella. The rising generation cannot be expected to feel as we do on these musical creations, to which we have been accustomed from our youth up, and that formed practising pieces in days gone by, and associated with the most important incidents perhaps of our lives. "Oh, could we feel as we have felt, or be what we have been!" For me when I listen to these operas of the past, the great pleasure is the reminiscences they summon up. The Exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie is a very agreeable lounge; it is instructive to boot; I note that it is very extensively patronised by provincials; there are many exhibits far superior to those at last years' World's Fair, and you can "take them all in;" there is plenty of excellent music, no end of attraction, and it strikes me there is a *Kermesse* dash about the whole undertaking that enhances the pleasure of your visit.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

Capetown, 22nd October.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone into Seccoceni's country. Colonel Lanyon, who went to Middleburg owing to disturbances among the Boers, has returned. They (some of the Boers) will be prosecuted for theft.

Kabul, 26th October.

The Kabul kotwal and four others were hanged to-day for complicity in Sir Louis Cavagnari's massacre. Fighting took place at Ali Kheyl and Shuturgardan, the enemy being dispersed with heavy loss. Communications reopened.

Simla, 27th October.

Colonel Johnson, Political Agent, Manipore, started for the frontier immediately on hearing of the Kohima occurrence with a large body of Manipore troops, some frontier police, and his own military escort. He hoped to reach Kohima on the 26th. The services of Lieutenant Dunn, 34th Native Infantry, have been placed at Colonel Johnson's disposal for this contingent. Lieutenant Raban, R.E., accompanies the troops from Golaghat as Engineer Officer. The telegraph line has been extended to Golaghat. The villagers of Khonoma took a considerable part in the excesses for the repression of which the last Naga Hills expedition took place. As they then agreed to our terms, they were let off with some leniency.

Allahabad, 27th October.

General Roberts has had a satisfactory interview with a hundred headmen of the Kohistan villages now staying in the camp. It now appears that the big magazine in the Upper Bala Hissar contains one million pounds of powder. It has been positively ascertained that the Press rules for correspondents were sent from the Horse Guards in the shape they bear as published here. The alterations from the original draft were utterly trifling, and the Government of India must be wholly exonerated from the responsibility of having invented the rules. Still there is reason the hope that the Government of India may take the responsibility of recalling them. The policy of the Government towards Afghanistan provides for the administration of the country by the military authority, acting through the existing native Governors of cities. These will be told to look for orders to Kabul. No successor of the Ameer will be proclaimed. Government have decided that there is no occasion to again utilise the Contingent of the Punjab Native States. The Chiefs have been asked, however, to maintain the forces in as high a state of efficiency as possible without entailing any extra burden on their States.

Simla, 27th October.

A reconnaissance was made on the 25th up to Surkh Pul beyond Gundamuck. The attitude of the Ghilzais is still questionable. A large convoy of ammunition and ordnance with a force of cavalry left Ali Kheyl on the 26th inst, for Kabul. Other details of the troops with more stores were to follow. The Hussan Kheyl Jajis will be punished, unless they submit to the terms imposed. General Gordon will punish some of the other tribes concerned in the attack on the Shuturgardan. Arrangements have been made for winter stores for Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Beyond Kelat the country is unsettled, but

it is reported not unsafe for caravans. The Governor of Ghazni is said to have shut himself up in his citadel. The Governors placed by the Ameer over the Tarkai and Andari tribes near Kelat have been plundered and forced to fly to Kabul.

Allahabad, 29th October.

The hunt after the rebel leaders still continues. It is hoped that Naik Mahomed, the Commander-in-Chief at Charasiah, and one of the Colonels of the Herat Regiment, who are supposed to be hidden near here, may be captured. The political aspect continues unchanged. We are certainly in an anomalous position in proclaiming the Amir's authority with one hand, and despoiling him with the other of all tribute. The grain due to him is being collected by the Commissariat. News from Shuturgardan reports all quiet there.

Calcutta, 29th October.

Mr. Hinde, with a party of armed police from Wokha reached Kohima safely. 700 Nagas, armed with guns and rifles, assembled between Samaguting and Kohima, have sworn to prevent the approach of our troops from that direction. A detachment of the 43rd N. I. and Frontier Police were to leave Samaguting for Kohima on the 28th, whilst the Manipuri troops made a diversion on the other side.

Bombay, 29th October.

The troopship *Crocodile*, which arrived here yesterday, brings the latest news from the Cape. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sworn in as Governor of the Transvaal on September 29th. In the Government Gazette a Proclamation has been published, declaring the will and determination of Her Majesty's Government that the Transvaal shall be for ever an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and concludes by charging all Her Majesty's subjects in the territory or elsewhere to act and govern themselves accordingly. Colonel Colley started on September 29th for India. The *Crocodile* brought officers and men belonging to the 17th Lancers and 18th Regiment. She arrived at Port Louis in the *Mauritius* on 16th October, disembarked three companies of the 9th Regiment, and a Battery of Artillery, at the same time embarking three companies of the 88th Regiment. The *Euphrates* landed troops yesterday. The *Crocodile* will land troops to-day. The 17th Lancers leave to-day for Khundwan, thence they go to Mhow. The 88th Regiment go to Deolalee, and thence to Jubbulpore. Four troopships are now in Bombay harbour, and three more are shortly expected. This is unprecedented.

Simla, 29th October.

General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul, under date 26th October, that Dr. Bellow and the officers who were detained on Shuturgardan, had arrived. Supplies were coming in plentifully. By the 15th November General Roberts hopes to have five months supplies stored. Improvement of the road towards Butkhak has been commenced. Shelter for the British portion of the force is nearly complete. In the Sherpur cantonment, the native regiments have commenced butting themselves. From Kandahar, it is reported that Sahib Jan Tarak-Ghilzai, a notorious ruffian and freebooter, had assembled a force of about a thousand men of his tribe about Mukur. On the 23rd, news reached General Hughes, through the Tokhi Ghilzais, that he had advanced to Shahjui with an avowed intention of attacking our camp at Taxi. General Hughes sent out Colonel Kennedy, 2nd P. C., with a force of all arms, at 2 a.m., on the 25th to reconnoitre towards Shahjui, and followed with the remainder of the force in the morning. Colonel Kennedy drove in the enemy's pickets near Shahjui, and found Sahib Jan in position with 200 horse and 700 foot, which he attacked, and completely dispersed. Sahib Jan and 41 others were found dead on the field. Our loss was one private of the 39th, and one of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry killed. Captain Sartorius 59th, Captain Broome, two native officers, and 24 men of the 2nd P. C. wounded. Neither Captain Broome nor Captain Sartorius are dangerously hurt. Sahib Jan was the terror of the district.

Allahabad, 30th October.

One Brigade moves from Kabul towards Gundamuck, when General Gough returns from Shuturgardan. A new line of communications will then be secured, before the snow falls. Kabul now is in heliographic communication with Shuturgardan. A party of gipsies migrating to the Jellalabad valley halted at Kabul, giving as their reason that Mahomed Jan is in the Khurd Kabul Pass with four or five thousand men, including the rebel soldiers. This news is unconfirmed. A daring engagement took place at Shubjui with Sahib Jan. Captain E. Sartorius and eight men of the 59th gallantly stormed a conical hill. Sahib Jan was imprisoned at Kabul but escaped on Shere Ali's departure.

Madras, 30th October.

A serious railway accident has occurred near Arcunum, 36 miles from Madras, owing to the slip of an embankment caused by the heavy rain. The known losses are fifteen dead, and 45 wounded, which are all brought to Madras.

Simla, 30th October.

General Roberts has, under instructions, issued the following proclamation at Kabul:—
I, General Roberts, on behalf of the British Government,

heroby proclaim that the Amir having by his own free will abdicated has left Afghanistan without a Government. In consequence of the shameful outrage upon its Envoy and Suite, the British Government has been compelled to occupy, by force of arms, Kabul the capital, and take Military possession of other parts of Afghanistan. The British Government now commands that all Afghan authorities, Chiefs, and Sirdars, do continue their functions in maintaining order, referring to me whatever is necessary. The British Government desires that the people shall be treated with justice and benevolence, and that their religious feelings and customs be respected. The service of such Sirdars and Chiefs as assist in preserving order will be duly recognized, but all disturbers of the peace and persons concerned in attacks upon the British authority will meet with condign punishment. The Government, after consultation with the principal Sirdars, tribal Chiefs and others representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities, will declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements for the good of the people.

Constantinople, 30th October.

The Commission which was appointed to discuss the Greek frontier question holds weekly sittings, but little progress is made.

Paris, 31st October.

The French Government has threatened Don Carlos with expulsion unless he ceases demonstrations.

St. Petersburg, 31st October.

The *Golos* announces that in consequence of a disastrous engagement with the *Tekkes* on the 9th September, the Russians retreated and the expedition is suspended until after the winter.

Allahabad, 31st October.

Three more prisoners have been sentenced to death by the Military Commission. They are Saifuddin, wounded in the foot at Charasiah, the Jemadar of Kotwal, hanged some days ago, and thirdly, the Kabul Moolah Sahibzada Farakdin who preached a *jehad* against us. The number of rifles and smooth bore guns surrendered by the villagers about Kabul was 3,000. The examination of Upper Bala Hissar shows that many boxes of snider cartridges were quite uninjured. The buildings in the fortress were being dismantled, the beams being required for firewood. The weather is growing colder rapidly. The nights being quite wintry, special provisions for local warm clothing are being made for the native troops. The following are the details of investment of Shutturguridan from 15th to 19th inst:—On the morning of the 5th the main body of the enemy was found still holding the position they had taken up after being driven off Surkai Kotal on the 13th. A wing of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry has been sent with orders to attack if they moved towards Kotal, and a company of the Third Sikhs went to Karatiga Fort to bring up stores and ammunition left there. The fort was found thoroughly looted. Allahabadi reported that the enemy has been largely reinforced and the whole country in arms. Colonel Money has resolved to draw in defences under cover at night. Surkai Kotal was abandoned on the 17th. The enemy showed in such numbers southward of the ridge and south of the camp that the outlying picquet was withdrawn and fell back upon strong picquet posts near the camp. On the 17th, evening, the enemy occupied the road from Karatiga to Haseem Khayl and cut off the grass supply. Their numbers were so great that reasonable anxiety was felt about the attack, so our men worked at strengthening the defences, and Captain Nicholson laid down wire entanglements at weak points to check any rush. In the evening Allahabadi brought in Jirgah, who proposed absurd terms of surrender, and they were sent back with a hint to go to Kabul and settle terms there. The garrison had only regimental ammunition with them, this being greatly reduced by the action of the 14th, the Mountain guns also having a lighter number of rounds. Colonel Money resolved to husband the ammunition and act on the defensive. On the 18th the enemy showed in still greater force and cut off the water supply. On the 19th, when matters looked serious the heliograph was seen flashing at Kushi and Colonel Money learnt that General Hugh Gough was there with two regiments and four guns. Upon this he knew he was safe, and after sending skirmishers down he got his guns into action and shelled the enemy's line with common shell and shrapnell. The tribesmen gradually drew off; no man being left at the evening. The enemy brought 200 women to witness the final attack.

Allahabad, 1st November.

It is believed that the Burmese Embassy will not be permitted to proceed beyond Rangoon, unless it brings very satisfactory and explicit assurance that the incidents of the last few months are deplored and will not be renewed. A private telegram from London intimates the formation of an important Committee, with Lord Tweeddale as Chairman, for working the Punjab Coal mines.

Berlin, 1st November.

The Prussian deficit amounts to 47,000,000. [query marks].

Simla, 1st November.

General Bright was to march on the first towards Gundamuck, Major Warburton remaining in Political charge at

Jellalabad. The telegraph wire was being pushed on to reach near Rozabad. Further reports confirm the description of Kabul regiments from Herat. Sir Robert Sandeman has reached Sibi after exploring the country between Quetta, Peshin, and Sibi, and visits the head-quarters of the Pathan tribes. He was accompanied by the Marri and Brahui Sirdars and was escorted by 250 of the 19th Punjab Infantry, and forty of the Sind Horse. There are two direct routes between Quetta and Sibi, both well watered, with abundant supply of wood and forage. From Candahar it is stated that Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, a former Governor of Zamindawar, was to leave for Kabul on the 31st. His successor, Abbas Khan, brother-in-law of Sirdar Sher Ali leaves for Zamindawar shortly with the Alizar Chiefs. General Hughes returns to Candahar at once with the heavy guns, Goorkhas, two companies 59th, and two squadrons 2nd Punjab Cavalry, leaving a force to garrison Kelati-Ghilgai under command of Colonel Tanner. General Gough with a small column is marching through the Logar Valley and is expected to reach Kabul on the 3rd November.

2nd November.

Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent at Manipur marched into Kohima with fifty regulars and police and fifty Manipuri troops at 4 p.m., October 27th. He reports that he found the garrison reduced to extremities after a noble defence of thirteen days by Messrs. Hinds and Cawley. The party saved three officers, two ladies, two children, and 537 natives. From Alikhel it is stated that the Ahmed and Hassan Khel Jujis have submitted to the terms imposed, namely, payment in six days of Rs. 100, and the delivery of hostages, four of whom were sent to Kurram at once. Advice from Kabul report that it was proposed to abandon the Siyah Sang position when General Macpherson marched to Butkak on the 1st November. The remainder of the force will then be collected at Sherpur. Some cases of Ludiana disease having occurred in the Twelfth Bengal Cavalry, the regiment has been moved four miles on the Butkak-road.

The Khugians have restored about ten tons of grain, being part of the amount plundered by them from the Amir's stores before the arrival of our troops. The telegraph is open to Gundamuck.

THE STEAMER "HINDOSTAN."

There is little chance of saving the *Hindostan*. It is said her port bilge is all crushed in, and she is almost a wreck. The weather has been such during the last two days that the crew and hands of the ill-fated steamer, 150 souls in all, have had to seek refuge on board the *Maharaja*, which steamer Captain Hazelwood had prudently engaged to stand by him. We learn that Captain Wilkinson the P. & O. Superintendent, proceeded in the *Nepaul* to-day, to the scene of the wreck, and that the P. & O. tug from Bombay is due there to-morrow or Monday, too late, we hear to render any assistance.

Constantinople, 3rd November.

The British Ambassador here has explained to the Porte that the reason for the British Mediterranean squadron being ordered to Vourlah is because England insists on the execution of reforms in Asia Minor according to the Treaty of Berlin. The Porte is resolved to execute the reforms in Asia Minor which it considers to be necessary, also those embodied in the Berlin Treaty stipulations. The Austrian squadron is expected at Salonica.

London, 3rd November.

Particulars of the fight between the Chilean and Peruvian fleet off Mejilones, which resulted in the capture of the *Huascar* by the Chileans, show that the *Huascar* made a most gallant defence. The Peruvian Admiral who commanded her at the time, besides two Lieutenants and many of the crew, were killed before she surrendered.

Allahabad, 3rd November.

Trustworthy information having been given on the 28th that the Amerer would try to escape, a guard of forty men were placed near him, all attendants, except (? those in) four tents (?) were cleared from near him, and a sentry placed inside his tent, with four more patrolling outside. He is in fact a close prisoner, and all access is denied. The British are carrying out everything in the Amerer's name.

London, 4th November.

There is great excitement at Constantinople in consequence of the British action regarding the reforms in Asia Minor. The London Press approve of enforcing the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

Allahabad, 4th November.

Three neatly made graves said to contain the bodies of Messrs. Jenkyns and Hamilton and Dr. Kelly have been opened and only the remains of natives were found, placed with an intent to deceive. Many lakhs of treasure, the greater part of which had been looted by Yakub Khan from the mother of Abdullah Jan are in process of being unearthed at Kabul. A special fatigue party which was sent, got eight lakhs of treasure in gold and precious stones.

London, 5th November.

The Chancery division of the High Court of Justice has disallowed the demurrer of the Secretary of State for India in the suit respecting the Banda Kirwee Booty.

Washington, 5th November.

The Northern State elections have been carried by the Republicans by an increased majority. Mr. Cornell has been elected Governor of New York.

Aden, 5th November.

The *Bangalore*, with the mails of the 24th ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

London, 5th November.

In a speech by Mr. Lowe at Grantham yesterday, he condemned the policy of the Government and said the Liberals when they came into power would resume the policy of the former Liberal Government. Consols closed at 97½.

Cairo, 4th November.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald has been re-named Director-General of Accounts in Egypt.

London, 6th November.

The Turkish Ambassador having, on behalf of his Government, promised the execution of the reforms in Asia Minor the despatch of the British squadron to Vourlah has been countermanded. Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main body of the Russian Expedition against the Turcomans has returned to Tchikislas. Trade is reviving generally throughout Great Britain whilst the traffic on the different lines of railway is improving, and stocks are buoyant.

Consols closed at 97½.

London, 7th November.

It is rumoured that the English ministry is about to enter into negotiations for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

Ismailia, 7th November.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* is seriously aground in Lake Timsah, and is unloading her cargo. The passage of the Canal, however, remains free.

JAPAN NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Their Majesties the Empress and Empress-Dowager propose to visit Yamato and Kiyoto, next February.

As was previously announced, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gomomono Tenno, (the 117th Emperor of Japan) will take place to-day, at the Imperial Palace, where all the Imperial Princes, Ministers, Councillors of State, principal officials of the Government, *Kwazoku*, &c. will attend in uniform. The day will be considered as a general holiday throughout the country, all the Government offices being closed and the native newspapers suspending publication.

Mr. Horikawa, one of the chamberlains of His Majesty the Mikado, is now travelling through Kiushiu, and will return to the capital at the end of the present month. It is rumoured that it depends upon his report, whether His Majesty will visit those provinces next year.

Mr. Kennedy, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of England and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by H. E. Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Inouye, were admitted to an audience with H. M. the Emperor at 1 p.m. on the 29th ultimo.

In accordance with the recent notification from the Imperial Household Department, to forward copies of photographs of all the Government officials in and above the rank of *Nomin*, the Photographic Section of the Printing Bureau is now engaged in taking portraits of these officials at the rate of about fifteen daily.

On the 29th ultimo, the Council of State issued the following notification to all the Cities and Prefectures:—

"It is hereby notified that as the Meeting of Provincial Governors will take place next year, the Governors of all the Cities and Prefectures are requested to arrive in Tokio, not later than the 1st of February next.

"Note. In case any Governor cannot come to Tokio, on account of business connected with the local administration, his secretary should attend on his behalf."

It is rumoured that the Yenriokwan will be used for the debating Hall of the Provincial Governors.

The Council of State has informed the Governor of Okinawa Ken, that he need not attend the meeting of Governors next year. This is because it cannot be expected that matters in his province are as perfect as in the other provinces of the Empire, owing to its being so recently formed into a prefecture.

The Foreign office lately notified the Osaka *Fu*, to furnish it with a complete report upon every occasion which had occurred where Japanese laws, rules, &c., could not be enforced because the parties concerned were foreigners. This is said to be in connection with the forthcoming treaty revision.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says, that Mr. Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has presented copies of all Government notifications, and a number of translations of foreign books, &c. to the policemen appointed to be his escort, in order that they may study them during their leisure time.

Mr. Yoshikawa, the Director of Telegraphs, who proceeded to London last spring, in order to represent the Japanese Government at the International Telegraphic Conference recently held in that city, is now reported to have left on his homeward journey, by way of America.

Eleven of the students who have received certificates of the completion of their studies at the Engineering College a few weeks ago, were on the 25th ultimo, ordered by the Government to proceed to Europe in order to obtain further scientific knowledge.

A chair in connection with the Buddhist religion, is to be established in the Department of literature of the Tokio University.

Messrs. Hiraoka, Kawano and three or four other members of the *Aikoku-sha* (Patriotic Society), arrived in Tokio a few days ago, in order to arrange for the establishment of a branch of the society in the capital. The office will be situated in the neighbourhood of Sukiyachō.

The *Choya Shinbun* reports, that in Peking, the 3rd November last, (the Birthday of the Mikado,) was celebrated in the Japanese Legation there. During the day, the entire building was decorated with flags &c., and at night it was illuminated by a large number of lanterns, fireworks being exhibited from time to time. In the evening, Mr. Shishido, the Japanese Minister, entertained all the leading Japanese officers and residents at the Legation, while a Chinese band which was in attendance discoursed sweet (?) music. Crowds of people assembled round the Legation to see what was going on.

The total amount of money spent for sanitary purposes throughout Kanagawa Ken during the recent epidemic of cholera, was 148,000 yen, and if the amount given as rewards to those who performed their duties diligently in connection therewith be added, the total amount would be about 150,000 yen. The total number of cholera cases throughout the Ken was 2,110, of which 1,501 proved fatal, whilst 637 recovered.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, left the Yenriokwan at 3 p.m. on the 28th ultimo, in one of the Imperial carriages, accompanied by Mr. Nabeshima, the ex-daimio of Hizen and other nobilities and escorted by a detachment of cavalry of the Imperial Guard and proceeded to the Imperial palace at Akasaka, at the entrance to which the party was received by H. I. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi, and conducted by him to the audience chamber. His Majesty the Mikado, at once came forward and held an interview with the Duke. The party left the palace at about 3.40 p.m. and returned to the Yenriokwan. On the 29th ultimo, at 10 a.m., H. M. the Mikado returned the visit of the Prince at the Yenriokwan. The same day, the Duke proceeded to the Imperial palace at 2 p.m. to present the Mikado with the Order of the *Annunziata* from the King of Italy. His Highness was received at the palace by the Director of the Decoration Bureau and the Master of the Ceremonies and conducted into the presence of H. M. the Mikado. The Duke then presented the decoration in the name of His Majesty the King of Italy and affixed it to the breast of the Mikado. The Order is stated to be the most ancient in Europe and is so exclusive that there are said to be only twelve members belonging to it in Italy. His Majesty the Mikado has determined to present the King of Italy in return with the highest rank of the Order of the *Chrysanthemum*. The Duke was present at the races in the Toyama Park on the following day and visited the Tokio Normal School on Tuesday, where he was entertained at tiffin. In the evening, H.R.H. gave an entertainment at the Yenriokwan to all the foreign Ministers.

His Majesty the Mikado left the palace at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, and proceeded to the parade ground at Hibiya, Tokio, where he was met by the Duke of Genoa. His Majesty

and the Duke entered a carriage, accompanied by Prince Kitashirakawa and General Yamagata, the President of the Military Staff Bureau, and drove along the line of troops. The general review then took place. Several foreign Ministers were present and admitted to an audience with the Emperor. Lieutenant-General Taniwa was in command. The Duke visited the College of Engineering in the afternoon and on the same evening, the Emperor entertained him at dinner in the palace, when the Imperial Princes, Ministers, Councillors of State and the principal attendants of the Duke, in all about twenty-five, were present. Nabeshima, the ex-daimio of Hizen, entertained the Duke on Thursday, when there was a grand exhibition of *dakis*, (the old Japanese game of ball playing on horseback) for the amusement of the Duke. On Friday, the Imperial Princes gave a banquet in honour of the Duke at the Branch Palace at Shiba, and on the 7th, he will be invited to a rifle match which is appointed to take place at the rifle range at Mnkogaoka, under the auspices of General Oyama.

The Duke on Thursday visited the Imperial Naval College, in Tokio, where he witnessed the examination of the students of the various classes, firing drill with Armstrong guns, target shooting, &c. About twenty-five samples of the raw silk and cocoons, exhibited at the competitive exhibition just closed and for which the highest prizes have been awarded, have been forwarded to the Yenriokwan, for the inspection of the Duke and Mr. Morita Kanya, the proprietor of the Shintomiza theatre, has applied to the authorities for permission to invite him to a special performance in the theatre. A grand review of the Japanese men-of-war will take place shortly off the coast of Kanonsaki, in the presence of the Duke. The *Mainichi Shimbun* says, that His Royal Highness will leave the Yenriokwan on the 9th instant, and return to his ship now anchored in Yokohama.

On Friday, the Duke paid a visit to the paper mill at Oji. Invitations have been issued by the Prime Minister for a soirée on Monday evening at the Koku Dai Gakkô, where the guests will have the honor of meeting the Duke.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A complete chart of the whole coast of Korea is to be shortly prepared by the Naval Department.

The Japanese man-of-war *Iwaki Kan*, recently built at the Yokosuka dock yard, left there on the 28th ultimo, for a trial trip to Shimidzu.

A native paper states that the War Department has effected the purchase of a plot of ground, of about ten *cho* in extent in Hori-no-uchi Muru, Tokio, which they intend to employ as a parade ground.

A cavalryman of the Tokio garrison, was shot on the 2nd instant, on the execution ground at Yetchinijima island. The man had escaped from custody, while undergoing imprisonment for stealing 2,572.378 yen of the Government funds. On being recaptured, he was sentenced to death for breach of the military code.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The ceremony of closing the competitive exhibition of Raw silk and cocoons in the Town Hall, took place on the 1st inst. at 9 a.m., in the presence of the Directors of the Boards of Agriculture and Trade. We have been informed that the sales of raw silk contracted during the exhibition were one hundred and sixty-nine, the sales of cocoons being one hundred and twenty-nine. The exhibition was visited by 2,750 persons while it was open.

A number of officers of the Agricultural Bureau will proceed shortly to all the provinces in Kiushiu, Chiugoku, and Shikoku to inspect the state of agricultural affairs there.

The Treasury has recently granted 15,300 yen, to defray the expense of certain improvements recently effected at the Shimosa sheep farm.

The Agricultural Bureau of the Home Department has recently purchased in Paris, through the French Minister in Japan, a complete set of machinery for manufacturing sugar, at a cost of \$100,000.

The survey of the proposed line of railway from Otsu to Tsuruga, was finally completed on the 24th ultimo, and

a large number of labourers will be sent shortly to commence the construction of the line.

A Chamber of Commerce, consisting of about fifty of the leading merchants of Okayama and Tamashima, has been established at the former place. The new Chamber held its first meeting on the 26th ultimo.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states that, "some Yokohama native merchants are busily employed buying up wheat and rice to send to Lima, Peru."

The total number of silkworm egg-cards exported from Yokohama this year, up the 21st ultimo, was 661,147.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* indulges in some sentiment on the subject of the settlement of the iron hoops dispute, and talks of the foreign merchants "having laid down their arms at the camp of the native merchants."

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that Japanese merchants in Corea are frequently cheated by the natives, in the quality and appearance of the gold and silver dust which the latter exchange against imported goods. A simple test has been notified by the Japanese Consul at Fusan, whereby to discover any fraudulent attempt to pass off base metal for pure.

The same paper states that a number of Italian silk merchants who came to Yokohama to purchase silk-worm-eggs, left in the French mail steamer *Tibre* on the 4th instant, taking with them a large quantity of cards. Mr. Otani, the well-known native silk merchant, regretting the low price the cards fetched this year in Yokohama, left for Italy in the same steamer, also taking a large number of cards with him, for sale in the latter country on his own account.

The same paper reports that, on account of the recent excessive rise in the value of rice, the authorities of Miyagi Ken issued a notification on the 26th ultimo, ordering the people in that prefecture to suspend the manufacture of *saké* for the present.

The *Choya Shimbun* says, that it is rumoured in Kiyoto that some residents there are buying up Japanese subsidiary silver coin of the five and ten *sen* denominations at a premium of ten per cent. and exporting them to China.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports, that the new issue of paper money will be put into circulation by the Finance Department in a few days; and that all sections of the government have been notified that it will be called the "New Paper Currency."

The following is the official returns of imports and exports at all the open ports in Japan, during the month of October last, as prepared by the Customs' Bureau of the Finance Department:—

Value of imports.....	Yen 4,042,650.365
" " exports.....	" 3,778,152.350
Excess of imports over exports ..	" 264,498.015
Total customs' revenue	" 326,134.491
Gold and silver coins and bullion	
exported.....	" 1,580,695.025
Do. imported.....	" 67,384.000

Excess of exports over imports .. 1,513,311.025

The following is the return of the customs' revenue in the port of Yokohama during November last:—

Duty on exports	Yen 96,240.233
" .. imports	" 75,800.557
Miscellaneous income... ..	" 1,050.590

Total... .. Yen 173,091.380

The following is the return of shipping in the port of Yokohama, for the month of November last:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Native ships	94	92
Foreign "	15	20
	109	112

The total number of passengers by the steamers running between Yokohama and Yokosuka, during the month of November, was 14,264.

It has now been decided to proceed with the works for the improvement of the harbour of Hakata, in Fukuoka Ken, and Mr. J. de Rijke, of the Board of Works, will proceed there at once to make the necessary preliminary surveys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn from the native papers, that the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* was fined ten yen for libel on the 28th ultimo. There was nothing very remarkable about the fact of the libel and fine, but it certainly does appear rather strange when we find out further on, that the fact of his having committed a similar offence very recently and been fined five yen for it, is treated as an extenuation! and the fine on the present occasion reduced in consequence to five yen also! But there is yet more behind, on the same day, the editor of the *Chuga Shinbun*, was also fined ten yen for libel, but as, like his confrere of the *Nichi Nichi*, he too had recently been in difficulties about a libel and fined ten yen, his fine was, on the present occasion, remitted altogether! The law of libel as affecting native journalists is certainly very fanciful and leads occasionally to strange results. We have heard on very good authority, that the proprietor of one paper when he ventures on a libelling match or an infraction of the press laws, deals in no half measures so that the offence will be punished with imprisonment and not by fine, he thus saves his pocket and the person put forward as responsible suffers the imprisonment.

A report recently received from Okinawa Ken (Loochoo), states that according to the last accounts, the total number of villages in the whole of the Loochoo islands is about 530; the houses are about 30,000 and the population about 307,000; of whom 133,000 are males and 154,000 females.

The *Hochi Shinbun* reports that the villagers of Uchishikimura, in Shimoda, have hitherto been disaffected on account of something connected with the practice of cutting the *Kaya* (kind of rush) growing in the ground owned by Mr. Awoki, the Japanese Minister to Germany. A few days since about fifty of them left their homes in order to present a petition direct to the Home Office even by force of arms. This occurrence having been telegraphed to the authorities, policemen from both Tokio and the Prefecture have been ordered out to endeavour to persuade them to return quietly to their homes. No further reports or details are yet to hand.

A fire of comparatively some magnitude broke out in Nakachô, Sakura, Shimoda, on the 25th ultimo, at 2 a.m. It destroyed 164 houses and a large number of people are rendered homeless.

The *Chuga Shinbun* states that a *shizoku* of the Fukuoka Ken called on the 27th ultimo at the Ibaraki *Kencho* and wished to present a memorial. The officials refused to receive it. After making four or five attempts to change their determination the man retired into one of the waiting rooms and blew out his brains with a pistol. The contents of the memorial have not been made public. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* reports that the man was insane.

Mr. Shimadzu, the Ex-Daimio of Satsuma, repeated his performance of the *Inu-o-mono* at his residence on the 29th ultimo, before a number of guests who assembled in response to his invitation. The company consisted of his friends and acquaintances, his former principal retainers and Shotai, ex-king of Loochoo, and about twenty of the officers of the late Loochoo Han.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states, that Messrs. Yasukawa and Miura have formed a society with the object of giving public lectures twice a month in *Ibunmura-rô*, Asakusa, Tokio. Among the members of the society, are Dr. Faulds, Mr. Verbeck, &c., &c. The *Hochi* also says, that the Hon. J. A. Bingham, U. S. Minister, Messrs. Swing (?), Ewing and Cooper, of the Tokio University, Mr. Dixon of the Engineering College, Dr. Hepburn and other gentlemen, will occasionally give lectures for the society. The first meeting of the members will take place on the second Saturday of the present month.

Mr. Læya and some other residents of the district of Azabu, in Tokio, contemplate fetching water from the Tanagawa in pipes, for domestic purposes in the district, at an estimated cost of 30,000 yen. It is proposed to form a company, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred yen each, and to utilize the deep wells as reservoirs for the water, charging four yen and a half per annum for permission to use it. After all expenses connected with the scheme are repaid, the present idea is to devote the net revenue to sanitary and educational purposes.

From and after the 1st inst., the shrines of the Tokugawa

at Zojoji, Shiba, Tokio, will be open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. This is the first time any but members of the family have been permitted to visit these shrines and they are said to be very well worth inspection, as they contain matchless relics of "old Japan."

The anniversary of the wreck of the *Tokushima Maru* No. 3, at Awaji, occurred last October, and Mr. Nakayama, of Kochi Ken, and some other residents of that place are about to build a beacon about 18 feet in height, at their own expense, at the point on the coast where the wreck took place, and dedicate it to those who were then drowned. This beacon will ensure the safety of the navigation of the neighbourhood for the future.

Native papers report that, a "gentleman of colour" recently visited the house of a native butcher in Ota, Yokohama, and offered a small animal for sale. Although the butcher did not know what kind of an animal it was, he offered a few yen which the gentleman of colour willingly accepted, and went away rejoicing. It has since been discovered that the animal is a musk cat! This astounding fact having become known, some speculators offered as much as six or seven yen a day for a loan of the cat to open a show with, and the ex-daimio of Kaga is said to have offered 1,700 yen for it. But the butcher refused to sell the cat as he has determined to make it a present to the Emperor."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, November 30th, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 7,999.54
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,307.36
Total.....	\$ 1,036.90

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 6,707.42
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 915.68
Total.....	\$ 7,623.10

Miles open 18.

KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 30th November, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 12,792.03
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 2,226.57
Total.....	\$ 15,018.60

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 9,542.52
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,409.20
Total.....	\$ 10,951.72

Miles open 47.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A COPYRIGHT LAW WANTED.

(Abridged from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

A COPYRIGHT law for all books and publications, original or translated, is as necessary as is a patent law to protect mechanical inventions. Without some such guarantee for the safeguard of the results of their ingenuity and talent, learned and industrious men can have no certainty of reward for their labour. The outcome of their research may be appropriated by any unscrupulous scoundrel. Copyright regulations have been found necessary in all civilized countries, in order that men who work with their brains may have the same protection as the patent laws accord to inventors of manual contrivances. . . . If, however, the laws are not properly adapted to the purpose which they are meant to serve, they will inflict injury upon the public at large. Both copyright and patent privileges remain in force for a certain number of years, varying in different countries from five to fifty. After the lapse of the period allowed, any person other than those in possession of the rights secured can manufacture

the articles, or print the publications, as the case may be. Now in Japan, regulations for publication have recently been issued; and the publishers of books, original or translated, have increased in number daily, and the corresponding evils in proportion. We are forced to assert that translations of foreign works do not serve the literature of our country: they rather obstruct its advance. We will explain what we mean by evils accruing from translation. A person may apply for the copyright of a rendering of a large foreign work into Japanese. On receiving the required sanction, he will probably only translate one or two chapters, which he will publish in two or three Japanese volumes: then he will publish no more, and thus retard the translation of the remainder for several years. Even if the book is not a large one, he may pursue the same course. Now if another person should attempt to translate the remainder, or even to make a fresh rendering, he will most likely be proceeded against by the first translator, in virtue of his holding the so-called copyright. Let us look, for example, at the translations published since the beginning of the era of Meiji and we shall see how few of them have been completed from beginning to end, so as to represent accurately the originals. Indeed some editions, containing the translation of the opening sections or chapters, are dated ten years ago, whilst others are six or seven years old. But the translators will neither relinquish their copyright nor promptly publish the remainder. They keep the work by them in the hope of gaining further advantage. How mean and selfish! [The writer next reviews the benefits to be derived from translations properly and thoroughly made.] It may be argued, in opposition to our view of this question, that article seventeen of the regulations affords sufficient protection from these evils, as it authorises any one to make a fresh translation of any work if it can be shown, either that the former translation contains errors or omissions, or that the proposed new translation will be a more faithful and easily understood rendering of the original. Practically, however, this provision is found to be altogether valueless; the first translation, as far as it goes, may be perfect, and the translator can then leave the remainder unpublished for eight or ten years, thus depriving the public of all benefit from it; and again, even if the first translation contains errors, it is the natural disposition of all men to refrain from disclosing the faults of their fellows, and be the means of their losing their copyright. The practical result is that, as the law now stands, the vast benefits to be derived from the perusal of numbers of valuable foreign publications, are entirely confined to those who have acquired a knowledge of the language in which the particular works may be published. We therefore reiterate our former opinion that article seventeen is inadequate for the purpose it is intended to accomplish. The expressions used in the article, "omissions" and "making the translation more easily understood," seem to us to be extremely ambiguous. For example, a free translation may be unexceptionable as a free translation, but if treated as a literal translation it will undoubtedly be found full of errors. It thus appears that everyone can term a translation erroneous or otherwise according to the light in which he chooses to regard it. Again, power is reserved to grant or refuse a copyright. We therefore find that, although a second translation may supply all the errors and defects in the first, it depends altogether upon the will of the authorities, whether or not a copyright will be granted for it. In order to meet the requirements of the situation we would suggest the following amendment in the existing regulations affecting copyright, viz:—that, if the translator of a foreign book fails to publish a complete translation of the work within two years from the time of obtaining a copyright in respect of it, his copyright should *ipso facto* become null and void. Such a regulation would be of the utmost value to all parties, both those whose business it is to make translations and the very large class who depend upon these translations for the means of acquiring a knowledge of foreign literature, not otherwise attainable.

THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

IN compliance with a very generally expressed feeling on the part of the public, the Government has, we understand, caused a revised criminal code to be prepared and

this code has now been submitted for the approval of the proper authorities. It is therefore only reasonable to surmise that the time is not far distant when the new code will be brought into operation. As we have no reliable information as to what is actually being done, we will pass over at present without comment one or two rumours that have reached us, but at the same time we must express our conviction, that when the new laws are brought into force they will be found to have the beneficial effect of guarding the rights and liberties of the Japanese. The most important subject at present attracting the public attention, on the question of a revision of the criminal code, is the establishment of the system of "trial by jury." As we believe this system is of the utmost consequence for the protection of personal liberty, we strongly advocate its adoption without waiting to consider whether or not it is suitable to the present circumstance of the country. We will put on one side for the moment, the question of the advantages of trial by jury and mention other matters of vital importance to the protection of personal liberty. These are, 1st, that warrants should be issued for the arrest of criminals; 2nd, that every prisoner should be looked upon as innocent until proved guilty; 3rd, that every prisoner should be brought to trial within a specified time or else released from custody; 4th, that trials should be conducted in open courts; 5th, that after once being tried for an offence and acquitted, the accused person should not be tried again for the same offence; 6th, that a criminal should only be tried for the offence with which he stands charged; 7th, that criminals should be allowed to employ counsel; and 8th, that the examination by the official prosecutor should always be made in the presence of a Judge. All these matters we trust to find provided for in the new criminal code. After careful observation of the proceedings of policemen and detectives in the discharge of their duties, we have come to the conclusion, that although they cannot be furnished with warrants for the arrest of persons who commit offences in their very presence, yet they frequently neglect to procure warrants for the arrest of offenders who have already been charged with crime. We are aware that in the case of grave offences warrants are issued, but we are not sure that the name of the person to be arrested is mentioned in them, nor even the nature of the crime with which he is charged. Then again, petty thieves are arrested not only without any warrant at all, but the so-called detectives have nothing to show that they are really clothed with the official power they assume. Now, although the existing practice may be suitable to the present circumstances of the country, yet, if it be regarded from the point of view of the protection of the liberties of the people, it can scarcely be considered either right or proper, because as matters now stand, the most respectable gentlemen in the community are liable at any moment to be arrested by the so-called detectives and have no power when arrested to insist upon answers to such questions as:—"Why am I arrested? Have you any warrant for what you are doing? Is the name of the person to be arrested stated in your warrant? What crime am I charged with?" and so on. In fact the absence of a warrant effectually prevents people from having any protection. Up to the present time the great care exercised by the police officers and detectives, has prevented any serious evils arising, but if unprincipled persons happened to be made detectives, very grave consequences might ensue, for which the law as it at present stands, provides no adequate remedy. If there was any probability of anything of the kind occurring it would indeed afford good cause for regretting the imperfections of the existing criminal code. It appears to us that the following rules are of the utmost importance for the due protection of the rights and liberties of the people, viz:—That in every case a warrant must be issued for the arrest of an offender signed by some official, specially authorised for the purpose; that except when an offence is actually committed in the presence of an officer, no person shall be arrested without a warrant, no matter how clear may be the evidence of his guilt; that the officer making the arrest shall in all cases produce his warrant and only use force when resisted in the execution of his duty; that the warrant shall state distinctly the name of the person to be arrested and the nature of the offence with which he is charged; and finally, that all warrants which do not comply with these requirements shall be treated as void and conferring no authority whatever.

(To be continued.)

MR. ASANO ON CIVILIZATION.

THE *Choya Shimbun* lately despatched a special correspondent, Mr. Asano, to America and Europe, whose experience and views of matters in those countries, as detailed in his letter to the *Choya*, excited considerable surprise and amusement. Mr. Asano has now returned to the land of his nativity, apparently a wiser and sadder man than when he left it, some few months ago. A recent issue of the *Choya* contains a communication from that gentleman referring to his trip and will probably prove interesting. It is entitled, "Can the European and American nations be styled enlightened?" and is as follows:—

'After my recent experience the prevalent idea, "that European and American nations are highly civilized," excites in me the greatest wonder. It is not because I desire to be considered eccentric that I give utterance to an opinion opposed to that of the rest of the world, but because I sincerely believe the generally accepted belief is wrong, both in theory and practice. I will now give the reasons why I have arrived at my present conclusion.

'The nations of Europe and America, more especially England, France and the United States, admittedly stand in the front rank of civilization, both as regards the perfection of their method of government and laws and the prosperity of their trade and commerce. This "perfection" and "prosperity" are principally due to the advanced state of education amongst the people. Now the intellectual condition of the inhabitants of these countries cannot be considered either good or bad. Intellect is either good or bad as it is employed, therefore a country or people should not be hastily styled "good" because their intellectual culture is in an advanced state. This is my reason for doubting the propriety of terming European and American nations "civilized and enlightened." It is undeniable that in those countries everything has attained the highest degree of perfection and the inhabitants are wise and learned. But if matters worthy of admiration have made great progress so also have matters which call for the strongest condemnation. Thus these nations are superior to us in their system of government, laws and literature, but at the same time adultery, manslaughter, stealing and highway robbery are much more prevalent amongst them than here in Japan. Trade and commerce are very flourishing in these vaunted lands, but so too is private immorality. This is the result of my personal experience and no one need doubt me when I assert, that in these countries, dissolute habits are much more common than amongst ourselves. When I was going abroad a short time since, a friend said to me that I was about to visit the great centres of civilization, that all I would see and hear would be most excellent, and that I should derive great benefit from my trip. On my return the same person remarked to me, evidently very much displeased, that the notes of my journeyings in foreign lands, which appeared from time to time in the *Choya Shimbun*, were not at all complimentary to the various places I had visited, and although there might perhaps be some small amount of truth in what I had written, "was it possible that such evil practices as I had described could exist in civilized countries?" Said he, "If all you have written is truth, what is civilization? Where is the real benefit of it?" I was really greatly amused at these remarks, as I know well that the present condition of European and American countries is certainly not that of the "Golden Age," and as far as morality is concerned—well the less said about it the better. However, they have one consolation,—intellectual culture receives great attention. How can the practices obtaining in these countries be termed good? For my part, noticing how their intellects are cultivated, I wonder they are not worse than they really are. People as a rule, like my friend, fall into the egregious error of styling these people civilized and enlightened. What a pity it is that some learned man will not undeceive my countrymen who have evidently been led astray by the word "civilization." Let us see what is the origin of this much used word "civilization." I think it is derived from the Latin word *civis*, which means literally a *citizen*. Here then is another glaring example of the disingenuousness and greed of Europeans and Americans. Everywhere, both at home and abroad the intellectual culture of citizens is superior to that of

country bumpkins, but at the same time their immorality and depravity are also greater. There can, however, be no question which class is preferable. It is no doubt right to call Europeans and Americans *civilized*, i.e., *citizens*, but I am altogether opposed to styling them *enlightened*. My readers! Do not be alarmed at hearing of the vicious customs of Europe and America. These countries are not "enlightened" in the proper sense of the word: they are merely places where both good and evil practices have reached a great and equal state of perfection. After visiting these vaunted haunts of civilization, the only surprise I feel is, that they are not worse than I found them!

ON SOME POINTS IN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN BANKRUPTCY LAW.

As it is in the parliamentary recess that bills of any value must be really considered, and as a new Bankruptcy Act is one of the subjects which must be discussed next session, it is not uninteresting to consider some points in the existing bankruptcy laws of France and Germany. For in regard to the law of bankruptcy reformers are not hindered by any antique doctrines or any difficulty in discovering what is in fact the existing law on the subject.

One of the most flagrant vices in our present bankruptcy law is admitted on all hands to be the ease with which vicious insolvents get rid of their burdens. Years ago virtuous law reformers introduced into English bankruptcy law provisions to lessen these evils, but they proved, in the form in which they were then cast, of very little use. On this point, however, both the law of France and of Germany is exceedingly stringent; and even if it has no direct practical effect, in yet serves as a national mark of disapprobation of evil practices that result in bankruptcy, and of bankruptcies which are not wholly due to ill fortune. And undoubtedly it is a step towards putting an end to bad practices, if they are stigmatized by legislative enactment. Thus under the French Commercial Code of Insolvency and Bankruptcy a debtor is liable to be convicted and sentenced by the tribunal of correctional police, on the prosecution of the trustee, a creditor, or a public officer, for a considerable number of irregularities. The offences are: if the debtor's personal expenses or those of his household are found to be excessive; the loss of large sums gambling in or on the Stock Exchange; putting bills into circulation to obtain money with a view to stave off a failure; after the suspension of payment paying one creditor to the prejudice of another; and the keeping of books which do not show a true statement of assets and liabilities: and these offences must be distinguished from more distinctly fraudulent proceedings, which are dealt with in a separate chapter of the code. Careless or vicious trading and speculation is equally punishable under the new German Bankruptcy Law of 1877. We cannot enumerate all the offences which bring punishment on the head of the offender, but some of them may be stated here. Thus a debtor may be punished with two years' imprisonment when he has lost money or become indebted by excessive expenditure, gambling, or speculation in differences either on the Stock Exchange or in merchandise, or has omitted to keep trade books or has kept them improperly. For preferring one creditor to another when they are aware of their insolvent state, debtors are liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years. Nor is the creditor exempt from punishment; for if a creditor accepts from the common debtor some special advantage, or even a promise of it, on an understanding that he shall vote in some particular manner, he may be punished either with a fine of 3,000 marks or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. Thus we see that the existing bankruptcy law both of France and Germany contains penal provisions which bring the careless or reckless trader within the category of criminals; and it must be borne in mind that in Germany this bankruptcy law was enacted so recently as 1877. But such provisions as these authorize a much larger legal control over the business affairs of traders than has hitherto been known in any English bankruptcy law.

Turning to another point, it appears that both in France and Germany the administration of the bankrupt's estate is considerably more under the control of the courts than it is in England. In France, by the decree declaratory of the insolvency of the debtor, the Tribunal of Commerce appoints one of its members as a judge-commissioner, whose business it is to accelerate and to superintend the administration of the insolvent estate, and to report to the Tribunal of Commerce all disputes that may arise out of the insolvency. But the decisions of this official are subject to a Tribunal of Commerce, which is in fact the Bankruptcy Court, to which application has frequently to be made. For the judge-commissioner's duties are more akin to those of the old official assignee, who under some bygone English Bankruptcy Act had conjoint duties with the creditors' assignee. At the same time, the really active administrators of the estate are the trustees, who, provisionally appointed by the sole authority of the Tribunal of Commerce, have to be confirmed in their office by the creditors in consultation with the judge-commissioner. But it is obvious that in most cases these persons provisionally appointed by the Tribunal of Commerce will become the permanent trustees; so that it is really the law courts and not the creditors who have the control of the trustees. Again in Germany the power of the courts is paramount, for the administrator in bankruptcy is appointed by the court; and when the administration embraces several branches of business several administrators may be appointed, each of whom is independent of the others. By way of recognizing the rights of the creditors in this matter, however, the law provides that, subsequent

to the appointment of the administrator of the court the creditors may elect another person in his stead. But it is provided by the same section that the court may refuse to recognize this nomination, without assigning any reason for doing so. The administrator when he has entered on his duties is directly under the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court; but, on the other hand, a creditors' committee, chosen by the general body of creditors and approved by the court, assists the administrator in his proceedings and supervises the conduct of them. To these persons he has to submit all the information they desire, and once in every month he must have his cash balances verified by a member of the committee. There is another useful section by which the administrator, before making a distribution of assets, has to deposit at the registry office of the court a statement of the claims and of the sums to be distributed; and the statement is open to the inspection of all those who are interested in the affairs of the bankrupt. The object of all these provisions is to give to the legal tribunals the main control of bankruptcy proceedings, while allowing creditors cognizance of all that is going on and opportunities of stating their views and desires; and considering how often some creditors are biased by various considerations towards undue leniency to the debtor, while others are unable or unwilling to busy themselves in winding up a bankrupt's estate, there is much to be said in favour of the system which is in force in France and Germany.

Turning to the important question of compositions with creditors, we find that in both France and Germany a debtor may make no arrangement with his creditors in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy; and no such arrangement can take place unless it is approved by a majority of creditors representing three-fourths in value of the total claims. Again in both countries no such agreement is valid without the sanction of the court. In France it is the judge-commissioner who has the virtual authority in this matter; for before the confirmation can be decreed he must report on the character of the insolvent and the admissibility of composition. And though the court has power to refuse to confirm the composition, there can be very little doubt that the report of the judge-commissioner virtually guides its decision. There are other provisions in regard to the subject of compositions of too technical a character to be noticed here; but what has been said shows that in relation also to this matter the policy both of France and Germany is to keep a large measure of control in the hands of the court, and to make the plans of the debtor and his creditors depend for fulfilment upon their agreement with principles of equity and the welfare of the commercial community. Only one other point remains for notice: it arises out of the German law touching the question of insufficient assets. If in the opinion of the court the assets are insufficient to cover the costs, the application to institute bankruptcy proceedings may be annulled; and current proceedings in bankruptcy may be arrested whenever it appears that the assets do not suffice to pay the expense of the proceedings. By this means long and tedious windings-up, which result in benefiting no one but an assignee, are to some extent avoided.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. KENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, 2nd December, 1879.

Between WILLIAM ALFRED MALCOLM, trading as MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co., plaintiff; and JARDINE, MATHESON & Company, defendants.

Continued from Thursday, 27th November.

Mr. Litchfield again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kirkwood for the defendants.

Ah Hi, examined by Mr. Litchfield:—am a Chinese subject and employed by plaintiff as a godown man. I look after the landing of plaintiff's goods. Last September I recollect some iron coming to plaintiff by the *Viceroy*. There were 584 bundles. I saw the iron at the Hatoba on the 4th September. It was then in two cargo boats. About 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day the sky looked very dark. I saw the iron about half-past twelve. It was then raining very heavily. The boats in which the iron was, had no tarpaulins over them. I saw the iron landed after the rain ceased. I said something to Mr. Phillips. The iron was wet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—Both the boats had sheet iron in them. There were no other goods in the boats. Some of the iron was discharged at half-past twelve on the 4th. I do not know how much. I did not interfere with the iron. On the 5th I handled the iron. It was all put in one heap, both what was wet and dry. When I returned from seeing Mr. Phillips on the 4th, the iron was not covered up. I saw no Chinamen working with it only Japanese. I only saw our sheet iron in these two boats. I do not know if there was any of our iron in other boats. When I first saw the iron on the 4th there may have been three or four hundred bundles landed. I did not count it. When I came down at half-past twelve, there was only forty or fifty bundles landed. I know captain Scott's

Chinamen. I know the iron was wet because it was landed in the rain, but I did examine it on the 4th. On the 5th, I examined it. I paid duty on the iron on the 5th and on that day and the following day got a coolie to separate the wet from the dry iron. The custom house officer marked the iron on the 6th. A good deal of the iron was left in the boats all night on the 4th. The iron was all separated on the 5th and 6th. I could not tell if any of the iron got wet on the night of the 4th.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—The iron was not in the bonded warehouse when I first saw it. A custom house coolie put it in the Hatoba godown first and afterwards in the warehouse. On the 5th the iron was under the shed. The iron was piled under the shed by Scott's coolies and separated by plaintiffs.

Francis Cunningham Spooner:—I am a merchant carrying on here the business of a storekeeper and commission agent. In September of this year I surveyed some sheet iron in company with Mr. Barlow. Mr. Phillips asked me to survey. The iron was marked W in a diamond. There was between two and three hundred bundles. The iron was in a rusty state. It was damaged to such an extent that it would not bring the market value of sound iron. It was not in a condition to bring the full market price. I did not ascertain the cause of the rust. There was no dispute about the cause then. I was called in to see it in the 14th or 15th and had not seen it previously. I have had considerable dealing in iron. I have never cleaned and oiled iron delivered to me in a wet state.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—If it got wet coming from the Hatoba to the godown, I could protect it in any way I would. This sort of iron would be difficult to clean as it comes in bundles. If it was damaged so as to require the bundles opened, I would send it to auction. If the water was left on, the iron would of course rust. If I was to receive a parcel of iron which was damaged so as to require cleaning, I would prefer sending it to auction at my own risk, sooner than incur the great trouble and expense of cleaning. A Japanese might take it and try and make it look as well as possible. It would not be worth my while cleaning it. When I examined the iron a few of the bundles were open. I saw the inside of them. I cannot tell how old the rust was.

Richard Bulkeley Phillips recalled:—The plaintiff's claim is made out on the basis between the contract price and the net proceeds at auction.

Mr. Litchfield put in the surveyor's report, which was marked as exhibit "G."

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Kirkwood then opened the defendants' case. He mentioned that before entering into the merits he would state generally the line of defence he would adopt. He submitted:—1st, that the defendants were not the agents of the plaintiff; 2ndly, that they were only the agents for the ship, and if employed by plaintiff at all were employed by him solely in that capacity; 3rdly, that if the defendants were employed by the plaintiff, the terms of employment were such, that the defendants incurred no personal responsibility but that the sub-agent if anybody, was responsible. The learned counsel proceeded to shew the meaning of the advertisement inserted in the papers by the defendants upon the arrival of the *Viceroy*. He held that it simply meant that the defendants, being the agents of the vessel, undertook to offer their services gratuitously to consignees to see that their goods were handed over to a third party to be landed and that under the terms of the advertisement, the defendants incurred no liability whatever. In the present instance, the defendants had employed a competent agent to land the goods and that was the utmost they were bound to do, even if they could be held to have been the agents of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had not stated if he wished to hold the defendants liable as "common carriers."

Mr. Litchfield:—They are sued as "carriers for hire" and do not see that I am bound to disclose anything further.

His Honour:—I do not think it affects the case at all. If the defendants are liable at all they are liable under a special agreement.

Mr. Litchfield:—If it will assist my learned friend in any way, I will admit that I do not think there can be such a thing as a "common carrier" in Yokohama.

Mr. Kirkwood :—My contention is, that the defendants are not "carriers for hire," but only "mandataries" and therefore only liable for gross negligence, which has neither been alleged or proved.

His Honour :—You will have to get over the difficulty established by Mr. Litchfield, that if the plaintiff cannot sue the defendants who can he sue.

Mr. Kirkwood :—The landing agent Scott.

His Honour :—How can the plaintiff sue Scott when no privity of contract exists between them?

Mr. Kirkwood :—I contend that the plaintiff could do so.

His Honour :—Sue a sub-agent?

Mr. Kirkwood :—We can prove that it is the custom of the port, and that similar previous proceedings have been taken.

His Honour :—I have already mentioned that I do not think any "custom" can be said to exist in Yokohama. How could they sue Scott?

Mr. Kirkwood :—The plaintiff should have sued Scott, assuming that his contention is correct that defendants were employed as his agents and that negligence occurred. I shall now adduce authorities in support of my position. The learned counsel then quoted several passages from *Story on Agency*, shewing that under certain circumstances and customs of trade, the agent was not responsible for the acts of the sub-agent, if he had exercised due care in selecting him and that the recourse of the principal would then be against the sub-agent, the law assuming a privity established by custom. The usage in Yokohama was well-known and it was laid down in the same work that in general, in cases where it was well understood by the parties, the particular means by which a particular piece of business was to be done, the liability of the parties *inter se* was governed by such understanding. Counsel contended that the advertisement of the *Viceroy*, meant only that the defendants would land goods in the usual manner customary in this port, that is :—get some one else to do it for them. The agents of vessels never derive any remuneration from landing goods. They merely employ a sub-agent who settles his charges direct with the consignees. The agent merely sees the goods taken out of the ship and put into the hands of a competent person to land them on the *Hatoba*. Counsel again quoted from *Story on Agency* in support of his contention.

His Honour :—Have you any cases to produce?

Mr. Kirkwood :—The doctrines are well established. The cases referred to by *Story* are in *Mauds and Selwyn's* reports and *Lord Eldon's*.

His Honour :—I should like to see them. *Story* is an admirable authority, but I should like to see if the cases he refers to are American or English.

Mr. Kirkwood proceeded to quote from the same work, in regard to the usage of trade governing the liability of the principal.

His Honour :—I suppose you want to shew that Scott might have sued plaintiff for his bill?

Mr. Kirkwood :—Clearly your Honour, plaintiff and Scott arranged the prices to be charged between themselves previously, this is shewn conclusively by the letters produced. I am also prepared to prove by persons doing an extensive business as shipping agents, that it is the invariable custom for the agents not to land the goods themselves. The landing charges do not appear in the agents' books at all. This Mr. Phillips, the plaintiff's manager admitted.

His Honour :—You can refer to these points again.

Mr. Kirkwood :—As to any damage plaintiff has sustained the proof is very slight indeed. It was clearly the duty of the plaintiff to have cleaned the iron and taken steps to preserve it, and not let it remain for a fortnight deteriorating. It also appears that plaintiff took possession of the iron on the 5th September by exercising acts of ownership over it and paying the duty. No negligence whatever has been proved. The goods left the ship covered up safely, they were so protected when they arrived at the *Hatoba* and any damage that occurred during transit (although there is no proof of any such damage), was due entirely to stress of weather for which neither the defendants nor the sub-agent are legally liable.

Mr. Kirkwood then called :

James Johnstone Keswick :—I am a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. and have been manager here for

about four years and a half. I am well acquainted with the custom of this port and have had great experience in shipping. With Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co., I should think my firm have the largest shipping business here. The steamers of the *Glen* line come to my firm. The *Glenorchy* is one of them. Most goods that come here come under the eastern bills of lading, similar to that produced, (exhibit "A.") The consignees have to take delivery from alongside the vessel. On the arrival of a ship we invariably put an advertisement in the local papers. We did so when the *Viceroy* arrived in September last. The document produced is the advertisement we then inserted. (exhibit "II" being the advertisement set out in the answer). By the words "landed as heretofore" used in the advertisement, I mean that Jardine, Matheson & Co. will, for the convenience of consignees of goods, adopt the invariable custom of the port and appoint a landing agent to prevent the trouble of consignees taking delivery themselves alongside.

His Honour :—I do not think I can take Mr. Keswick's version of the advertisement. Whatever he has committed himself to he must be bound by. It is for me, after hearing the evidence, to construe the advertisement.

Mr. Kirkwood :—How have you caused goods to be landed "as heretofore"?

Witness :—Heretofore we have always, when applied to by consignees under the terms of such an advertisement, employed landing agents on behalf of the consignees to land the cargo on the *Hatoba*. We have never on any occasion had anything to do with the cargo after it has left the ship. We handed over the plaintiff's goods to Mr. Scott to land. Mr. Scott has acted as a landing agent for different persons all the time I have been here. He has frequently landed goods from ships consigned to us. We have never received any "reward" or "hire" for landing or causing goods to be landed. The charges for landing have never passed through our books. The landing agent has always settled direct with the consignee. Our object in offering "as heretofore" to find some person to land the goods, is to afford convenience to the consignees and discharge the ship as quickly as possible. It is really for the convenience of every one having goods on board. For example, a person having one package on board would otherwise have to send a boat alongside and wait until it came out. As sub-agent our *compradore* has often landed goods from ships of which we were agents. In appointing him I considered we appointed a competent man. We appointed him to act for the consignees in the customary way and land the goods. When he has landed goods we never received any reward for his doing so. He has kept all the hire himself and settled the accounts himself. Some of the gentlemen in the office initial the accounts for him as he is a Chinese and does not speak English well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield :—I consider our *compradore* our servant as long as he remains so. If I was to appoint one of my clerks to act as sub-agent and he received pay from other persons I should consider myself relieved from all responsibility. The words "as heretofore" have held the meaning I attach to them for about fifteen months; in other words, from the time an advertisement of this nature first appeared. The same practice has obtained from the earliest date in Yokohama. I think Mr. Litchfield is rather confused in his question; the words could have no meaning *before* they were inserted. This form of advertisement was first used shortly after the kerosene fire at the *Hatoba*. Previous to that, goods arriving on board ship were landed on the *Hatoba*, first giving the consignees an option of landing them for themselves. (Exhibit "F." handed to witness). This advertisement refers to transhipped cargo. The document now shown me is a *compradore's* bill initiated by a gentleman in our office (exhibit "I"). Exhibit read :—

"MESSRS. MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.

Dr. To JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

To landing charges per ship *Glencagles* \$2.56.

Rec'd. payment. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
per C.H.C."

I cannot say when we first employed captain Scott. I cannot say if there were less claims when our *compradore* landed goods than when other people landed them. By claims, I mean claims generally. The words "as heretofore" were thought to be very explicit before the trouble arose

about this small quantity of iron, but to save all question we have now changed the form as to the landing of goods. The advertisement shown me, dated 19th September, 1879, is the form we now use, (exhibit "J."). Exhibit read:—

"NOTICE.—The Steamship *Glencoe*, from London and China Ports. Consignees of cargo by the Steamship *Glencoe*, are hereby informed that their Goods are ready for delivery alongside the vessel, in accordance with the terms of the Bills of Lading. Consignees who may be desirous to have their goods landed by the Agents of the steamer will please make the request in writing, at the same time intimating that the landing is to be at the risk and expense of the Consignee. All cargo which unduly impedes the discharge of the vessel will be landed by the Agents, and stored in the Bonded Warehouse, at Consignees risk and expense. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Yokohama, Sept. 19th, 1879."

Under the new advertisement we are not answerable for any damage which may happen between ship and *Hatoba* and were not previously. I consider the liability is still the same. There was a claim by Hudson & Co. under the new advertisement, but I have heard nothing of it lately. I know nothing of the particulars but will find out for you. I have heard nothing of the matter for a month.

Re-examined:—The claim in this case was first made against the captain. When we have landed cargo without instructions from the consignees, we have done so as the ship's agents.

Frederick D'Iffanger:—I am manager here for Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., and have been so for eight years. We do a large shipping-agency business. We are agents for a great number of steamers, the *Castles* and *Shires* amongst others. We make use of a similar form of advertisement to that used by defendants (exhibit "H"). Our custom when requested to land goods by consignees under that form of advertisement is to allow an agent to do so. We suggest an agent, we do not name one. We suggest him to the captain of the ship to land cargo which may not be applied for, or which impedes the discharge of the ship. That is the person consignees have the opportunity of knowing to be our sub-agent. They must be well aware who the agent is. I would mention that at present we are discharging a steamer and some of the consignees having objected to our sub-agent, are landing their own goods. The way consignees know the sub-agent is from having had bills rendered to them before. We generally employ the same agent. It is the practice here for the ship's agents to appoint whomsoever they please to land the goods under this form of advertisement. The custom suits both the ship and consignees. We derive no benefit whatever from landing the cargo. We get no reward for the goods being landed. The accounts do not pass through our books in any way. The usual custom is, that the ship's agent derives no benefit from landing the goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—We employ Mr. Seitz at present to land for us. The consignees can employ whoever they like and then take their goods from the ship's side in terms of the bill of lading. The ship is not responsible for damage between the ship's side and *Hatoba* when the goods are landed by the sub-agent. I did formerly employ a form of advertisement similar to exhibit "H" but now I employ one similar to exhibit "J." The *Glen*, *Castle* and *Shire* steamers belong to the combination. Mr. Seitz has an agreement with us that when he lands goods that are not applied for, he must land them in the same state he gets them. Mr. Seitz does not guarantee my firm as to the landing of goods except as to goods applied for before the ship leaves. He guarantees the ship. Now I must explain how he guarantees. He guarantees the ship as to loss or damage to goods landed by him on master's responsibility. That guarantee has reference to the paragraph in the bill of lading that "the goods are to be landed as soon as intimation is given of the arrival of the ship." Mr. Seitz is employed by the master of the ship on behalf of the ship, and by the consignees for themselves. We put the advertisement in the paper on behalf of the ship and consider ourselves as ship's agents only when appointing Mr. Seitz.

Adjourned to 1.30.

George Whitfield:—Am a mechanical engineer carrying on the business of the Yokohama Iron Co. My experience of iron extends over 13 or 14 years. About the beginning of September, either the 5th or 6th, some iron was pointed

out to me by captain Scott on the *Hatoba*. It was thin stove pipe iron, slightly damaged with fresh water. The outside sheets, a few of them, were rusted, the rust had not eaten in. A few of the bundles, not half, were injured. I considered there was no damage done to the iron at the time, but that by a few cents outlay per picul, it might have been cleaned and restored to a good condition. It could never have been made bright again, and marketable as sound iron. It would have been good for use. I thought about twelve cents a picul would have paid for cleaning and oiling it. It would then have been as good for use as previously but not bright. Iron when it first comes out has a purple skin on it, water takes this off. Japanese would not then accept it unless at a reduction. I cannot estimate the reduction as I do not deal in that class of iron. I saw the iron again on the 16th September. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Phillips were then present. The iron was much more rusty than when I saw it before. It would then be more difficult to clean it. I do not think the rust had time to eat in, but the iron was more discoloured. The opinion I then formed was the same as before, except that the cost of cleaning would be greater. I estimated the loss then at 18 cents per picul which would be the cost of cleaning and oiling. On the 8th, I estimated the loss at 12 cents per picul. Although it would be then as good for all practical purposes that would not cover the reduction in the market price. I cannot say what the actual loss would be, as I have no experience in that thin iron. The Japanese at auction combine and sometimes goods do not realize within seventy-five per cent. of their value. It depends whether there is a combination or not whether iron would realize its real value or not. I do not think that sheet iron sent to auction would realize its fair value owing to combination amongst the Japanese purchasers. The damage I saw might have been sustained through the iron being exposed to heavy rain for ten minutes and would have been quite sufficient to account for the rust.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I buy iron to use, not to sell. If I had contracted for sound iron and been tendered the iron in the state it was when I saw it, I would have taken it to use but not to sell again. There are 5 or 6 or more sheets in a bundle. The bundles are fastened by iron hoops. I do not think there were ten sheets in these bundles. Each bundle could have been taken to pieces, the sheets cleaned and the bundles put up again. Coolie labour is paid at the rate of about 25 cents per day. I do not know how many bundles go to the picul. I would not have cleaned and oiled the iron if I was making stove pipes out of it. Supposing the sheets are 6 by 3 and 10 sheets to the bundle, I do not know how long it would have taken to clean and oil them.

Re-examined:—I think if cleaned and oiled it would have fetched 12 cents more per picul than if sold in its rusty state. If the iron was mine and I was going to store it, I should have had it dried and cleaned.

James Martin:—Am a stevedore here and have been for the past nine years. I was stevedore for the discharge of the *Viceroy*. Captain Scott was the landing agent who discharged most of the cargo. This was in the early part of September last. I recollect one day it commenced to rain about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. We stopped discharging once or twice. When we stopped there was one lighter being loaded. It was before tiffin time. The lighter was being loaded with sheet iron. We covered the hatches of the steamer first, I then looked over the side and saw tarpaulins being put over the iron in the boats. The iron was then partly covered. I cannot say if there was any delay in covering the iron. The lighters remained alongside for a short time and then went ashore. I cannot say if the iron was so covered that no rain could reach it. We knocked off work for the day. I think they had the tarpaulins in another boat. There were two or three boats alongside, but only one with iron that I recollect. The tarpaulins were being taken from one boat and put over the second.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—The rain was so heavy we put the hatches on. I do not think it would have been judicious to attempt to discharge lighters on the *Hatoba* that afternoon.

Nathaniel Prettyjohn:—Am occasionally employed by capt. Scott and was employed discharging from the *Viceroy* in the early part of September last. I recollect discharging some sheet iron in the morning. As well as I can recollect

we loaded one boat about ten o'clock in plenty of time to get ashore before the rain came on. We partly loaded another boat when the rain commenced very suddenly. We covered the second boat with tarpaulins as soon as the rain came on. The tarpaulins had been sent off by Capt. Scott in the morning and were right alongside in another lighter. We generally have them aboard. They were however close at hand. The first boat was sent ashore when we found the rain would continue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I was by the ship. I remained in her a couple of hours after the rain commenced. It was nearly twelve o'clock when it commenced to rain heavy. We put the tarpaulins on at once when the rain began. It took about 5 or 10 minutes to put them on. The iron could not have got much damaged in that time. Every care and precaution was taken but we could not help the rain.

David Scott:—Am a landing agent and marine surveyor in Yokohama and have been for eight years. My experience in ships and lighters extends over about 40 years. I was landing-agent for most of the cargo of the *Viceroy* in September last. I recollect the 4th September, it was dull in the morning, came on equally in the forenoon and rained very heavy in the afternoon. When I land cargo I hire boats and Chinamen. I sent the last witness on board to make out the boat-notes and Chinamen to tally at each hatch. When the goods come ashore a Chinaman receives each boat and tallies it. There were two boats of mine came ashore too late on the 4th to be discharged that day. I saw them at the Hatoba. It was too late to discharge them because it came on to rain. They were covered up. The boats remained at the Hatoba all night but that did not injure the contents as there was no rain during the night. I put a second tarpaulin over each boat when they came ashore. The rain could drift under any tarpaulin if it blew hard. It did blow hard on that day in squalls. The rain may have got under in consequence, in spite of my having covered the boats. I saw the iron on the 5th. It was lying in a heap at the door of the shed just as it had been landed. The next time I saw it was the following day, the captain, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Phillips were present. It was then all spread out. I was then done with it, it was delivered to "73" Chinaman (plaintiff's). It was a little streaked with rain. The morning looked threatening rain on the 4th up to half-past ten. I sent the tarpaulins off at 9 in consequence. Ships generally stop discharging when it begins to rains but not until it actually does. I always collect my landing charges from the consignees. The letter produced was sent by my instructions to plaintiff. (exhibit "K") Letter read:—

"Memorandum, Yokohama, 9th August, 1878.—From D. Scott, Custom House. To Messrs. Malcolm, Willcox & Co., No. 73, Dear Sirs, I think it will be more satisfactory for all parties to have one fixed rate for all ordinary sized packages. I propose to charge you 5 cents all round, only making exception in case of very large or very small, such as wines, etc. Trusting this arrangement may meet with your approval, I am, yours truly, per David Scott, J. R. Higginbotham."

That letter was written in consequence of Mr. Phillips having complained about my charges. The letter refers to goods coming out of ships in the future. I do not think plaintiff has ever expressly asked me to land goods for him. I have always landed his goods under instructions from the agents of the vessel. I received from the plaintiff's firm the letter produced. (exhibit "L.") Letter read:—

Yokohama, 19th June, 1878.

To Mr. DAVID SCOTT.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed we beg to return you your account of landing charges per *Prinz Frederick Carl*, such account having been already paid you. We also enclose endorsed for payment your accounts for landing goods ex *Aegean*, *Galley of Lorne*, and *Glenorchy*. We have to draw your attention to the inconvenience caused us by the length of time you allow to elapse between the departure of vessels and the time of sending in your accounts and we must request you for the future to send in any accounts you may have against us within ten days of the vessel's departure.

Yours faithfully,

p. pro. MALCOLM, WILLCOX & CO.
J. S. BARBER.

I landed the goods mentioned in that letter under instructions from the agents of the ship not the consignees of the cargo. The accounts produced I presented to plaintiff for payment. The memo. thereon is in Mr. Phillips' writing. Where 2 cents is marked against brandy by Mr. Phillips instead of 5 cents I do not know what he meant. Brandy used to be charged 1½ cents. (Account put in, exhibit "M.") All money I get for landing goods I keep myself. The accounts I render in my own name. I have always done so and believe it to be the custom of the port.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—Consignees often refuse to pay my landing charges. I then get paid the best way I can. I never get paid by the agents and do not ask them to pay me. I think I got my instructions from defendants in the case of the *Viceroy*. I do not know how many bundles of iron I landed for plaintiff, I think some four or five hundred bundles. My account says 584 and is correct. Four or five boats were employed to land it. I do not think it was all landed on the same day. I am sure it was not all landed on the 4th, a little was landed on the 5th. I saw the last boat being towed ashore at 20 minutes after 10. That boat was unloaded next morning. I saw another boat containing some of plaintiff's iron in the evening. Both boats were unloaded on the next morning, the 5th. I think those were the only two boats I saw containing iron on the 4th.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The last boat came to the Hatoba about 20 minutes past 10. The first boat was partly discharged when the last boat came in. The first boat had been ashore about an hour. I stopped discharging the first boat on account of the rain. About 100 bundles were taken out when I stopped. The boat was then covered up and both boats remained untouched until next morning. When I get my instructions from Mr. Cobden I consider it the same as getting them from the captain of the ship.

By the Court:—I consider I get my instructions from Mr. Cobden. I considered it the same as getting them from the captain.

Tuesday, 2nd December, 1879.

Mr. Litchfield again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kirkwood for the defendants.

Cheong Ah Mow, examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—Am a Macao Chinaman sometimes employed by captain Scott and my duty is to take tally of goods on the Hatoba. I was employed by captain Scott to tally cargo from the *Viceroy*. I wrote the books produced, one is my tally book, the other is used by another man.

Mr. Litchfield consented at the suggestion of the Court, to allow the pages of the tally books referring to the iron, to be put in evidence to save time. The pages were pointed out by witness and marked as exhibits "N" and "O."

Mr. Kirkwood read the entries in the books referring to the iron, showing how the 584 bundles was made up.

Examination continued. Five boats came with cargo from the *Viceroy* on the 4th to the Hatoba. The last two boats were numbers 149 and 80. Number 149 boat, contained 22 boxes, ten cases and one box and 394 bundles of sheet iron. Boat number 80 had 131 bundles of iron. The iron was all marked W. in a diamond. On the 5th, 60 bundles came from the vessel in the first boat that day. On the 4th, boat 149 came in first. It was not raining when that boat came in at half-past ten. The other boat came in about twelve o'clock on that day. There was no rain when the boat came in but it was covered with a tarpaulin. I discharged the boxes and some of the iron. I did not take out the remainder of the iron because it began to rain. I then put on the tarpaulin again. I think I had then taken out about one hundred bundles. I discharged the boat the next day at about half-past eight o'clock. It was not raining on the morning of the 5th. I was not more than four or five minutes in replacing the tarpaulin when the rain came on. It rained very heavily and it was very windy. Boat No. 80 had a tarpaulin on when it came in. It was then raining. No iron was taken out of that boat on that day. The boat remained out all night and was discharged the next morning about nine o'clock. If it was raining and blowing hard when I put on the tarpaulin, rain could have got to the iron. I made the entries in both books because the other man could not write.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—One of the books is my own and the other my fellow tally-man's. I made the whole of the entries on the 4th which refer to that day. I made the entry of the sheet iron at the same time as the other entries. I could not enter what was in the boxes as I could not see inside them. The boat took about an hour to unload. It commenced to rain about half-past eleven. As soon as the rain commenced I stopped unloading and covered over the boat properly. When the tarpaulin was over the boat no one could see what was in the boat.

Re-examined:—The entries in the tally books are copied from the boat-notes.

Yong Ah Wong:—Am a Chinese subject employed by captain Scott. I remember captain Scott landing some cargo from the *Viceroy*. The books produced (exhibits "N" and "O") I copy from the captain's book. I made the red marks in them. I make the marks when the goods leave the cargo boat. About one hundred bundles were discharged on the 4th September from boat 149. No more was taken out, on account of the rain. I got a coolie to cover the boat when the rain came on. The boat remained at the Hantoba all night and was discharged the next morning. Boat number 80 was not discharged on the 4th, in consequence of the rain. It was raining and blowing hard on the 4th. All the cargo boats are open boats and require to be covered if it rains.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I saw the coolie cover boat 149 with the tarpaulin. He was about five minutes doing so. The tarpaulin remained on all day and was not taken off in the afternoon. I know Ah Hi. I saw him on the 4th. He was looking at the iron. I forget what time it was. It commenced to rain about twelve o'clock. When the tarpaulin was taken off on the 5th the iron was a little wet on the top.

By the Court:—No iron was taken out of the second boat on the 4th. I put a second tarpaulin over that boat when she came from the ship.

Mr. Kirkwood put in the advertisement referred to in Mr. Phillips' cross-examination. It was marked exhibit "P".

This closed the defendants case.

Mr. Litchfield put in evidence certain correspondence between the plaintiff and defendants previous to the filing of the petition in the action, which was marked as exhibit "Q."

Mr. Kirkwood then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He said that the question of negligence was the main point involved in the case, if no negligence on the part of defendants was proved then they had incurred no liability whatever. Presuming that it had been proved that the defendants were the agents of the plaintiff for landing the goods, then they would only have been bound to exercise ordinary and reasonable care and diligence. All the evidence tended to shew, that every precaution was taken to prevent any damage from being sustained. The evidence of Mr. Phillips, the plaintiff's manager was, that he personally did not know, either how or when the damage to the iron had occurred, in fact his last answer, was that he filed a petition against the captain of the *Viceroy* to recover for this very damage, because he did not then know where it had occurred. Mr. Phillips' evidence therefore throws no light on the subject. The only evidence adduced on the point by the plaintiff was that of the Chinaman Ah Hi, and his evidence was very indefinite indeed. He said he first saw the iron at about half-past twelve o'clock and it was then a little wet. When questioned on cross-examination as to how he knew it was wet, he said that "he knew it was wet because it was raining but he did not examine it." This witness therefore concluded that the iron was wet because it was raining and some of it was discharged. He also said that only forty or fifty bundles of the iron were then landed and that he did not examine it until the day following, the 5th September, when he separated the wet iron from the dry. He further stated, that he could not tell whether or not the iron he found wet on the 5th had been wet on the 4th. Now against the evidence of this Chinaman we have the evidence of Martin, the stevedore who was employed on the *Viceroy*. He swears that he was on board the vessel on the 4th and saw the boats loaded, that when the rain came on he saw the iron in the boats covered over with tarpaulins. This witness was corroborated by the witness

Prettyjohn, who covered one of the boats when it was half loaded. In fact all the evidence proved conclusively that every possible precaution had been taken, the time it would take to cover the boats being fixed by plaintiff's own witness Seitz. Now in what state were the boats when they arrived at the Hantoba? The only witnesses who saw them arrive were Scott's Chinamen, and the tally-books clearly corroborate their testimony. When the first boat came in, it was fine, a few bundles of iron were taken out of her and the boat was then covered up all right, a second tarpaulin having been put over the goods. When captain Scott came up, he had a second tarpaulin put over the second boat, and both boats remained so protected all night. It was therefore manifest that every reasonable precaution had been taken to avoid damage to the goods in the boats. It was also proved by the same witness that no ship would stop discharging cargo until it had actually commenced raining. Upon consideration of all the evidence bearing upon the point, it was plain that only a very small amount of damage could have been sustained, and only by a few bundles of the iron. Manifestly there was only very slight exposure to the rain. The witness Whitfield said that ten minutes exposure, would have been quite sufficient to account for all the damage. It had also been shown that although every possible precaution was taken to cover the goods, still, when, as in the present instance, a strong wind was blowing, the edges of tarpaulins would get lifted up, and rain would drift underneath. The learned counsel went on to say, that if his clients should be unfortunate enough to be held the agents of the plaintiff he then submitted that they were not responsible for damage under all circumstances. With reference to the law on the point of liability, he would refer to the well known case of *Coggs v. Bernard*, decided by Lord Holt, but more especially to *Story on Bailments*, 9th ed. secs. 495 and 592, where it was laid down that if carriers are not common carriers, they are only obliged to exercise ordinary care and diligence. If the defendants were held to be not common carriers but forwarding agents, then secs. 444 and 502 of the same work explained their liability. If the defendants were held to be common carriers he would refer his Honour to *Nugent v. Smith*, L. R. C. P. div. 423, as to the construction of the expression "Act of God." Counsel also quoted *Story on Bailments*, sec. 459 and *Serle v. Laverick*, L. R. 9 Q. B. div. 126 as to the liability of carriers for negligence. On the question of bailees who gave their services gratuitously being liable for gross negligence only, counsel referred to *Moffatt v. Bateman*, L. R. 3 P. C. 115. Mr. Kirkwood submitted that the onus of proof of negligence in cases of this description rested upon the plaintiff, who should make out his case conclusively, it was not sufficient to merely prove that the iron had got wet. *Bird v. Northern R'way Co.*, 28 L. J. Exch. 3, where it was held that "the fact of the occurrence of an accident was in itself no proof of negligence"; also *Cooper v. Barton*, 3 Campbell's rep. 5.

His Honour:—I do not think these cases will be of much use to me. I have heard the evidence and am to balance it. The cases you refer to have come at home before the Courts on motions for new trial, &c.

Mr. Kirkwood:—But if your Honour felt any doubt.

His Honour:—The cases you quote refer more especially to pleadings.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Does not your Honour think that the onus of proof of negligence lies upon the plaintiff?

His Honour:—No, I do not. Evidence has been given that the iron was damaged by rain water and I will have to decide, after weighing the evidence given on both sides, whether the defendants exercised reasonable care.

Mr. Kirkwood:—But if your Honour cannot decide the question?

His Honour:—I trust I shall be able to make up my mind, if it comes to be a decision on that point.

Mr. Kirkwood:—In a case heard here before Mr. Justice Wilkinson he decided that as he could not make up his mind on which side was the preponderance of evidence, he gave a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkwood continued:—If your Honour finds that there has been negligence and that some one is liable, the question then raises, who really is liable. This brings us to the question of the liability of the sub-agent and the usage of trade governing his direct liability to the principal. With respect to usage controlling the contract, whatever

your Honour may decide the contract to be, I refer to *Furkes v. Lamb*, 31 L. J. Q. B. 98.

His Honour:—The evidence of custom must be very strong.

Mr. Kirkwood:—I also refer to *Ireland v. Livingston*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 99 and *Sutton v. Tatham*, 10 Adolphus & Ellis, 27. As to the custom of brokers, *Marted v. Payne*, L. R. 6, Exch. 132, *Griswold v. Bristol*, L. R. 4 C. P. 36 and *Ballance v. Duan*, 1 Campbell's rep.

His Honour:—I really do not think the authorities cited have the slightest application to a case of this kind.

Mr. Kirkwood:—*Da Costa v. Edmonds*, 4 Campbell's rep. 132.

His Honour:—I do not think that case has any application to this either. It refers to the law of insurance which is very special in its application. In this case there are none of the requirements of special custom.

Mr. Kirkwood:—There is the same thing here with reference to the custom of employing a sub-agent. On this point it has been proved by the shipping agents doing the largest business in the port that it is the invariable custom to employ a sub-agent. Seitz and Scott have both sworn that they always render the accounts for the landing-charges in their own names and receive payment of them themselves. These accounts never appear in the books of the agents of the ships at all. The appointment of a sub-agent, is for the convenience of all parties. What the agents announce to a consignee in the advertisement is, in effect, "You can send off for your goods yourself but if you prefer we will name some one to land them for you." For this service the agents received no reward whatever, their action was entirely gratuitous. Mr. D'Ifanger in his evidence was very explicit. He said "the sub-agent is the captain's agent for landing any goods that may not be applied for, or which impede the discharge of the ship. He collects the landing charges himself. When I appoint a competent person to land goods under these circumstances, I consider my liability ceases." The letters which passed between Scott and plaintiff shew distinctly that those accounts were rendered direct and that an arrangement as to charges was arrived at between them, as far back as June, 1878. In the face of that letter how can it be said that there was no direct dealing between these parties? [Letter read and commented upon.] Then there is the letter of 9th August, 1878 from Scott agreeing to an uniform scale of charges. These letters tend to shew the plaintiff's knowledge of the custom of the port and his acquiescence in it. Again there is the account rendered by Scott to plaintiff which includes the charges for landing this very iron. Mr. Phillips rejects the charges for the iron and passes the rest referring to their previous arrangement. Mr. Phillips' memo. on the account was, "Please make out a corrected bill, the iron must of necessity stand over." In one of the letters put in by the plaintiff and which his counsel would probably comment upon, the defendants had offered \$30.00, although they repudiated any liability, in case any damage might possibly have happened to the goods while in their custody. This offer really goes for nothing, it was made without prejudice, and it is well known that it is to the interest of the agents of ships to settle claims without trouble or litigation if they can possibly avoid it. Now as to the claim of plaintiff against the sub-agent, we must consider who the sub-agent could sue, *Cochrane v. Irlam*, 6 Maude and Selwyn's rep. p. 303, in this case the Court found that in cases where agents are authorised to place goods in the hands of a sub-agent the latter can settle his accounts direct with the principal. It was most extraordinary and worthy of remark, that although the doctrine of the rights and liabilities of a sub-agent were considered so settled in *Story*, there were no recent cases in England affecting the question. Then as to the damage. The only evidence bearing upon this point was that given by Barlow and Whitfield. Whitfield was of opinion, that by the expenditure of 12 cents a picul the iron would have been made sound for all practical purposes. It has not been shewn what the iron was wanted for, whether for sale or use. Before a correct estimate of the measure of damage can be arrived at, the defendants should know what the goods were intended for.

His Honour:—The difference between what the goods fetched at auction and the market value will give the damage.

Mr. Kirkwood:—There can be no question the iron should have been sold as early as possible, and not kept for a fortnight deteriorating. The plaintiff's Chinaman separated the good from the bad iron on the 5th September, and it should have been sold directly afterwards. If the goods had been landed on account of the ship, the owners of the ship would have clearly been liable and not the defendants. It was the duty of the plaintiff to have sold the iron at once and not to keep it to depreciate and entail further loss. The only witness who really gave any evidence of the amount of damage was Whitfield, and he said that further depreciation in value occurred through the iron, being allowed to remain in a wet state. The evidence of Barlow was all they had as to the market value of the iron which he stated to be \$4.50 per picul and not \$4.80 which plaintiff had mentioned as the contract price. The learned counsel contended that it had not been clearly proved that the defendants had been guilty of any negligence. That was the substantial defence. The question of liability was raised merely for future guidance. It had been abundantly proved, that every care had been taken to cover and protect the iron, a little wet may have got on it before it was wholly covered or while the tarpaulins were being put on. It must also be recollected, that there was no covered place to which the boats could be brought. Counsel concluded his address by saying, that if captain Scott had been the actual owner of the iron, he could have done nothing more than he had done for its protection. The defendants were not insurers, but even if they were, nothing was omitted in the present instance that could possibly have been done to ensure the safety of the goods.

His Honour:—How long do you think you will be Mr. Litchfield?

Mr. Litchfield:—I think I can finish in an hour your Honour.

His Honour:—I cannot give you more than half an hour, without an adjournment.

Mr. Litchfield:—Well, your Honour, I will try and see what I can do in half an hour.

Mr. Litchfield then replied on behalf of the plaintiff. He said the question in the case was one of more than ordinary importance as it involved the ordinary liability of carriers to their employers. He referred to the case of *Cogg's v. Bernard*, where it was distinctly laid down, that a carrier was bound to use the utmost diligence. He submitted that under the advertisement used by the defendants in the case of the *Vicroy*, they bound themselves to carry goods from the ship's side to the Hatoba and could not be treated, under some imaginary custom which it had been attempted to set up, as mere conduit pipes to tell Scott to land them. It is very clear that defendants cannot shift the liability they undertook. Jardine, Matheson & Co. could have collected the charges for landing these goods from the plaintiff, in precisely the same way as they did previously under similar circumstances in the case of goods from the *Glenengles*. They cannot relieve themselves of a legal responsibility by simply paying the landing charges to other people. It is patent that they must employ somebody to land goods, who that somebody may be does not signify in the least. They as carriers undertake to do the work and they cannot shift their legal responsibility to a sub-agent, between whom and the principal, no privity of contract exists. It would be just as reasonable to say, that the directors of a railway company were not liable for accidents occurring on the railway because they did not drive the engines themselves, or that the manager of "Pickford's" incurred no responsibility because he did not drive the vans himself. The learned counsel then referred to the notes in *Cogg's v. Bernard*, 1 Smith's Leading Cases 6 ed. 205, commenting on the cases of *Leck v. Maister* and *Garside v. The Trent Nav. Co.*, where it was distinctly laid down that the onus lay on the defendant to show that there had been no want of proper care. The cases in *Story on Agency* referred solely to dealings *inter partes*, the case was different with a carrier, who was bound by the nature of his business to employ a medium to do the work. By the same principle it had been held that a railway company which granted "through" tickets were liable to a purchaser of one of those tickets for an accident occurring on a line which did not belong to them and which was caused by the

carelessness of persons over whom they had no control, *Thomas v. The Rhynner Railway Co.*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 267, *Milton v. Midland Railway Co.*, 28 L. J. Exch. 385. Counsel contended that before defendants could succeed in establishing the so-called usage of the port they must shew some case in which agents had been absolved from responsibility to the consignee under similar circumstances. Neither Mr. Keswick nor Mr. D'Offinger asserted that any such case had happened, they only said what they *thought* was the custom, not that a consignee had ever been a party to any such arrangement. No matter what Mr. Barber had written, Phillips had sworn that he always refused to acknowledge Scott and that while using a similar form of advertisement to that adopted in the case of the *Viceroy* by defendants, he had paid claims arising under similar circumstances. It was altogether unreasonable to suppose that any custom could be established that would relieve persons who had undertaken to perform certain duties from all responsibility no matter how negligent their sub-agent might be. Perhaps it would be contended that if Scott had chosen to pitch the goods into the sea defendants would not have been liable. Under the Eastern bills of lading the ship's responsibility ceases when the goods are delivered alongside. Who then was responsible for their carriage between the ship and the *Hatoba*? Certainly not Scott, whom the plaintiff had not employed and refused to recognize, but the persons whom the plaintiff did employ, viz:—the defendants. The learned counsel submitted that from the evidence the defendants must be held to have been guilty of negligence. Phillips' evidence was, that the damage had already occurred to the iron when it was first brought to his notice, he found the iron wet and when the bundles were lifted up on their edge the water ran out. Did that look like the result of exposure to a little damp as attempted to be set up by the defendants? Then the Chinaman Ah Hi was very distinct on the point, he saw the iron at half-past twelve o'clock, it was then raining very heavily and the boats had no tarpaulin's over them, and on cross-examination he further stated that when he returned from seeing Mr. Phillips, the iron was still uncovered. It was very evident that if the iron was covered up in the manner defendants' contend, it was utterly impossible for Mr. Phillips and the Chinaman to have seen it at half-past twelve, as their vision was as limited as that of a celebrated witness who stated "he could not see up a flight of stairs and through a back-door." No effort had been made to prevent the damage being sustained. The letter (exhibit "B") which Mr. Phillips wrote on the subject completely corroborated his story as to how, when and where he saw the iron. It was very evident, without producing any authorities on the subject, that it was not exercising reasonable care to expose iron or other cargo without any attempt to cover it up. The letter of the 4th September is a complete corroboration of Phillips' evidence. Then again when Ah Hi was asked where he found the iron on the 5th, he said it had been put by somebody, in a heap under a shed, good and bad, wet and dry, all mixed up together! Was that to be called taking ordinary care to place it all higgledy-piggledy together in that fashion? Then as to the damages. The measure of damage must be taken to be the difference between what the goods were worth to the plaintiff when they arrived and what they fetched at auction. Counsel submitted that Mr. Phillips had adopted the reasonable and proper course to pursue under the circumstances. He wrote to defendants, he gave the person who had contracted to purchase the iron every chance to make an offer for it, he wrote again to defendants after the contractor's refusal, what more could he be expected to do? Whitfield acknowledged that the iron was damaged and it was in evidence that the Japanese wanted a reduction of 75 cents a picul on it, which was very nearly the difference between the contract and auction price. The defendants rely upon the evidence of Barlow that \$4.50 and not \$4.80 was to be taken as the value of the iron, but plaintiff contended that the contract price was the proper gauge of the market value. Barlow said there was very little of this particular description of iron in the place, that the particular parcel had arrived very early for the stove pipe iron market, thus corroborating Mr. Phillips who said the same thing, and Barlow topped up by saying that the market had since risen. The foregoing were the chief points upon which counsel desired to call His Honour's attention and

from the preponderating weight of evidence in favour of plaintiff, and the authorities also supporting his contention, he thought he could with confidence leave the result in His Honour's hands.

His Honour said he would give judgment in a day or two.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR

OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE ROYAL MANDATE.

Some time had passed thus, neither the watcher nor the watched shewing any signs of impatience, when a page entering the room, said something unintelligible to Yoshitsune, but which from the Treasurer's answer he understood to be the announcement of an arrival.

An unusually secluded novitiate in the cloisters of Kurama and a clandestine sojourn of a few months in the capital, had necessarily included few meetings with either the court nobles or the great barons, and Yoshitsune, remembering how little his own knowledge would be likely to aid him in recognizing the Treasurer's visitor, paid less attention to the new comer's appearance than to his host's form of greeting. But though he might have been prepared for what followed, it caused him at the moment a surprise that excluded every other sentiment. His own association with the Treasurer had brought him no experience of that nobleman's eccentricities. He had only seen him perform a rôle of which determination and self-control were the conspicuous attributes, and so well had these finer qualities seemed to suit the man's nature that his sudden return to the restless caprice of apparent imbecility was at once startling and incredible. If indeed there had been any awkwardness in the proceeding; any evidence of effort that might have proved the character irksome to its assumer, the impression conveyed could not have altogether effaced the memory of rational moments; but long practice and an unflinching purpose had made Yasutsune so perfect in his part that to believe it an effort of simulation was altogether impossible.

Thus when he ambled forward to meet his visitor, and then without completing his greeting hurried back to his former place with an air of vacillating perplexity ludicrously unsuited to the occasion, Yoshitsune rubbed his eyes and peered in bewilderment through the bamboo lattice, asking himself whether some miraculous metamorphosis had not been effected among the actors in the scene before him.

But the Treasurer's demeanour evidently suggested nothing strange to the new-comer. Advancing gravely at his host's invitation, and not suffering the peculiarity of this reception to curtail anything of his formality, he took his seat upon the pile of silk cushions prepared for him, a man far advanced in years, white haired and wrinkled but betraying no symptom of debility or moral decay. Yoshitsune could form no guess as to who he might be, but a very slight examination sufficed to determine that he was a nobleman of rank, holding his high place not by a mere accident of birth but by the strength of established superiority.

"You have preceded the Prince," said Yasutsune after he had acknowledged his friend's greeting. "There is no fear I trust that he may not follow."

"I think not," replied the other emphatically. "His Highness' progress is scarcely a measure of his impatience, as you very well know."

"True, true. Nevertheless it had occurred to me that the honour of receiving either you or him to-night was little certain. A mere fancy perchance. I live among fancies, you know."

"A happy life too. For my own part there are not a few realities I would gladly change into fancies if I might. But since your fancies are never entirely without foundation, on what was this last based, may I ask?"

"Why that were to make a wise man of me," laughed the Treasurer. "If I dreamed that you were both minded to mend the times rather than to be merry in them 'twas only because my heart is as giddy as your's are grave."

Lightly as this was said it evidently startled its hearer not a little. He scrutinized the Treasurer's face with an intent-

ness that must have been hard to endure, but the other's airy vacuity was not to be penetrated.

"Truly, my Lord Treasurer," he said, "the light that kindles those faucies of yours might, methinks, make many an obscurity clear. You have read my mood aright, though I have kept it hidden from myself for twenty years, and from the world until this moment."

"Then it is just as old as these fancies of mine, if what men tell me be true," cried the Treasurer, clapping his hands delightedly. "Who knows but these our twins may be more closely related than they seem. If only the Prince were here to aid us we might spend a pleasant half hour tracing their genealogy."

The Treasurer's visitor again scanned his host narrowly. He was beginning to have a suspicion that this debonnaire nobleman's mental vision might after all be clearer than their's who ridiculed his imbecility.

At this moment another visitor was announced: a comparatively young man, of proportions sufficiently comely and robust, but older in point of energy and vigour than the white haired veteran who had preceded him. Both in his deportment and expression it was easy to detect evidences of the acquired helplessness that grows out of complete moral and physical dependence, and this alone, without the emphatic deference of the reception he was accorded, would have been sufficient to mark him as one living far above the common cares of life.

He gazed listlessly around as the Treasurer led him to the seat of honour, and whether real, or suggested by the contrast of the other's animation, the feature Yoshitsune found most noticeable about him, was an air of permanent discontent growing apparently from graver causes than the weariness of exceeded enjoyment so common among men of his rank.

"Is it an accident," he asked, "that has obtained me the pleasure of meeting the Lord Seneschal here to-night?"

This question was addressed to the old man, in whom with sudden wonderment Yoshitsune recognized his uncle, the poet-warrior, Yorimasa. The reply, however, came from the Treasurer, and the tone of the first words he uttered caused the listener to redouble his attention, for the voice was no longer that of the frivolous simpleton. Yasutsune had laid aside his long worn mask, and his two guests made no attempt to conceal their astonishment at the transformation.

"Your Highness," he said, "accident has ceased to be an acknowledged factor in Yorimasa's existence as well as in mine own. Little shallops may drift comfortably in shallow waters, but the ship that would ride safely must needs search for the sunken rock beneath her keel. For twenty years the Lord Seneschal and myself have trodden the same path: he with eyes averted from the goal; I, with gaze so impatiently fixed on it that the distance has seemed well nigh interminable. We knew not that we should come together at the last any more than we now know how many thousands are waiting before or hastening after to join us in compassing the end. That end is to-day within sight and though many must perish in the attainment, there is no possibility of pause or reflection for any. This is not a plot: it is a necessity forced upon us by events we would have given everything, save the right of revenge to prevent. My Lord Seneschal, if I seem to take over-much upon myself, suspend your censure I pray you till you have heard the cause of my presumption."

"Say on, Yasutsune," replied the Seneschal; "if I lacked the wit to comprehend you before, it was because the things you have done are as impossible to ordinary men as they are incredible to those who have not witnessed them."

"I will ask you then," resumed the Treasurer, speaking with the monotonous voice of one who dares not emphasize his recital, "I will ask you to go back to the time when this city echoed with the din of arms, and the waves of onset rolled from four issues on the men of Gen beleaguered within the palace walls. If on the night of that battle you had travelled a mile eastward from the spot where we now sit, you would have found a fair castle with stout muniment and spacious barracks, but never a man to garrison the barbicans or raise the draw-bridge, for every vassal old or young had gone to take his post beside the Earl of Harima under the shadow of the white standard. In a room of that castle two persons were seated: one a lad of fourteen; the other a girl but a few summers older; a girl no man might look on without loving. They had been waiting since nightfall for some news of their friends, and at break of day came tidings of the

Emperor's escape from the palace, and of the immense host that had assembled to revenge his imprisonment. They knew then that there was little hope for the Genji cause, but the girl refused to fly, though urged by her brother to do so. Her husband had left her in charge of the castle when he marched to the fight, and she thought that to desert her post would be to forfeit all chance of meeting him again. She would, however, have provided for her brother's escape, but the lad was not altogether a craven. He too chose to remain, not knowing that his choice involved something worse than death. At noon, the castle was summoned by the advance guard of Kiyomori's force. There was no possibility of resistance, more especially as those within knew by the presence of the Heike chief that the palace had either fallen into their enemies' hands, or that at least its surrender was certain. It might be too, that seeing only a woman and a child, Kiyomori would find occasion to be merciful. Yon smile at the notion, my Lord Seneschal, but remember, this was twenty years ago. We did not know the man then as we know him now. His first act was to order the boy's execution, believing him to be a son of the lord of the castle. When informed of his error and told there was no heir as yet born, he seemed like a man overtaken by a grievous disappointment. "The rebel at least has a wife," he cried; "bring her before me that I may provide for the future as well as the present." If his heart had been accessible to any sentiment of clemency, he must have relented when he saw the girl, but has the beauty or worth of a victim ever served for aught but to whet his ferocity? Finding that she expected to be a mother in a few weeks, he ordered his soldiers to take the child from her bosom, adding with a sneer, "if it be a girl, you can give it back to her; if a boy, let its head be exposed over the castle gate." There were not wanting some, and they amongst the stoutest of his warriors, who grew pale at this terrible mandate and joined their prayers for mercy to those of the woman herself, but Kiyomori was impatient to achieve the foul deed he already found so pleasant so contemplative. He drew his sword and swore that since his vassals were so delicate he would himself set them an example. From that moment the girl uttered neither entreaty nor lamentation. She knew how to die bravely as she had known how to live blameless. Only when the steel flashed before her eyes, she remembered to offer a supplication on behalf of her boy brother, pleading that his mind was distraught and that her husband hated him because of his attachment to the House of Hei. Whether her unselfish love alone suggested this idea, or whether, standing on the shore of death, she was able to look across the sea of futurity, and discover the days of which this is, I hope, the dawning, none but the gods that helped her in that moment of agony can tell. Her brother, who might not die with her since it was for him to avenge her, understood that she had taught him the only method of achieving that duty. For the rest he had no need to simulate. More than a year elapsed before he was able to be sure that the horror he witnessed that day was no longer anything more than a memory, and when he knew that he had recovered his reason, he had also discovered the convenience of seeming irresponsible. Had it been his object only to take vengeance on her brutal assassin, assuredly Kiyomori would long ago have received the guerdon of his deed. But the boy was a Minamoto. Through long, long years—how long he himself alone can tell—he has endured to be an object of scorn and ridicule to his fellows, hoping only for the advent of the day when he might join the onset that shall hurl the Heike from the high places they have usurped, and leave their bones to bleach upon the graves of the multitudes done to death by their cruelty and caprice. That day has now at last come, and in the name of all those who have outrages no less terrible than his own to revenge, the brother of that murdered girl prays his prince and rightful sovereign to give his royal warrant to Yorimasa, the Minamoto chief, that the multitudes awaiting this signal in the sixty-four provinces may have at once a legal cause and a leader."

The Treasurer had clasped his hands and bowed his head like one in prayer, but neither his attitude nor the passionate earnestness of his entreaty moved his hearers more than the wonder of his restored reason and the still greater marvel of his long sustained simulation. If the Prince did not immediately reply, it was perhaps because he found less food for speech than for surprise. Yorimasa spoke first:—

"I think I can understand how long this waiting must

have seemed to you, Yasutsune, and certainly I can promise that no effort of mine shall be wanting to render the sequel worthy of so much patience. For the rest, it has fared with me even as you say, and I marvel much that a mere surmise can have been thus unerring. Longing to strike, I have always withheld my hand, for these faction feuds are the curse of the land, and it seemed hard to forfeit the confidence with which my sovereign had honoured me. But the gods are surely weary of our enemies' gracelessness and our own inaction. Strange portents are beginning to trouble the peace of the autocrat himself. This morning at daybreak looking out into the garden of his castle, he saw the ghastly heads of the thousands his bloody progress has crushed, rolling from all sides towards the eaves of his chamber, until they grew into a skull of mountain size that glared at him with such savage hatred that even the man's impious fearlessness quailed before the lightning of its looks. This very day too he has ordered prayers to be offered up in all the temples, that the gods may avert the evils prophesied by the chief astrologer,* but none have dared to tell him the extent of those evils, and the voices of orison will scarcely suffice to smother the clamour of the oppressed, nor the fumes of incense to sweeten the evil savour of his vices. Neither will I conceal from you that the last remnant of my patience has been exhausted by an ungenerous and flagrant insult the man has just put upon my own son. This I may not suffer since the cost of forbearance would be dishonour. That there are other and less selfish motives for action, His Highness well knows, but he knows also, I hope, that whether he accords us the strength of his sanction or not, the earliest result of our success will be his restoration to the rights from which he has been unjustly ousted."

Yoshitsune now appreciated the wisdom of the precaution which had exacted his promise to remain quiet under all circumstances, for when he marked the shadows of doubt and uncertainty flit across the Prince's irresolute face, and remembered that on the decision then to be pronounced depended the honour, perhaps even the success, of the Genji cause, his utmost self-control had scarcely strength to restrain him from springing forward and adding his own instances to those of his uncle and the Treasurer. He knew from what Yorimasa had said, that this was the Prince Mochihito, to whom the throne of Japan belonged by birthright, but whose claims had been set aside in favour of Takakura son of the ex-Emperor Go-Shirakawa and grandson of Kiyomori. The Prince's wrongs were known and pitied by every loyal man in Japan, and their redress would furnish a claim to the aid of many a nobleman otherwise little likely to take part in so doubtful a struggle as that of the rival clans must at first be. Yoshitsune found it indeed somewhat strange that neither the Treasurer nor Yorimasa had reminded the Prince more earnestly of his own grievances, but he learned afterwards to understand the discernment of this reticence, for Mochihito's character was one of those not uncommon compounds of diffidence and courage that find any motive more hopeful than their own interests, and are ready to incur risks for others from which they would shrink helplessly in their own cause. Something of this was apparent in his answer to the speeches of the two noblemen.

"I thank you, Yorimasa," he said, "for the loyalty that prompts your words. I might adopt your counsel at once with a good hope that my purpose would not be misunderstood, seeing that my appeal to the nation's sympathy would have been preceded by twelve years of patient submission. But besides my own wrongs which I could well endure and yours, which I would fain redress, I am impelled by another motive not easily over-estimated. So long as my brother enjoyed the sovereign privileges, which as you truly say belong of right to me, and so long as the lustre of that sovereignty was not tarnished in his keeping, I was content to suffer my wrongs in silence. But for his sake, as well as for that of the sacred office he held, I am constrained to draw the sword. There is no longer any Emperor in Japan, since he that now bears the title is a helpless infant and he that last bore it had less authority than the humblest gentleman among your lordships' vassals. This is no exaggeration, but a plain truth of which with shame I give you the proof. In the spring of last year

the late Emperor, as you know, took Kogo, the daughter of the Vice-Deputy to be his concubine. You who have seen the girl know that she was well worthy of even your sovereign's affection, and I who enjoyed his confidence can tell you that his love was more to him than his life. That Kiyomori knew this and knowing it drove her from the palace, is my justification when I denounce him as my brother's murderer. That he had the power to subject his master to such an indignity is your disgrace no less than my humiliation."

"Your Highness" said Yorimasa, for the Prince had paused here apparently overcome by the emotions his recollections excited, "we dare not ask you to dispense with this recital whatever pain its details may give you, for in the knowledge of such impiety lies a new and incalculable source of strength to our cause."

"I know it, Yorimasa," replied the Prince, "and if I seem to hesitate, be assured it is rather from shame than reluctance. But a few weeks, then, after my brother had discovered this, the first and only sunshine that ever illumined his life, Kiyomori, deeming forsooth that his daughter, the Empress, was slighted by her husband's affection for his concubine, sent a message to Kogo forbidding her at her peril to remain another day in the palace. The girl dared not appeal to the Emperor, for she knew well not only that he was powerless to aid her against such an adversary, but also that his interference would assure her destruction. She adopted the wisest, indeed the only possible course, and fled from the palace that same night. The shadow of loneliness this separation cast upon my brother's life deepened day by day into an unendurable melancholy. None of those solaces possible to men in humbler positions were within his reach, and to add to his unhappiness, the knights and noblemen who had once been the sharer of his few pastimes were, by Kiyomori's connivance, excluded from the palace. Yet his only fault was that he could not submit the impulses of his heart to the dictates of one who is himself the slave of every passion by which humanity is disfigured. Is it written in the history of any country, that an emperor has been content to suffer misery inflicted by the caprice of a subject? One summer night, now little more than a year ago, my brother, walking in the palace gardens with only the sad moonlight and his sadder memories as companions, found that he might no longer endure his desolation. He called for the captain of the Guard, who happened to be the knight Nakakuni, and conjured him to seek out Kogo and bring her back to the palace at any risk. There was little to guide the knight in his search. The Emperor only knew that Kogo's retreat was somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Storm Mountain, but love suggested a device worthy of success. Kogo's wonderful skill on the harp had been the first of her charms that attracted the Emperor's attention, and at his command Nakakuni had sometimes accompanied her on his flute, especially in one piece, a particular favorite of her lord's. "It cannot be that she has forgotten my love," said the Emperor, "or that on such a night as this her harp will be silent. Go therefore to the Storm Mountain. The 'gentle goddess' will guide your footsteps, and unless my heart be a false prophet, the strains of the melody that once pleased me most will enable you to win my undying gratitude." I need not, my Lords, describe to you the details of Nakakuni's search. They are no doubt well-known to you as they will be to many a generation of our successors.† It is with their sequel we have to do. The girl had been but a few days restored to her lover when Kiyomori discovered her return. She saved her life by consenting to shave her head and become a nun, but as for the Emperor; he never recovered this second separation. Those who were oftenest at his side will corroborate me when I say that during the short space he survived his loss, none saw him smile and few heard him speak. I accuse Kiyomori therefore before the Gods of impiously violating the rights they have conferred on their descendants: I denounce him to you as the assassin of your sovereign, and by this commission I authorize you as loyal subjects to take the speediest and most unsparring measures you can devise to punish his crimes."

On bended knee and with the deepest reverence, Yorimasa received the document which the Prince handed him, but

* Rats had disfigured the tail of Kiyomori's favourite horse to provide materials for their nest and the soothsayers pronounced this to be an omen of danger menacing the House of Hei from an obscure quarter. The prediction is supposed to have been fulfilled by Kiso Yoshiuaka's rebellion.

† This prediction has since been amply fulfilled. No story is more familiar to the Japanese to-day than that of Nakakuni's quest: how he wandered about in the moonlight until he heard the distant notes of a harp, and how, playing on his flute the air indicated by the Emperor, he was answered by the harp and so guided to Kogo's retreat.

never a word did either he or the Treasurer speak of comment or consent. They had been eloquent enough so long as there was any need of persuasion, but neither of them wanted the wisdom to appreciate the woeful disasters and miseries this action must presently entail on victors and vanquished alike. They knew that a sword was now drawn which might not be sheathed again till its edge had been dyed in the blood of their country's bravest men, and the calamitous prospect their foresight descried kept them for the moment speechless and appalled.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Oh, kindly friend! who serves me day by day,
Obeys my summons, and provides my pay!
To prove my gratitude shall never fail,
I'd fain immortalise thee in the *Mail*.
Right willingly to thee a note I raise—
One long drawn out—of friendship and of praise;
It is not false—believe me, it is true—
Then graciously accept it as thy due!

1.

I love to tread the narrow paths that paddy-fields divide,
And view the rich and golden grain that stands on ev'ry side.

2.

By active force I'm plied—around me circling eddies break,
And stir the placid surface of the broad and silent lake.

3.

We've lost our friend, young Hildebrand—or, what is just the same,
He's gone, and left us nothing save the echo of his name.

4.

Who in his handiwork excels this light may rightly bear;
That's if he chance to merit it by diligence and care.

5.

Unfortunate Francesca! Well the ancient Florentine
Has told thy fate, with touching words, in poetry divine!

6.

There's something wrong—though what it is I fear I cannot say,
Yet this sad fact is certain, that there's something gone astray.

7.

How true the proverb that declares "the tailor makes the man!"
With ladies, too, the milliner no doubt makes all she can.

8.

Just take your Atlas down, and there you'll doubtless find aright
A state beneath the stars and stripes whose name suggests this light.

9.

To ride a wild "back-jumper" is a task that's hardly nice;
And yet I'd rather mount him than a creature with this vice.

10.

This passion fires the foeman's breast, and urges him to do
The deed that afterwards perchance he bitterly may rue.

HOODLUM.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOVEMBER 29TH, BY "DELTA."

Reflection	Meditation.
R	anso
E	lecampan
F	erdinan
L	orele
E	njoyment
C	orneli
T	ro
I	cen
O	ratori
N	u

(Pliny)
(the 6th of Spain, the)
(Catholic.)
(Rape of Lucrece)

No correct answers have been received.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF NOV. 29TH, BY "HOODLUM."

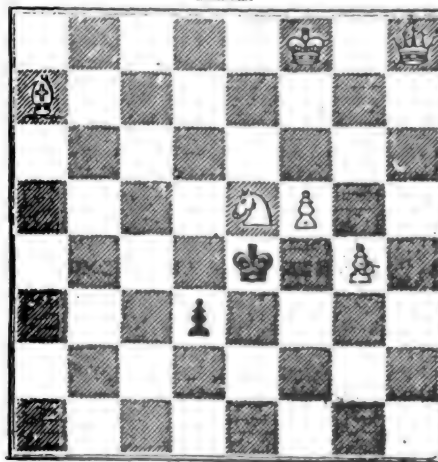
Theatre	Benefit.
T	u
H	u
E	ar
A	l
T	if
R	ig
E	mine

Correct answers received from Zulu, M.&M., Snipe and Yamato.
Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF NOV. 29TH, BY "P. M. TEND."

White: 1—Q. to Q. R. 8. Black: Anything.
2—Mate.

Correct answers received from V.d.P., W.H.S. and Q.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 5th*
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 10th†
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th

* Left San Francisco 15th November, City of Peking.

† Left Hongkong on the 3rd instant, Belgic.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 8th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 18th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Dec. 10th
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 13th

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 6th December, 1879.)

	Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon	Closing.				
1879.							
Monday.....Dec. 1	522½	526½	525	369	326	113	102
Tuesday....." 2	524	528	528	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 3	529	527	526	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 4	527½	528	530	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 5	531½	532½	534	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 6	533½	537	536	—	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

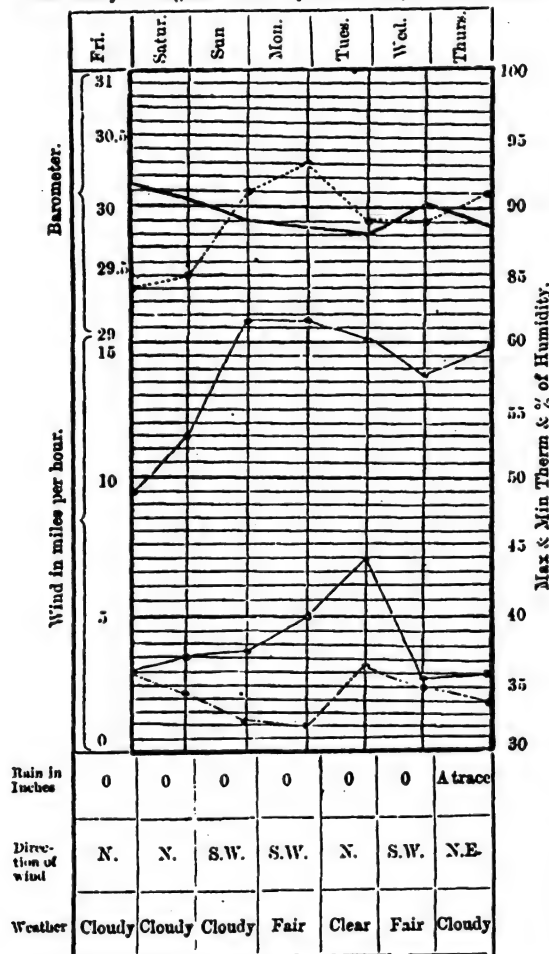
DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1879.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind, 11 miles per hour on Tuesday, 12 m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The average barometric height has been slightly lower this week than last. The highest reading was 30.187 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m. and the lowest was 29.759 inches on Monday at 10 p.m. The mean height for the week is slightly below 30 inches. Although the minimum thermometer has not reached the freezing point during the week, the range of temperature has been considerable—averaging about 20° for each day, the greatest being 24°—on Sunday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Dec. 1, British steamer *Merionethshire*, S. R. Rickard, 1,245, from London, General, Adamson, Bell & Co.
Dec. 1, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Speigenthal, 925, from Nagasaki, General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 1, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 2, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 4, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 4, American barquentine *Katie Pickinger*, Gilman, 472, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Dec. 4, German barque *Anna*, Davidsen, 352, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
Dec. 5, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Merionethshire*, from London:—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, and 1 Japanese from Hongkong.
Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* from Hakodate:—Messrs.

Neilsen, and Beyer in cabin; 1 European and 80 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Mayeshima and suite, Mrs. Mayeshima and 2 children, Capt. G. Hay, A. B. Cook, Messrs. Biggleston, Playfair, E. C. Kirby, Grob, W. Copeland, S. E. Butler, J. A. Fraser, C. R. Simpson, Pierce, Matanda, Itagaki, Komeita, Nakazata Fajulo, Obata, Shimui, Nagao, Kofugi, Itsuji Haraguchi, and C. H. Loring, U.S.N. in cabin. 1 European, 264 Japanese, and 2 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—From Marseilles, Mrs. Jourdan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Juery, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Brovons, from Hongkong, Messrs. Dubouquet and Tilford.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 1, Dutch schooner *Otargo*, Isaacsen, 46, for Bonin Islands, General, despatched by H. Cook.
Dec. 1, American ship *Alexander McNeil*, Sprout, 1,122, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Dec. 2, Japanese steamer *Maru Maru*, Thompson, 524, for Hiogo, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 2, American ship *City of Boston*, Crosby, 1,062, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Edward, Fischer & Co.
Dec. 2, British Gun-boat *Swinger*, Com. U. P. Tudor, 430, for Practice.
Dec. 2, British Sloop-of-war *Pegasus*, Com. Hon. H.N.S. Hood, 1,124, for Kobe.
Dec. 2, British Gun-vessel *Gromer*, Com. Willcox, 584, for Practice.
Dec. 2, British Corvette *Charybdis*, Capt. Hotham, 2,187, for Kobe.
Dec. 3, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,260, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 3, American barque *Mabel*, Hallet, 781, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by H. MacArthur & Co.
Dec. 4, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Dec. 4, American ship *Grandee*, Jacobs, 1,295, for Kobe, General, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.
Dec. 4, American ship *Unlainted*, Dismore, 1,764, for Manila, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
Dec. 4, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 606, for Nagasaki, General despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 4, Japanese 3-masted schooner *Aronjishima Maru*, Crichton, 660, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 5, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,000, for cruise, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
Dec. 5, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 696, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 5, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Hiogo, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 5, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Hiogo, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Messrs. R. Gebauer, Civetta, G. Farfara, Cheynet, F. Maurer, P. Roulez, E. J. Geoghegan, G. Guidetti, Oyama Tsunayoshi, Komatomé Riou, Mlle. Mascini, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough and servant, Messrs. M. M. P. Sacconi, H. S. Deane, MacCullum and A. Hoy.
Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Booth, Mrs. Enouye, Miss Enouye Atami, Miss M. Ashley, Captain W. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Sato, Messrs. G. Bayfield, Nomura, Watanabe, Kawashima, Tanabe, Nishiwaki, J. Crosby, Obata, Morishita, Kawashiro, Ishimaru, Fajada, Kolkel and W. H. Stone.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure \$13,295.00
Per French steamer *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—
Silk for London 550 Bales.
„ for France 880 „
Total 1,430 Bales.
Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—
From Europe 2,896 packages
„ Hongkong 537 packages

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Merionethshire*, reports: Left Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo, strong N.E. winds.
The Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* reports: Left Hakodate 30 November 4 a.m., experienced fine weather throughout.
The Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* reports: Left Shanghai 26th November, first N.E. winds fine weather, arrived Nagasaki 6 10 a.m. 28th Nov. left mid 28th Nov., arrived Kobe 5.20 p.m. 30th, left Kobe Dec. 2.6 p.m., arrived 4th Dec., 2.45 a.m., light N.E. winds and fine weather to port.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0 10.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0 10.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 4	M. B. Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,869	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13	M. B. Co.
Merionethshire	Rickard	British steamer	1,245	London	Dec. 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13 ⁷⁸	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	" 23	P. & O. Co.
Tanaia	Do la Marcello	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	" 23	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Dec. 5	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Anna	Davidson	German barque	532	Takao	Dec. 4	Chinese
Great Surgeon	Kingman	American ship	909	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
Katie Flickenger	Gilman	American bark/tine	472	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 4	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnhols & Co.
Mary J. Leslie	Bartling	British barque	815	New York	Nov. 16	Grosser & Co.
Mary P. Bohm		German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matinée	Leuard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
North Star	Janassen	Russian schooner	64	Kurile Islands	" 27	Hohnhols & Co.
Otomu	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo via Hakodate	" 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Prince Frederick	Clague	British ship	1,496	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.
R. R. Thomas	Nicholls	American ship	1,370	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Growler ...	4	584	600	Gun-vessel	Practice	Com. Wilcox
" Swinger ...	4	430	461	Gun-boat	Practice	Lieut. & Com. O.P. Tudor
FRENCH.—Champlain ...	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
ITALIAN.—Vettor Pisani...	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Hakodate	H. R. H. Duke of Genoa
RUSSIAN.—Abreck ...	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Crayser ...	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Dec. 8th
Hongkong ...	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	December 8th
Hongkong ...	Tanaia	M. M. Co.	Dec. 18th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 13th, at 4 P.M.
San Francisco ...	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 13th
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About January 3rd
Shanghai, &c. ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 10th, at 4 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

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6mly.

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tf.

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ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

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Indian Medical Service.

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**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
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THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. III. No. 50.]

Yokohama, December 13, 1879.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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MINES AND MINING.

I.

IT is hardly necessary to state that the reality has not justified the hopes and anticipations which were entertained in former years in regard to the mineral wealth of Japan. Undoubtedly all those expectations were overstrained. Originating with the reports of Marco Polo about the wonderful "Zipangu," with its temple-roofs covered with gold, its profuse wealth of gold and silver vessels, and its soil rich both in the precious and useful metals, Japan for many centuries was looked upon as a peerless Eldorado. Its situation in the Far East and its policy of extreme isolation naturally heightened the illusion; for distance and mystery have ever been powerful incentives to the imagination. Fancy reached such a height that the more sober accounts of Kämpfer and others were believed not to do justice to the reality. The great traveller's descriptions were undoubtedly truthful; and his judgment was well-founded and correct. Still it is generally believed by some foreigners now residing in the empire, that he was unconsciously biased: that he wrote more favorably than the actual condition of the country justified. We must, however, bear in mind that we look with eyes other than those of Kämpfer, and that we now apply a standard whereof the great traveller of the seventeenth century did not dream. Whatever may have been the difference, in wealth and material prosperity, which then existed between Europe and Japan, shrinks into utter insignificance when compared with the respective conditions of those countries to-day; nay the ideal Japan, as western fancy created it, could hardly have been as superior to Japan as it really was, as the Europe of our time is to the Europe of two hundred years ago. Nearly all the great inventions and discoveries, by means of which natural obstacles are over-

come and the earth is made to give up its treasures were made in the intervening period, while, during the same interval, little or no progress was made in Japan. This will in part explain how the optimism of the past, by making unjustifiable analogies and comparisons, has given place to a pessimism which is, to a great extent, equally unfounded on facts and reason.

In a lecture delivered by Mr. C. Netto, before the German Asiatic Society, a printed copy of which has been kindly sent to us by the author, we find the present status of "Mines and Mining in Japan" described in as painstaking, conscientious and thorough a manner as the highest exigencies of modern times can demand of the specialist from a scientific as well as from a practical point of view. Reasoning both from the actual condition of the mines now worked as well as from deductions drawn from the experience of the past, Mr. Netto shows that Japan's mineral resources, although not, probably, justifying extravagant hopes, are by no means inconsiderable, and will, if properly developed, certainly be found capable of adding greatly to the wealth of the country. The essayist shows, further that the great wave of progress which has swept over the land has but slightly influenced the mining system. There are at present five mines belonging to government, and four conducted by private enterprises, where foreign scientific talent and machinery are employed. With the exception of these instances the former empiricism has not yet been supplanted by modern and more economical ways of working. We are shown conclusively where, and to how great a degree, this method is deficient; and our remarks on this part of the paper are little more than a condensation made for the benefit of the general reader. The original, which covers forty printed pages, with accompanying drawings, specifications, etc., will naturally be referred to by those who desire information on all detail of the subjects.

The evils of the old primitive methods are most plainly apparent, here as they have been in other countries, in regard to drainage. Absolute inability to meet requirements, and utter disproportion between the means employed and the effect produced, have been the cause of the abandonment of many mines, and the reason why the cost of working many others is still so high as to render them almost unremunerative; while, with improved methods, and the mere saving thereby effected, there would be more than a fair percentage of profits. Almost the only plan employed for raising water from the bottom of mines is by means of hand pumps of the simplest construction, consisting of a prismatic wooden box or tube, open above and below, with a valve opening upwards, and a piston, bound round with straw or leather, moved up and down by means of a rod held directly in the hands of a labourer. The height to which water is raised is about five feet; and successive pumps, placed one above the other, the receptacle containing the water discharged by the lower one serving as a basin from which the next highest draws its suction, are thus made

to drain the mine. The costliness as well as inconvenience of this procedure is apparent, although the extent to which it is so will hardly be realized at once. It is not an unusual thing in some of the more important European and American mines to raise one thousand gallons of water per minute. To do so to an altitude of, say, seven hundred and thirty feet would, with the price of coal at six dollars per ton, cost \$6,287 worth of fuel per annum if performed by a good Cornish water-lifting engine. According to the Japanese plan, even with the low rate of wages paid, the same work would amount to \$2,291,616. In the copper mine of Beishi the water is raised from a depth of seven hundred and thirty feet, by means of the pumps above described, one hundred and thirty of which, with as many men to work them, are placed at regular interspaces of a little over five feet. Such a waste of human labor is certainly appalling; but it proves, also, that many of the mines now worked in this manner must be of much more than average richness if they can be carried on at all under such a system. But although this is the greatest, it is not by any means the only, drawback to remunerative work. With regard to ventilation and the lighting of the mines there is sufficient room for improvement, hardly any attention being paid to the former, while the latter is sometimes effected by means of vegetable oil burned in small lamps made of shell, and utterly inadequate for the purpose, or, more generally, by means of thin dry bamboo stems, which not only require continual attention, but greatly aid in the further vitiation of the bad air in the tunnels.

Mr. Netto lays just stress upon the scheme of management, which at present fails to do justice to the interests of either owner or labourer, and in consequence precludes the possibility of economical and proportionately profitable work. Every mine will show a relatively large corps of employes entrusted with the direction; but among them all it is very seldom that even one man can be found possessing any practical knowledge of mining. This remark applies even to the very lowest among them: to those ranking as overseers, etc., whose business consists in the more immediate supervision of the labourers. The latter are quick enough to find out that there is no one above them able and willing to judge of, and pay proper consideration to, the amount and quantity of the labour performed; and so they naturally confine themselves to doing only what is necessary to keep up appearances. Moreover, as the lower clerks and supervisors are never paid more, and often less, than the labourers; and, as their situations are not permanent, and offer no chance of advancement, it is hardly a matter for surprise to find them in direct collusion with the contractors and often even with the workmen whom they are sent to superintend. Under the circumstances anything like a zealous or even conscientious discharge of duties is out of the question. An opinion seems to prevail among the owners, and is carried into practice, that dishonesty can be avoided by very frequent changes of management. It is, however, hardly necessary to point out that a contrary result is invariably achieved.

Another great impediment in the way of the rational development of a mine is the plan, very generally pursued by the directors, of paying for the ore taken out in proportion to its value. All other labor connected with the undertaking, such as draining, keeping the works in order, making surveys, etc., is done under the immediate control of the directors, but the taking out of the ore is left to sub-contractors, each directing a gang of men, on the conditions stated. Very often, especially in the case of the precious metals, only

the gold and silver actually extracted is taken at a certain rate, and the whole of the labour of getting and reducing the ore is thus confided to men over whom very slight control is maintained. A vein being of varying richness in different parts, the location assigned to the sub-contractors is fixed by rotation. It is, however, in the interest of all of them to work only the richer ores; and the consequence is what is appropriately called in German *Raubbau*, that is mine-robbing, the object being to extract as much as possible without any regard to the future, a method which is utterly subversive of all the true interests of mining.

Masonry for tunnels, etc., is next to unknown, although good clay can be found almost everywhere for the manufacture of bricks. Timbering even is rare; and where it has been found indispensably necessary to resort to it, it is of the simplest kind. No appliances exist for hoisting ore by machinery: it is brought to the surface, packed on the backs of human beings, up the steps which, twisting in various ways, connect the different parts of a mine. It is thus carried, without being unloaded, for a distance often of several thousand yards. The low narrow channels which hardly permit the passage of a full grown man with a corresponding load, cause the employment of children, who usually carry from twenty-five to fifty pounds each.

The above are the principal difficulties which attend the production of the ore up to the time it arrives above ground. It will be seen that they seriously handicap the Japanese producer. The price of metals, as well as of every thing else, is governed primarily by the cost of production. In former years, before Japan was partially opened, the internal laws of demand and supply had adapted themselves to the internal cost of production; but at present the cost of production is what governs the market all the world over, and here as well as everywhere else. The poorer mines have been forced to cease working; and, if the whole mineral production of Japan has increased, as there is evidence that it has, the fact is owing altogether to the augmented yield of those mines which, in whole or part, are exploited on foreign models.

Considering the primitive and simple means heretofore employed to overcome natural obstacles, it is astonishing to see how much has often been accomplished. Tunnels can be found attaining a length of ten thousand feet; and a depth of eight hundred feet below the surface of the ground has in some cases been reached, the whole having been accomplished without gunpowder or other blasting materials, and with most imperfect means of drainage. This shows plainly enough how much labour and time has been bestowed. A fairly extensive literature in regard to mining also exists and; a good record has been kept showing the results of the working of different mines.

SILK IN AMERICA.

IT is of great importance that all those, foreigners or natives, who are connected with the silk industry in any of its branches in Japan, should be kept informed, as far as possible, of the progress of the trade and manufacture in every country which is at all dependent upon this for its supply, whether of the raw or the manufactured article. The report of Mr. Wyckoff, embodied in his history of the silk goods of America, shows what has been the condition of the trade in that country during the twelve months previous to May last. The reviewer states that the period in question, while it witnessed no great failures, on the other hand saw no instances of remarkable prosperity, this, under the trying circumstances of the time, happy absence of vicissitudes being ascribed to the unusual absence of interference on the part of

Congress. The fact affords an example of how much more securely and satisfactorily business of any kind can be done on a fixed than on a shifting tariff. There was an almost continual decline of prices in the United States as in Europe. In February, rates were lower than they had been for thirty years, and very much below those which ruled from 1865 to 1872 and during the excitement of 1876. The fall of values had been from twenty to thirty per cent. by the 14th of May, when prices were fairly quiet. Several reasons are given for this result. The unsettled condition of European politics, that bugbear of commerce all over the world, together with the slender prospect of good prices for fabrics, gave the first impulse to the decline. Then followed a repetition of that uncertainty as to the quantity of stock on hand in European centres, which was one of the chief causes of the fluctuations in 1876. The curious incident is noticed that during the past year those interested began by underestimating, and ended by overestimating, the amount. Notwithstanding, more silk was consumed in manufacture than in any former years. In America itself the increase was thirty-eight per cent. over 1877, and twenty per cent. over 1876. Much the same result occurred in England; and even in Lyons, though the French trade was not flourishing, the conditioning-houses recorded augmented receipts. We append a tabular statement, compiled by the secretary of the Association, of the receipts of the raw material at the ports of New York and San Francisco during the fifteen months from the 1st of April 1878 to the 30th of last June.

	From England and the Continent.	Japan.	Hongkong.	Shanghai.
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
1878. April.....	255	223	118	403
May	152	188	240	452
June	95	145	308	420
July	85	102	79	249
August.....	185	121	54	264
September ...	276	305	145	538
October.....	137	343	52	731
November	179	404	529	821
December	330	436	541	392
1879. January ...	123	—	—	—
February	533	535	611	814
March	483	368	172	332
April	234	340	437	360
May	253	131	204	330
June.....	613	240	380	674
Total in 15 months...	3,923	3,871	4,330	6,780

Hence it will be seen that the smallest quantity arrived from Japan, though not much less than from England and the Continent; and that the shipments from Shanghai nearly double those from this country. A new feature in the trade is the increase in the amount which goes to America from Asia through the Suez Canal. As the greater part, however, is still sent across the Pacific, and then taken to New York by rail, it follows that the article is "travelling simultaneously two opposite ways around the world, though starting from the same point and going to the same destination." A comparative statement of the yearly import from all quarters into the United States shows the following figures:—1874 7,452 bales, value \$3,627,367: 1875, 10,552 bales, value \$5,327,742: 1876, 11,237 bales, value \$5,600,877: 1877, 9,913 bales, value \$5,591,084: 1878, 13,734 bales, value \$6,807,725. A glance at the value as against the number of the bales, will demonstrate a considerable fluctuation in the average price of the noble article. This average was, according to the foregoing statistics, say,—in 1874, \$486: in 1875, \$505: in 1876, \$498: in 1877, \$564: in 1878, \$496. Thus, there was not a very great difference between the average cost, per bale, in the first and the last years the records of which are given, though the depreciation in value in 1878, as compared with the preceding year, was very marked, as before stated.

A circumstance of considerable importance to growers and exporters in this country, is prominently noticed. No compar-

ative table of the yearly quantities sent to the United States from Japan is given; but we are informed that there has been a very large increase, as, of course, the local records will establish. Our author remarks that the quality, however, has not been quite satisfactory, owing to a want of care here in preparing the article for the market on the other side. The defect indicated has been principally observed in Kakedas; though, we are happy to be able to add that the silk from the best filatures is not open to this criticism. Mr. Wyckoff says pertinently, and his remark had better be taken to heart, "that the deservedly good repute of Japanese silk was only won," in the region where he writes, "a year or two ago by diligent effort; it can be lost even more rapidly by carelessness." The importation from China appears to have increased in about equal ratio with that from this neighborhood; but it, in its turn, shows no improvement in quality, being adulterated at least as much as hitherto. We read that the export of silk from Hongkong to the two American ports before mentioned was nearly twice as great as in 1877, and sixteen per cent. over 1876: that from Shanghai it was sixty per cent. more than in 1877, and thirty per cent. over 1876. As for Yokohama, it exported one hundred and forty-eight per cent. in 1878 more than it did in 1877. It is added that European raw silks have been very much depressed in price, and relatively cheaper than the Asiatic products.

It may be adduced that, here, people have not much concern in what becomes of the material when once it is despatched from our ports. We think, however, that a few points in this report of the Secretary of the American Silk Association will bear transient notice. Thus, naturally, with the decline in the value of raw product, manufactured goods have become cheaper. The writer deplors the want of harmony between members of the trade. He says that it seems to be an invariable rule that whenever American manufacturers, in that branch, attain control of their domestic market, a sharp rivalry at home keeps down prices and profits. He admits, however, that this state of things brings a few consolations. "In view of the fact that, along with the exclusion of foreign goods, there is always a lower price established for the domestic product, there is no room for the fallacious argument of opponents of the tariff, that a protective duty makes goods cost more to the consumer." We give this proposition for what it is worth, and without prejudice. It may be said that the result which the author would evidently regret, might be arrived at, if the "harmony" he desires were to exist among manufacturers, but it is not our object now to enter upon the consideration of the question which is here involved.

Many costly experiments and improvements have been made in the United States during the year; and the mills have been fully employed, though the very precarious nature of the enterprise is evidenced by the expensive alterations of machinery necessary to meet new requirements, and the decrease in value of goods on hand. It is satisfactory to learn that, compared with the other large industries of the country, the silk manufacture has been remarkable for the steadiness with which it has kept its operatives at work. In one place one-fourth of the entire population is said to be employed in this special industry. The universal demand, in this as in other branches of textile fabrics, for a cheap stuff, has been met "by more skilful work, greater economy, less waste; and this result has been brought about by the improvement of the operatives, who have learned better how to perform their duties." Home competition has kept down prices, and made-up silks were never cheaper. As wages are higher than in Europe, after making liberal allowance for the difference in the cost of living, many of the frugal workers in the mills are saving a pair portion of their earnings. On the whole, it is evident that this particular manufacture bids fair to become one of very great importance in America, and to prove a

formidable rival, as so many of its predecessors have done, to the older institutions of Europe. It is for these to look to the retention of the markets they possess, to spare no pains, no appliances, no economy, in order to maintain their positions, and improve their productions. And it is for Japan to learn and apply useful lessons from the efforts and experience of any and every country.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

WE note with pleasure, from the recently published report of the committee, the healthy condition of the finances of this Association; and we trust that the coming year may prove even more successful. Athletics have always met with favour in Yokohama, and we venture to predict that, notwithstanding many drawbacks, they will yet continue to flourish. The number of competitors is certainly smaller than we should like to see it, and there may no doubt be some foundation for the frequent charge of tameness adduced against the meetings; but at the same time it cannot be denied that the half-yearly sports of the Athletic Club furnish the community with the opportunity of a pleasant outing, and a fair day's amusement. In these eastern settlements one requires as many recreations as can be provided, and harmless out-door exercise is undoubtedly one of the most healthful and innocent that could be devised. The Society has had many difficulties to contend against, not the least of which is the matter of the running path and grounds. The great drawbacks here are, first, the uncertain tenure of the present location on the rifle range, and, secondly, the distance of that spot from the settlement. Liable as the society is to be turned out, at any moment when it may please the Japanese authorities to demand the surrender of the property, it is no wonder that the committee should be chary of risking too great an outlay in repairs to the premises in general; and, again, it is no slight drawback for men in training to be forced to trudge up the camp hill any afternoon when they fancy a run. Here a question suggests itself. Would it be absolutely impossible for the Association to make such arrangements with the Cricket Club as to allow of the meetings being held in the public garden in the rear of the settlement? This arrangement must surely be feasible, and, were it carried into effect, would decidedly prove a boon to our athletes, most of whom have their places of residence in town. Furthermore, we can well assert that the spectators would infinitely prefer to view the contests from the well-built pavilion recently erected on the cricket field, instead of from the decrepit building that now does duty as a grand stand at the rifle range. We venture to offer this suggestion for the consideration of the incoming committee of the Athletic Association. Were it carried into operation early results would prove the change not only a source of convenience and reduction of expenses to the members themselves, but also of satisfaction and pleasure to the community in general.

THOSE who are interested in genealogies may be glad to have a little information on the subject of the family of the illustrious member of Italian royalty who is now a visitor to this country in command of one of the fine vessels of the fine fleet which his country, faithful to old traditions, is forming. It is altogether in the fitness of things that a Duke of Genoa should be a sailor. In the *Almanac de Gotha* we read that Prince Thomas Albert Victor was born on the 6th of February 1854, and is thus nearing the close of his twenty-sixth year. He the son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, brother to the deceased King of Italy, Victor Emanuel. His mother, now Marchioness Rapallo through a second marriage (her first husband died at the end of 1855, nearly two years after the birth of the present Duke) is the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King

John, of Saxony. Only two children were the offspring of the first union. The elder sister of the Savoyard Prince is the Princess Marguerita, now Queen of Italy, having been married to her cousin, the reigning monarch, then Prince Humbert, in April 1868. The house of Savoy is undoubtedly one of the most ancient, wearing royal honours, in Europe, tracing as it does, its descent in direct line from Imperial and Patrician families of ancient Rome.

A POINT of considerable importance to persons forwarding telegrams was decided in Foochow, on the 6th of November, in the local German Consular Court. From the report of the proceedings in the *North China Herald*, we learn that an action was brought by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, through their agent in Amoy, against Messrs. Schönfeld & Co., of Foochow, to recover \$62.70 for deficiency in charges upon two telegrams forwarded by the Company, via Suez to Russia. Shortly stated, the facts were, that, on the 9th of August last, the defendants sent through the agent of the company two telegrams addressed respectively to Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Foochow agent understood that it was the intention of the defendants to have these two telegrams forwarded via Siberia; and the charges were collected accordingly. Upon the arrival of the telegrams at the Amoy station the company's cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki, and their land lines in Siberia were interrupted. Consequently the company's Amoy agent forwarded the telegrams by the "Eastern Extension," via Suez. The charges by this route were \$62.70 in excess of those by the Northern, or Siberian, route, and when payment of this difference was demanded from the defendants it was refused, on the ground that they wished their messages sent by the Siberian route, had paid the charges by that line, and that the Company's Agent had no right to forward the despatches by another and more expensive course. The company, in order to recover the difference, relied upon the terms of the "International Telegraph Convention" of 1875, which is in fact their Charter. It was proved at the trial that telegraph administrations in pursuance of a rule of the convention, undertake to adopt all necessary measures to secure the prompt transmission of messages, and, failing to do so, would be open to censure, and doubtless to prosecution for damages which might accrue from avoidable delays.—The company alleged that their action in forwarding the two telegrams by a route other than the one intended by the senders to be followed, was in strict accordance with the rules of the convention of 1875, and it was proved that the senders of telegrams by the company, hold themselves bound to accept and abide by the said convention, article XXXIV. of which declares in substance that, "If the sender of a telegram does not prescribe the route to be followed, the administration (i.e., the Telegraph Company) remains the judge of the direction by which to forward the same. If, on the contrary, the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the respective administrations are bound to conform to his instructions—unless the route indicated is interrupted. The sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed must write the corresponding direction in the margin of the message." It was shown that the defendants did not designate the route they wished their telegrams to follow, as required by the convention, but they maintained that their directions were sufficiently indicated to the company's Foochow agent by the payment of the charges by the Northern and less expensive way, and that the company was stopped from the recovery of other or additional charges by the agent's acceptance of the charges for the cheaper route. The company on the other hand submitted that this did not follow, because article XVIII. of the convention declares that "the charge is calculated according to the least expensive route between the starting-point of the

telegram and its destination, unless the sender selects another route;” and that article XXV. clearly contemplates that if the charges so calculated are insufficient to pay by another route, by which the telegram may necessarily be sent, payment shall be completed by the sender. The consul and assessors after a thorough investigation adopted the views advanced by the Telegraph Company, and gave judgment in its favor for the full amount of the claim. A question of this kind is of very great importance to the mercantile community, and it is satisfactory to know that the legal points involved will receive further consideration, as the defendants have given notice of their intention to appeal from the decision of the Consular Court to a higher tribunal.

JAPANESE authors, as far as regards their own productions, are by no means insufficiently protected by their copyright laws. Their condition, in fact, is sufficient to attract the envy of their fellows in England. A London journalist remarks of them that they are “fortunate beings,” inasmuch as “by application they can obtain the exclusive right to sell their writings for thirty years, or, if the work be very important, for forty-five years, each book bearing the name and address of the author or publisher, and the date of its registration. If the copyright is violated, the offender is fined, obliged to hand over the product of his piracy, as well as the plates from which the work was printed, while the publication or sale of books put forth anonymously, or under a pseudonym, and without note of the place of publication, is punished by imprisonment of from ten days to six months, and confiscation of the work.” It is protection for foreign authors whose works are illegally translated, or absolutely and shamelessly pirated, that is required.

THE triumphant success of the Swedish exploring expedition, under the leadership of Professor Nordenskjöld, has undoubtedly given a great impetus to the cause of Arctic investigation. We notice that a meeting of the International Geographical Congress was held in Hamburg last October, for the purpose of securing harmonious action on the part of the governments and geographical societies of Europe and America in the work of Polar exploration. Delegates were present at the meeting from Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, France, Austria, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. We regret to observe that neither England nor the United States was represented, but both nations are expected to coöperate in the plans of the Congress. The delegates were either official representatives of their governments or of scientific associations, but had no power to pledge their principals to gifts of money or material aid. A resolution was passed recommending the establishment of permanent stations of observation in the Arctic regions at the following places: First, Eastern Greenland, to be maintained by Germany; second, Jan Mayen, by Holland; third, Finnmarken, by Norway; fourth, North Spitzbergen, by Sweden; North Novaya Zemlya, by Austria; sixth, mouth of the Lena, by Russia; seventh and eighth, Lady Franklin Bay and Point Barrow, by the United States; ninth, Upernavik, by Denmark. It was decided that these stations should be occupied one or more years. The observers at these posts will doubtless succeed in collecting much valuable information respecting those little known northern lands which have hitherto baffled the most arduous efforts of so many gallant explorers.

WE have received from Dr. Syle, a copy of the October number of the *Boston Missionary Herald*. The illustration is a well executed engraving of twelve of the fifteen first graduates (1879) of the Kioto missionary training school. The editor remarks that “the class has had a re-

markable history, and high hopes are entertained of their usefulness. Four of them remain as teachers in Kioto, six go directly to evangelistic work, while four may perhaps remain for another year’s study.” The first paper is on “Scientific Education in Japan,” and is written by Mr. S. T. Yamasaki, one of the graduates above mentioned. Scepticism, its advance, and the best means of checking it, are treated perspicuously and at some length by the writer, who is strongly in favor of scientific instruction in the missionary schools. We will not follow him through his argument; but are glad to testify that the work of the young author, who remains in the seminary as teacher of science, is creditable alike to himself and his instructors.

ENGLISH papers in China take a generally correct view of the state of the question pending between Japan and the continental Asiatic empire, on the right of control over the Loochoo Islands. The *Hongkong Daily Press* propounds that “the Chinese Ministers must see, on calm consideration, that the Japanese Government cannot possibly accede to their proposals without a sacrifice of self-respect that it is impossible to conceive would be made. The Peking Government must also be well aware that it has distinctly recognised the sovereign rights of Japan over Loochoo, and that, having done so, it cannot expect to receive the moral support of other powers if it provokes a struggle with Japan. China has protested against the conversion of the Loochoos into a *ken*, and with that action she had better rest content. It was, perhaps, not altogether beyond her functions, as an old patron of the little island kingdom, to make such protest, but to do more would clearly be exceeding her privilege. The storm that has been raised over the affair should be allowed to settle down again quietly. China and Japan ought to be natural allies.” Of course they should; and, indeed, all apprehensions of a rupture are now dissipated.

ON another page we print the Japanese proposal for a new Custom House tariff. Copies of the document have been for some weeks past in the possession of the various foreign representatives. The scheme is very moderate in its scope, and will probably be accepted with but trifling, if any, alterations. The highest duties are those to be levied on articles principally used or consumed by foreign residents, or the comparatively well to do classes of natives who affect western habits of life. On the new scale the Government may expect a fair revenue from its Custom Houses, and will be placed in a position to relieve the agricultural population of a portion of the burden which now unduly weighs upon it.

NEW York papers announce the death, at Washington, of Rear-Admiral Reynolds, U.S.N., who was two years ago in command of the American Asiatic squadron. The deceased officer, who had many friends in China and Japan, was appointed to the navy from Pennsylvania as a midshipman in 1831, and at once started on a cruise in the schooner *Borer*, but was soon transferred to the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, in which he cruised about the coasts of Africa, Brazil and the East Indies. In such service he spent five years, when he was sent to the naval school at Norfolk. After two years there he was promoted to be a passed midshipman, and served with the navy department in Washington. From 1841, when he was made a lieutenant, to the breaking out of the war, he did the usual duty of naval officers, though he took no part in the Mexican struggle. When it began he was under surgical treatment, and until 1866 he was on the reserved list. He was on the invalid list until 1870, when he was made a commodore and placed in charge of the bureau

of equipment. In 1873 he was promoted to be rear-admiral in charge of the fleet in these waters. About two years ago he was placed on the retired list of the navy.

A LATE issue of the *Peking Gazette* contains two decrees which tend to shew that the paternal government of the Middle Kingdom bestows a greater amount of care and solicitude upon the poorer classes of that vast empire than is usually supposed. The first decree sanctions a grant of Tls. 3,600 for the purchase of wadded jackets to be distributed amongst the destitute poor in Peking for use during the coming winter. The requisite funds are to be procured from the revenue derived from moneys placed out at interest by the Office of the Imperial Household in Chibli; and it is further provided that, if the remittances due from Ch'ang-lu have not yet arrived, the necessary amount is to be advanced from the Treasury of the Privy Purse. The second decree provides for the continuance of a very extensive charity. It authorises the usual monthly grant of three hundred and thirty piculs of rice for distribution amongst the various gruel kitchens in the *Wai Ch'eng*, or Chinese quarter, of Peking. These kitchens, we learn from the decree, were to be opened on the 1st of the 10th moon (14th of November) the commencement of the inclement season; and three hundred piculs of rice are also granted to three night refuges, and the same amount to a Mahomedan temple at which gruel is dispensed, with smaller grants to other establishments of a similar kind.

AN article in the *Akebono Shimbun* considers at some length the alleged offer of the United States to mediate between the two extreme oriental empires. It strongly deprecates any such intervention, saying that, distressing as it would be to learn that peace could not be maintained, yet it would be still more calamitous if it should be preserved through American intercession. The writer argues that China and Japan are natural allies, and should be able to settle their own disputes. This is quite right, as far as it goes; but if they fail to arrive at a mutual understanding the friendly arbitration said to have been offered would be their best resort.

GRADUALLY the prominent actors in the stirring scenes of the middle of the century are passing away. Not long since we had to record the decease of the "Saviour of India;" and now the news reaches us of the death of the Right Honourable John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. Few there are who will fail to remember with what pertinacity the deceased gentleman advocated the cause of the English soldiery who were rotting in the trenches and hospitals before Sebastopol, in consequence of the gross mismanagement of the Crimean war by the Aberdeen Ministry, whose retirement from office was caused by Mr. Roebuck's success in obtaining the appointment of the celebrated "Sebastopol Committee." Possessing in the highest degree the qualities of pluck, pertinacity and sterling honesty so dear to Englishmen, Mr. Roebuck won for himself the familiar appellation of "Tear'em" from the fearless manner in which he advocated his views, and in no instance did he depart from his convictions through any dread of the consequences to himself. His advocacy of the cause of the Confederate States was the natural outcome of the feelings of a brave man at the sight of a chivalrous people battling gallantly against overwhelming numbers. Mr. Roebuck owed the loss of his seat for Sheffield to his unsparing denunciations of the scoundrel Broadhurst and the trade union outrages which had made the operatives of Sheffield a reproach to England and the very name of man. He had the satisfaction however of being triumphantly re-elected

on a subsequent occasion. The following account of the deceased gentleman's career is taken from *Men of the Time*:—

Roebuck, The Right Honourable John Arthur, M.P., grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, went to Canada in boyhood and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck, commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised toward the whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the General Election in August, 1837. He regained it in June 1841, but was again defeated at the General Election in August, 1847, and from May, 1849, until 1868, he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In January, 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for enquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as the "Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the enquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new cabinet, but acted as the Chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In December, 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1,500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856, he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the Society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck has written, "Plan for government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of Trades Unions, but he was returned at the head of the poll at the General Election of February, 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council, August, 1878.

THE CHIT-BOOK.

OF all institutions in the Far East, the one that is especially calculated to impress the mind of the verdant griffin or the jaunty globe-trotter, first with surprise, and next with admiration, is undoubtedly the chit-book. The newcomer looks upon it at the commencement as a curiosity; then politely allows that it is a grand convenience; and finally comes to regard it as a trusty and well-beloved friend. And indeed the handy little volume, neatly ruled in columns for date, name, number of notes, and remarks, may well and rightly lay claim to be our best assistant, and our most frequent visitor—particularly at the beginning of each month.

Of chit-books there are many different sizes, and shapes, and styles. This, a huge leather-bound tome, of substantial thickness and imposing surface, at once conjures up before our mind a vision of the "Big Taipan" to whom it belongs. That, a small neat unpretending book, bound in black leather and of oblong shape, bears on its very face evidence of the fact that it appertains to the unpretentious clerk. Add to these the exquisite turn-out in, say, light blue morocco, stamped with gold border surrounding the image of a Cupid or the impression of a cornucopia, gilt edged, and bearing initials in old German text—that, as you may perceive at a glance, is the chit-book of the dashing ladies' man, who, as a rule, is a junior in some large house, but who nevertheless considers himself an infinitely greater man than his employer—and one hundred-fold more attractive than that Olympian whom he irreverently calls his "boss." And, again, though late by no means least, those dear little *carpets* of bright hue, enclosed in prettily constructed cases, with names marked thereon in plain capitals, assert at once by their artistic style that they serve as the medium of conveyance for the literary productions of our fair friends. And, last of all, as it deserves to be, comes a tattered old mass of leaves and blotting paper, that was perhaps once a bound book, but all semblance of which it has now lost. Its sheets are smeared with ink: dog's-ears

abound; and it is altogether a most disreputable and ill suggestive article,—that, reader, is the chit-book of the wild young spark, given to frolic and spree, who's only enemy is his own self.

Of equal variety are the notes that these books contain. The imposing envelope, of size sufficient to contain a sheet of foolscap, needs not the magic words "On Her Majesty's Service" to set you to work speculating whether you are to be reminded that your registration fee is due, or requested to attend the Saibansho at a given date to take delivery of one spoon, salvaged from the proceeds of a burglary at your Bluff mansion some ten months ago. The large square cover generally contains a business letter or a legal communication. The blue or yellow missive is invariably from a dunning store-keeper. The envelope with a few words scribbled inside the flap, and hastily fastened down, perhaps bearing the mark of a dirty thumb on the outside, contains an invitation to "chow" with an old and esteemed chum. And what is this dainty little affair, on pink paper and delicately scented, with your name inscribed thereon in charming Italian hand-writing? That—oh, happy man!—indicates that Mrs. X. Y. requests the pleasure of Mr. A. Z.'s company at dinner! Such are the notes forwarded in those brightly clad volumes anent which we grew so enthusiastic a few lines above. We well remember one kind chit-book which brought many such charming missives to our address, on the receipt of which we used to dance round the office with delight, thereby calling down the reproofs of our employer and the anathemas of our fellow clerks. Alas! these joys are of the past.

Now for a dip inside the cover of the chit-book. Not to mention the splendid collection of autographs to be found therein, how amusing, quaint, and withal instructive are the disjointed sentences jotted down in the column set aside for the reply. Here are merely initials, meaning that a reply will be sent anon or else that the receiver of the chit cannot answer it just now. If the note be a dunning one, then you may make a heavy bet that these initials will not be those of the person to whom the letter is actually addressed. The laconic "O. K." conveys assent, and may be seen freely sprinkled over every page in the shabby and disreputable chit-book. We ourselves possess a volume with its history of delivery and receipt. Turning up a page at random we cull therefrom the following choice morsels for the edification of those who desire to make a study of this brief style of correspondence:—"Here you are, A. B.": "O. K.—C. D.": "Delighted!" (in a feminine hand): "\$10 herewith, E. F.": (Perhaps we had been lucky at poker the preceding evening): "Thks. G. H.": "Will see you, I. J.": "Can't be did, K. L.": and so on, *ad infinitum*. These extracts may suffice as a specimen of the whole. In a lady's chit-book, it may here be noted, one almost without exception finds "Ansd.", with initials attached, after every address. Young bachelors, as a rule, rejoice to receive chits from their fair friends; likewise do they love to reply thereto. In fact, the sly fellows generally contrive so to word their replies as to necessitate a final letter from the other side ere the correspondence can be closed.

The following suggestions for the correct treatment of a chit-book are placed at our disposal by a young gentleman who professes to have a large experience on the subject:—"If the note contain a bill which you are unable to meet, always get a friend to sign for you, and (if you can rely on his integrity) request him to add the convenient words 'Up country':—this is an effective *ruse*, and by no means to be despised. When an affirmative answer is required, at once put down 'O. K.' If you wish to be peculiarly grateful, insert '1,000 thks.' or 'M. thks.' When you receive an invitation to dinner, look at the names which precede, follow, or surround your own in the chit-book. You can thus make a good guess as to your fellow guests, and get up your conversation accordingly. Finally, should you ever desire to convey an especially tender message to one of the opposite sex, write it in pencil; and should you yourself ever be so fortunate as to receive, in your own chit-book, a reply in pencil to one of your effusions, erase it as soon as read, and desire your *bantô* to scrawl in its stead some undecipherable Japanese hieroglyphic for the benefit of the uninitiated."

The propounder of the foregoing code confesses that he was once and once only most grossly deceived as to the contents of the missive accompanying a chit-book. He says he received a dainty little note that looked almost like a *billet doux*. Making sure that it contained an invitation at the very least,

he pondered long as to the sender's name. When unable further to endure suspense, he finally tore it open with strange palpitations of the heart. Alas! there dropped from it—his card-chits for the preceding month.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th November.

Reinforcements are being sent to the West of Ireland.
The retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is reasserted.
The Chilians have achieved a brilliant success at Iquique.

LONDON, 28th November.

Speaking at Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in favour of local autonomy in Ireland.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

LONDON, December 9th.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.
The Chilian army are successful at Tarapaca and are blockading Arica.
Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Albanians attacked Matrouaza, but were repulsed after severe fighting.
The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram that the German Government resume the sale of silver.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, 3rd December.

Prince Gortschakoff is at Berlin.
King Alfonso was married on the 1st instant.
OBITUARY.—John Arthur Roebuck, Member of Parliament for Sheffield.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Manuscripts found unsuitable for our columns will be carefully returned to the writers.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2530, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 13TH DAY,
Do-tô-di.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The O. & O. steamer *Belgic* arrived from Hongkong on the 9th instant, and was despatched to San Francisco, this morning, at daylight. The European mails came to hand per P. & O. steamer *China*, on Friday morning last.

Unoccupied lots in the Tsukiji, Tokio, concession will be put up at auction on the 15th instant. Tenders for purchase should be addressed to the Kencho office at Akashi Machi.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports the departure of the U. S. S. *Richmond* for Foochow on the 2nd instant. In the former port, as in Yokohama, officers and crew were immensely popular; and the fine band of the vessel was, whenever occasion required and circumstances would permit, ready to contribute to the recreation of the community.

In his letter published in this current issue, our Shanghai correspondent gives a full and interesting account of the Waverley ball, held in Shanghai in honor of the St. Andrew's festival. The occasion has been celebrated in a similarly appropriate manner in Hongkong, where, however, the ball was not a fancy one. Our Yokohama Scots are certainly behind the age this year.

Official proceedings in connection with the visit of the Duke of Genoa to this part of Japan have now been brought to a close; and His Royal Highness has resumed the active duties of his profession in charge of his splendid vessel. The *Vettor Pisani* goes into dock at Yokoska. While she is being overhauled her illustrious commander proposes to make a few excursions, as a private tourist, to places of interest in this neighbourhood. A trip to Osaka and Kioto is also contemplated.

After many changes of venue, it seems, for the moment, to be definitely settled that Tokio will, after all, be the site of the deliberations for the revision of the treaties.

We read in the columns of one of our French contemporaries that the *Chargé d'Affaires* for France wishes it to be understood that he will be happy to receive the communications of all those who desire to make known to him their views on the subject of treaty revision. He hopes to send to Paris, about the middle of January, an analysis of the work of those who shall have, by that time, corresponded with him on this important matter. The *Courrier* comments thus on the subject:—"The notification of the French representative appears evidently to indicate the receipt of new instructions, of such a nature as to render futile the mission of Mr. Mori Arinori, which is said to have for its special object the renewal in Europe of negotiations for the revision of the treaties. We are told also that the proposals of the Japanese Government on the subject of Custom House dues are not of a kind to render an understanding impossible; and that the end can be achieved just as well here as in Europe if not better. Under any circumstances a solution, one way or other, of the question, cannot now be very remote."

During the last two or three seasons the silk-worms' egg card buyers from Italy have not had much encouragement for their dealings in Japan. The trade itself hardly deserves much sympathy—that is from a local point of view. Hence we are not sorry to see that the Japanese are likely to make a supreme effort to obtain complete control of it. The *Yūchi Shinbun* now reports that the Kagi-sha, or Silk-worms' Eggs Card Company, has resolved to send, next year, all its cartons direct to Milan, where they will be sold by Japanese agents, and to decline unconditionally to sell any cards on the spot to foreign *graineurs*. It is added that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which already possesses branch establishments in Europe, America, and China is about to send its manager and two other of its most trusted officers to dispose of Japanese silks in Paris and Lyons.

Exchange in paper currency has been marked, this week, by excessive and undue depreciation, the result, in part, it is believed, of extensive and unwarrantable speculation. Hence it is not surprising to learn that some heavy balances cannot be met. The rule has been that, on time bargains, a depositor can buy to the extent of two hundred and fifty times the amount laid down. Thus for four hundred dollars one can get credit for ten thousand. Yesterday there was considerable perturbation, among money-dealers, owing to rumors of impending regulations, by the Government, designed to clear the cloudy atmosphere of the brokers' universe. No quotation could be obtained before eight o'clock in the evening, when treasury paper was at 133 per cent against Mexicans and silver yen. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* of this morning states that the Finance Department has notified the Exchange Office that, commencing with to-day, all transactions in money are to be for cash, balances being paid every evening.

There appears to be no chance, at least for the present, of an alteration in the date of despatch of the European mail steamers from this port. Monday morning is the time fixed, and on Monday mornings the vessels of the P. & O. and M. M. Companies will henceforward sail alternately. The agent of the latter service kindly telegraphed to head quarters to ask, on behalf of the Yokohama community, for permission to start his ships early on Sunday; but the French Post Office authorities are opposed to the alteration. It has, however, been decided by the local agents of both companies not to apply for the opening of the Custom House on Sunday, except

in case of extreme emergency; so that, as a rule, shipping business will have to be concluded by Saturday afternoon. After the expiry of the current P. & O. Company's contract the date of departure of that line of steamers will, we understand, be altered with a view to the convenience of the public.

We observe that the following Governments have signified their acquiescence in the new international code of ocean and river signals and rule of the road at sea, as just issued by an Order in Council:—France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Greece, Chili, and the United States of America. The new rules and signals will come into use on every ocean and sea of all nations on the 1st of September next year, and in the interim all candidates for certificates of proficiency will undergo examination in the new regulations.

The *Shanghai Courier* says "the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Sumida Maru*, Captain Hubenet, made a very rapid passage from Nagasaki to Shanghai. She left Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, and arrived at Woosung Bar at 11.30 on Wednesday, thus accomplishing the distance in the short space of thirty-eight hours. The *Sumida Maru* is one of the new boats recently added to the Mitsui Bishi fleet, and on a voyage from Hongkong to Japan a short time ago, gave the English mail boat a pretty good beating."

A brilliant assemblage of guests met on Monday evening in the large hall of the Kobu Dai Gakku, on the invitation of His Excellency Sanjo Saneyoshi, to meet the Duke of Genoa, the public festivities in whose honor are now brought to a close. The ministry, the diplomatic body, the military and naval services of several nationalities were well represented. His Royal Highness arrived shortly after nine o'clock and danced, first, with Mrs. Inonye. Supper was served at eleven o'clock, and shortly before midnight the guests dispersed, a special train having been kindly provided for the convenience of visitors from Yokohama.

From a paragraph in the *Illustrated London News*, we learn that the Rev. Edward Champneys Irvine, M. A. Vicar of Hinton Admiral, Hants, has accepted the chaplaincy of the Episcopalian Church in Yokohama.

The *Moniteur des Soies* announces a better state of affairs in European silk markets. It adds that the enormous quantity of work going on, joined to the failure of this year's crop on the continent, has given rise to reflection; and people begin to perceive that the principal stock of silks is now to be found in Lyons. It would be far from sufficient, even with expected arrivals, if the factories were to renew their supplies in view of the demand for plain, black, and coloured stuffs, which is decidedly arising.

The following appointments were made in the Council of State on the 12th instant:—Mr. Kusumoto, Governor of Tokio Fu, to be a member of the Senate, and Mr. Matsuda, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, to be Governor of Tokio Fu.

We regret to have to announce that a large portion of the town of Hakodate was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. From the scant particulars to hand up to the present, it appears that the flames were first noticed about eight o'clock in the evening, and were not extinguished until four o'clock the next morning. During the time the fire lasted, two thousand three hundred houses were totally destroyed, and one person was fatally injured. The conflagration extended over twenty of the wards in the town; and many of the principal buildings, including the British Consulate and Telegraph Office, were burnt down; the Custom House and premises of the Colonization Commission, however, being fortunate enough to escape the general calamity. In consequence of a telegram received at the British Legation from the scene of this disaster H. M. gun-boat *Seienger* has sailed for Hakodate carrying supplies of food and clothing for the foreign residents. Mr. Kuroda, the Minister for Colonization, has also telegraphed to Hakodate, stating that he will give yen 2,000 towards the relief of those who were rendered homeless.

A permanent exhibition of Japanese industries is about to be opened within the precincts of the Finance Ministry.

Cholera appears to be far from extinct in the provinces even now. It is to be hoped that there will be no relaxation in general vigilance on the part of all the local health boards. In view of the severity of this year's disaster, the possibility of a fresh outbreak next spring ought not to be overlooked.

The *Akebono Shimbu* states that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will revisit Japan next summer, but this may be regarded as entirely without foundation. The *London and China Express* of the 31st October states, that: "It has been arranged that the Duke shall hoist his flag on board the *Penelope*, at Harwich, on the 13th proximo, and assume the duties of Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserves."

The *Choya Shimbu* reports that, after the receipt of the telegram from London, announcing that the United States Government had offered to mediate between China and Japan regarding Loochoo, it instituted strict inquiries in the proper quarter, but found that no official intelligence has yet been received here on the subject.

It is said that the Specie Bank, having now received its charter, will very shortly open its head office in Yokohama.

At the annual meeting of the Star in the East Lodge, No. 640, Scotch Constitution, held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year:—

D. W. Stevens.....	R. W. Master.
Edward Fischer	W. & W. Past Master.
C. J. Strome	W. Deputy Master.
H. M. Perkins	" Substitute.
J. Douglas	" Senior Warden.
I. W. Beauchamp	" Junior Warden.
J. R. Morse	Treasurer.
Drummond Anderson	Secretary.
R. M. Roberts.....	Senior Deacon.
G. Booth	Junior Deacon.
C. H. Geffeney	Inner Guard.
A. Hearn	Tyler.

The retiring Master, Mr. Edward Fischer, being absent, the duty of installing the R. W. M. elect was performed by W. & W. Past Master. A. S. Forbes, assisted by the R. W. District Grand Master of Japan, E.C., Mr. C. H. Dallas: the officers elect were next installed; and after the conclusion of this ceremony the brethren adjourned to a banquet, served in the Hall. After dinner, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. The health of the new R. W. M. was proposed by Mr. J. J. Enslie, Past Master, Hiogo and Osaka Lodge, No. 498, S.C.; and that gentleman aptly responded. The health of "the Ladies" was given by the youngest member of the fraternity, who, commencing his oration in his usual modest manner, finished by making the speech of the evening. A little before eleven o'clock "Auld lang syne" was played by the organist; and the first annual meeting of Star in the East Lodge was brought to a close.

Masonry is as well represented in Hiogo as in Yokohama, in proportion to the number of residents. The *Hiogo News* gives the following account of the Installation Meeting of Lodge Hiogo and Osaka, No. 468, S. C., which took place in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m. "About thirty brethren were present. Bro. C. Wiggins, the retiring Master, had been again elected to the office, by the unanimous vote of the members, and was inducted into office, for the second time, by R.W. Bro. H. St. John Browne, P.M., who was assisted by the R.W. D.D.G.M., Bro. J. Marshall. Bro. T. C. Thornicraft, W.M., and W. Bros. G. Whymark, another officer of the G.L., and T. J. Larkin, P.M.'s of "Rising Sun" Lodge, were also present. The following brethren were afterwards invested with the badges of office in due and ancient form:

Bro. C. Wiggins	R.W.M.
" H. A. Miles	D.M.
" J. Gorham	S.M.
" F. Upton	S.W.
" G. Nankivell	J.W.
" W. Warburton	Treas.
" H. A. Miles	Sec.
" R. S. Black	S.D.

" H. W. Tabor.....	J.D.
" J. Hall	M.C.
" G. Rutherford	I.G.
" N. Mancini.....	} Stewards
" Taylor.....	
" A. Hazlett	Tyler

A banquet followed, at which nearly forty members sat down, W. Bros. R. Hughes and T. Rymer-Jones, P.M.'s of "Rising Sun" Lodge, who arrived from Kioto too late to take part in the Installation ceremony, being present, with other officers of their Lodge. During the evening, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured, and several songs were sung by brethren. The dinner was provided by the managers of the Hiogo Hotel. Much credit is due to Bro. Mancini, the caterer, for the excellent manner in which the affair was carried out. The decorations were very tasteful."

SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, December 4th, 1879.

The excitement of the races being over, our lovers of horse flesh are devoting all their time and energies to cross-country riding, as the crops are now out of the ground, or those coming forward are at such a stage of growth that no injury is done by riding over them. The first paper hunt of the season took place on Saturday last; and, as the weather was all that could be wished, there was a good assemblage at the start, near Jessfield, of both riders and spectators, and a still larger number of the latter at the finish not far from the Bubbling Well, though, owing to the difficulties the hunt encountered during the run, and the fact of its being the first of the season, the number of the riders at the finish had dwindled down to a tithe of the starters. Mr. Nickels was the winner on his recent purchase, *Grimbart*, that griffin that so disappointed his backers at the autumn meeting. The hounds have also been out once or twice, and will be in full swing when the country gets a little less blind, and the cotton stalks are cleared away entirely.

There was some talk of our A. D. C. getting a piece on the boards somewhere about Christmas, but nothing has been done definitely; and we may be afforded the pleasure of seeing our amateurs once more when the summer is coming upon us again. But there seems little probability of the doors of the theatre being closed to the public for any length of time. John Jack and his company are still here, and we are promised a visit before long by Signor Cagli and his large operatic troupe, and Dave Carson will wend his way Eastward very shortly with a large company,—let us hope with fresh jokes and fewer personalities.

Since their return from Japan, M. and Madame Hirlemann have given a concert. Madame Hirlemann was extremely well received and sung in her usually brilliant and correct style; but M. Hirlemann found no more favour here than he appears to have done in Yokohama, and some well deserved strictures were passed on his cruel way of treating the poor piano-forte. John Jack's Company have nearly worn out their welcome; and I am sorry to say that when the "Red Geneva Cross" was repeated the other evening, on the occasion of Miss Emily Blain's benefit, there were not sufficient people in the houses to cover the expenses of rent, lighting, printing and police, which was rather surprising, as Miss Blain is a favourite with the public. On Saturday afternoon this company gave us "H.M.S. Pinafore," being obliged to give it at that time of the day as they could not otherwise obtain the assistance of the *Richmond's* band. The performance was certainly not good, as so few of those who took part could sing the music allotted to them, and the piece betrayed a sad want of sufficient rehearsal. Several amateurs assisted, and the one who took the part of *Capt. Corcoran* sang better than any one else on the stage, but showed a want of freedom in his acting which marred his performance. The piece was repeated on Tuesday evening with partial success. It is probable that it will before long be given by the amateurs, and if so, I am sure they will do it a vast deal better than John Jack's company were able to do.

The meeting of ratepayers I mentioned in my last letter was held on the 12th of November, when the Chairman of the Municipal Council proposed that wharfage dues should be abolished and that the deficiency of revenue that would be caused by so doing should be made up by increasing the tax on land, house-property, etc. There was not much discussion at the meeting, but the Chairman's proposal was adopted by 154 votes against 89; and on the 1st January next, wharfage dues will be things of the past. According to the scheme for increased taxation laid before the ratepayers, land will yield an increase of £1s. 6,800 per annum, foreign houses £1s. 8,000, native houses £1s. 12,500, opium shops £1s. 6,500, and cargo boats, ponies and carriages let for hire, and liquor-sellers, will bring the increase up to £1s. 40,450. It is astonishing how the number of carriages let to the natives for hire increases in our streets. In fact these vehicles are a perfect nuisance, and it

would be a great comfort if they could be taxed out of the place altogether.

The U. S. S. *Richmond* left this on Tuesday last for Foochow. We are sorry to lose her, as her fine band has so often done good service here, and her officers have shown themselves ready to join in our sports, and demonstrate how easily they could beat our local club at base ball.

St. Andrew's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the next day, December 1st, was set apart for the customary tribute of devotion from Scot to their patron Saint. An innovation in the method of so doing was inaugurated last year, where the time honoured dinner, gave way to a ball so that the ladies might take part in the Saints' festivities; and the good example then set was improved upon this year when the Committee determined that the ball should be a Fancy Dress one, all attending being called upon to appear in a character from one of Scott's novels. The Waverley Ball has been on the minds of many for months past, and as the 1st December drew near tailors were interviewed, reels were diligently practised, heads were wracked for the selection of a suitable dress to assume, and by many—the majority perhaps—the pages of Scott were opened for the first time since childhood to obtain the description of a character to represent. After all this, it would have been a pity had the Waverley Ball not been a success, and I am glad to say it was unquestionably a very great one. But then there's no such word as "fail" in the lexicon of Scotchmen, and the Committee had made strenuous efforts to mark this year's celebration as something special. Last year the ball-room showed rather a want of national emblems, but this year made up for all previous deficiencies, as, throughout, the decorations were striking, novel, tasteful and plentiful, and above all—Scottish. The assembly was held at the Club, the lower hall of which was hung with flags of various nations, and freely ornamented with flowers and evergreens, while the usual carpet on the stairs leading up to the ball-room was abandoned for one of Stuart tartan. But even this pretty notion did not lead one to expect such a splendid display as the ball-room and the surrounding rooms presented. Conspicuous, of course, in the place of honour was that picture of the venerated Saint which is now vested with the additional sanctity of age; but elsewhere every available space was given up to the Scottish insignia seen for the first time in Shanghai—the rampant lion within its treasure, with the national supporters; the royal arms of Great Britain; designs of the Scotch thistle bearing the mottoes of the President and Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society, and twenty-four standards displaying the shields of the principal clans, besides minor national devices, set off by evergreens and floral decorations. A more characteristic and tasteful arrangement could not have been accomplished. This good effect was of course heightened when the guests began to arrive attired in every imaginable costume, and of any period. The general question was, "what are you supposed to be?" and though in most cases the answer showed that some care had been taken to insure correctness, yet in some instances a total disregard had been shown as to dressing the character properly. For example, one gentleman appeared in the costume of a modern Tyrolean peasant, with tall hat and cross-gartered like Malvolio; but on inquiry he declared that he represented Blondel the minstrel, but was rather lazy as to which of Scott's novels Blondel figures in. The attendance was very good but the rooms were not over-crowded; so there was a good chance of examining the various costumes. The ladies were of course perfection, and it is a difficult task to pick out any costumes as specially excellent where all were so good. Yet none could fail to be struck with the queenly figure of Elizabeth, gorgeous in ruby velvet and white satin gown with pearls, or her charming rival, poor Amy Robsart. Had the original been anything like the "counterfeit presentment" no Earl of Leicester would ever have had the heart to desert her. Lady Margaret Bellenden looked as if she were doing the honours of Tillietudlem; but spared us any allusion to his late lamented Majesty. Mysie Happer looked charming and as if she had just paid a visit to Dame Glendenning, being as Scott describes her, "a dark-eyed, laughter-loving wench, with cherry cheeks, and as skin as white as her father's finest bolted meal." No young students could have withheld their homage from Minnie Gray, whose clear complexion and sparkling eyes were set off by powdered hair; and in a somewhat similar costume Rose Bradwardine delighted the lookers on. But when Maggie Mucklebackit with her creel on her back, accompanied by a friend of the same persuasion, arrived, there was not a pair of eyes in the room that was not directed to the attractive pair, nor a tongue that would not pronounce them "canny lassies." The costumes were correct to the minutest particular, and it was hard to say whether the wearers best became the costume or the costume the wearers. The brilliancy of the surrounding dresses was relieved by the quiet but becoming attire of Janet Foster, Alice Lee and Alice Bridgenorth, and variety was afforded by the correct eastern attire of the Lady Hermione or the more pronounced one of Zarah—perhaps better remembered as Fenella—in Peveril of the Peak. Lady Peveril, too, was there in the proper costume of the period, and Di Vernon in a pretty dress surrounded by the whole tribe of Osbaldistons. Mary, Queen of Scots,

appeared in black velvet and pearls, but betrayed no traces of sorrow or trouble, and Queen Caroline of Auspach towered among less imposing figures. Eveline Berauger was a worthy representative of a noble Norman family; and Rowena looked in vain for her rival Rebecca or an Ivanhoe. The Fair Maid of Perth bore out her appellation most fully, and no Quentin Durward could have withstood the Countess Isabelle de Croye. Helen Macgregor looked stern enough to overcome any Bailie Nicol Jarvie that appeared, and Lady Waverley, Amiot Lyle, Cicely and Madge Wildfire, gave bright ideas of the author's creations. But the best dress in the room, in point of correctness of costume, was the quaint one worn by Lady Penelope Pannofeather with her hair towering upwards in a shape that threatened to fall and overwhelm her partner when dancing, but which, strange to say, retained the proper position to the last. This costume gave us a very faithful representation of how our great grandmothers must have appeared in society.

Among the gentlemen many were very correctly dressed and remembered that "the apparel oft proclaims the man," the palm for good effect being carried off by the worthy Scot who represented Hereward of the Warangian guard in Count Robert of Paris, as the barbaric trappings were faithfully produced,—the helmet, leopard's skin and battle-axe making up a bold warrior to the life. Kilts were worn by several, who represented characters from various tales, among them being Rob Roy. Kenilworth was largely drawn upon, as might have been expected, so that we had the Earl of Leicester, Shakespeare, Sir Richard Varney, a page, two Tressillians and two Earls of Essex, though one of them indulged in the incongruity of wearing white silk breeches of the time of George the Third. Holbert Glendenning and Roland Graeme were there, and the Knight of the Shears, Sir Percie Shafton, who, however, refrained from high flown compliments on this occasion to his Mysinda and other beauties. An embarrassment of choice was occasioned by no less than three Waverleys appearing in the field and all as dissimilar as could be imagined. Perhaps the good man was represented at three different periods of his life,—as he might have appeared. James the Fourth bestowed kindly glances all round, and his successor was there in his disguise of James Fitz-James.

"Midst furs and silks and jewels' sheen
He stood, in simple Lincoln green,"

and Clan Alpine's chief was close at hand, but showed nothing but amity to the Scottish king. Lincoln green was made use of to a great extent by the merry men of Shorwood, as we had two Locksleys, Little John, and Muck the miller's son looking as pleased with himself as if he were the greatest in the land, while Friar Tuck was also present, but had betrayed his natural eccentricity by wearing the cassock and bands and shovel hat of a modern priest. Ivanhoe had been largely drawn upon, as we had, beside the bluff figure of Cedric the Saxon, that of Isaac of York, who, however, looked too young and jolly and belied the assertion of Shylock that "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." The graceful figure of the Grand Master claimed attention, as he busied himself inculcating the virtues of hospitality and good fellowship, being supported by another knight of his order. Quentin Durward wandered about in an aimless manner, and stout Simon Glover was in attendance on the Fair Maid, and Hal of the Wynd was not far off. George Heriot supported his character by becoming gravity, but was not appropriately dressed as the wealthy citizen and banker. There were two Masters of Ravenswood, one of whom was well dressed in black and violet, but the other might have been anything but the character he was supposed to represent. Dandie Dinmont was capital, and brought one of his tykes with him, but hardly of the correct breed, and in close proximity was a good representative of Richie Monoplies, and a splendid Edie Ochiltree, who seemed brimming over with enjoyment. Dirk Hatteraick looked formidable enough, and strange to say found a prototype in the Pirate, though certainly the latter did violence to Scott's description of the man. Many other characters there were too numerous to mention, some being good and some indifferent, but none really bad, and during the course of the proceedings a monstrous egg made its appearance as "The lay of the last Minstrel," a notion more practical than poetical.

We were favoured with a piper, so that the Scotch dances went to appropriate music, though it seemed strange to see Queen Caroline, Queen Elizabeth, Eveline Berauger and others, footing it merrily in a reel with the Cruel Claverhouse—pleasant enough looking on this occasion—McGillie Chatternach, Roderick Dhu, Dirk Hatteraick, etc. Dancing was kept up with spirit until late. "The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night," but all, I am sure, went home convinced that the Waverley Ball was one of the greatest successes ever achieved in Shanghai.

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, October 10th, 1879.

The agitation organised in favor of the total amnesty, and Louis Blanc socialism, is more stupid, or inconvenient than dangerous. Those whose stir up muddy waters gain little by their work. It was

by vowing it would ne'er consent, that the nation consented to vote the partial amnesty of those communists who had been more dupes than criminals, and who had given evidence of contrition, and the promise to lead a new life. But it never entered into the head of any sane person, save poets like Hugo and sentimentalists like Louis Blanc, to restore to every civic and political right men guilty of murder and incendiarism. It was on the cards, that in time a further selection might be made from those left out in the cold, but to discount this possible clemency has only created indignation and relegated the total amnesty to the calendars. More, the impolitic agitation will have the effect of compelling the Republic, if it wishes to exist, to lop off its radical and irreconcilable tail. If the Republic, as Thiers said, divides us least, Communism divides us most. The best answer to those who desire to glorify in a sense the Commune, is the refilling of the shop windows with photos of the assassinations and fringes of the insurrection of 1871. There is a municipal election pending in one of the wards of the city: it is a tie between two candidates, who are equally republican and equally in favor of the total amnesty, but one is a returned Communist and was editor of a vile print that "denounced" poor Chaudry, the popular republican editor of the *Sicle*, and so led to his being shot with the archbishop of Paris.

What has given importance to the agitation, is the belief that Gambetta favors it, either to secure his popularity with the crowd, or to compel the Senate to vote the government educational bill and Ferry clause, against the jesuits. These tactics if true are not to be admired, and must fatally react on the Republic. M. Gambetta ought to state clearly his opinion on the thorny subject; he cannot let the matter lie over as he did in reference to his opinions on free trade. He is at present enjoying his annual visit to les Crêtes, in Switzerland, the favorite castle of the late M. Dubouché, a man who walked from Geneva to Paris with an empty pocket, and made millions by founding the city gas works. It was his intention to leave this castle—he had several others—to Gambetta, but he died before making the will; and his heirs not the less offered it to the heir presumptive who declined the gift, only asking to have the right to repose there whenever he could find the time. He loves the spot and he adores the Alps. The castle is on the crêtes, or "summits" of the rising-hills; he can see Lake Geneva from the drawing room windows, and enjoy bowls and nine pins in an alley of chestnut trees, sacred to J. J. Rousseau—it would be very difficult to find a corner of Switzerland without a reminiscence of Rousseau. He has for close neighbours, Prince Jérôme Napoleon, at Frangins, and Rochefort, at Coppet.

On the 29th September last—Goose Day, the Legitimists believed their *jour de gloire* had arrived; they held a series of bubble and squeak banquets, indulged in strong beers and loud haws. But the Republic was not in the least frightened, still less when they commenced to enlist "legitimists of action." Henri V. as usual, has put his foot down on these "virile resolutions." Comte de Chambord calls on his retainers to play the waiting game, as he has done for half a century. Even the Pope has given him up, in the sense that the clergy hold aloof from his programme—waiting for heaven to restore him to the French throne by a miracle.

Louis Blanc is making a noise, but only a noise; he out-rivals Blanqui and Naquet in lecturing on things in general and their own panaceas in particular. In May 1848, the "people" when they invaded the National Assembly, carried Louis Blanc, in his Robespierre vest, on their shoulders; and at Marseilles lately, they drew his carriage. Despite this, his socialistic views make no way. Thiers was right when he said, "socialism has emigrated from France to the foreigner;" that is, Frenchmen have found, that it is by themselves, not by government, that their social amelioration must be accomplished. Louis Blanc detests political economy—the dismal science, as strongly as Carlyle; he would abolish competition, and have mankind live in troops; this is "Communism," or according to him "progress." It is marching crab-wise. On the other hand, the reactionists would bring us back to the middle ages. Between both camps there is not, in point of nineteenth century necessities, the toss up of a coin.

Parisians, to judge from their joy on returning from their vacation rambles, feel that there is no place like home. Those whom fate condemns to pass their existence on a leather stool, are attacked in September, the month when I think our planet enters the sign of the virgin, with a fever peculiar to migratory animals. They bid adieu to friends, as if their fortnight's absence was a trip across the Dark Continent, and when they return, fresh calls are indulged in. Ordinarily a week is devoted to the seaside, to take baths, the first commencing by a bucket of water on the head; Then the table d'hôte, where fish is as fresh as in the Paris markets, and dealers; the stale jokes; the casino and its balls, its provincial, artistes; and where above all, the arrival of the letter carrier is the greatest attraction of the day, save the backbiting, the headers of

lady-bathers, with their pretty cries of fear; their *poets* well studied their costumes assorted, and their rising from the waves, more dressed than Venus, but only with a little more material. After the sea, the mountain air and milk. These necessitate a voyage to Interlaken and Thun, once corners of Paradise regained, but since invaded by cosmopolitan Philistines, they have become suburbs of Europe, a Bougival, a St. James' Park, or a Vienna Prater, yet where two incommensurable things co-exist—high mountains and lengthy bills. The present is the moment for Fontainebleau, with its artist's gatherings and Chassolais grapes—the former, are more numerous than the latter, this season. The drive across the forest to Mariatte is excellent, full of autumn glories and the terrible effects of last winter on rocks and trees. The hotel Mallet prepares its famous bacon omelette in the twinkling of an eye, to be followed by the proverbial sirloin steak. "Nana" still reigns at the bar, but she is no longer the "beautiful Nana," she smokes her cigarette like a princess, drinks wine innocent of water, cracks jokes with every one. She even inspires love, as a law student came down from Paris two years ago on a velocipede to have a look at her, and has since remained. Barbison has few English or American painters; the evenings at the hotel are very gay; pianists of celebrity who have come to seek "repose" play with frenzy: there are valets danced of the "loudest" description, and songs that raise the hair of your head, like the quills of the fateful porcupine. There is a terrible jury that controls membership, but it never functions. The walls of the rooms are full of sketches that troopers blush at and withdraw—they are presumed to be classical, like the fresco rooms of Pompeii and Heronlanum, where only married people are allowed to enter.

The Opera is preparing to represent Verdi's *Aida*, only the maestro will not come to superintend the execution. He is old too, in his sixty-fifth year, and has just given his anniversary dinner on his estate at St. Agatha, where he is occupied, not in composing, but in rearing horses and cattle. He names the foals after the heroes and heroines of his operas, just as Garibaldi baptizes his goats after the Popes: thus colts are called Nabucco, Henrico, Rigoletto; and fillies, Violetta, Aida, Leonora, Amcena, &c. Verdi and his lady never receive company, except on the 9th of October, when he is peculiarly gay and loquacious—the opposite of his character. A guest invariable on these occasions is Mario—an old man with the whitest of hair. He observes also an anniversary of another kind, by sending three crowns for Grial's tomb in Père Lachaise, to mark the day of her death.

An agreeable operette has been brought out at the *Vauclerville—Le Petit Abbé*, music by Grisart. "The little abbot," is Stanislas, nephew of the celebrated knight of Boufflers; he who was in turn abbot, soldier, writer, politician, deputy, philosopher, and who, it was said, succeeded in all, but the first. He maintained that the two most attractive professions were making war and love, and that after dispossessing the earth, it was incumbent on warriors to populate it. The *Petit Abbé* is sent with a letter of introduction to a canoness, but who is none other than Mlle. Guimard, a famous *dauvesse*; Stanislas is shown into her boudoir, and is astonished to find the surroundings anything but solemn or religious; he finds the books not at all theological, and the music far from sacred; on the floor is a slipper that Cinderella might claim; he opens the letter of introduction and discovers the trick his uncle has played upon him. Behind a screen, is a portmanteau containing the clothes of a marquis; he dons the suit and in exploring the room, finds a door leading into a bed chamber, where the lovely creature is in bed, and who wishes to bolt him out. The music is as light as the subject, but is very agreeable, carefully and tastefully written. The rôle of the young and mystic abbot, converted into the passionate lover, is interpreted by Mme. Chaumont—and with success.

The Empress of Russia seems to have turned the heads of all the good people of Cannes and Nice. That region is attracting sturdy invalids from every part of Europe; and during the winter it will be nothing else than a passing through and fro for the salt of the earth—even of salt that has lost its savor. Her Majesty's apartments are furnished in the styles Louis XV. and XVI.; no bed was supplied, as she brings that with her, and besides, it is simply a camp-bed; her boudoir has bamboo furniture. The dining-room can accommodate fifteen persons, and the walls have two paintings, the "Marriage of Cana," and the "Madona del Baldochino;" the chapel is overhead. The Empress has a nervous, suffering look, and her mouth seems to have a "twitch" resembling the affection from which the Comte de Paris suffers. In the Imperial train of twenty-eight carriages—quite a palace on wheels, there is one carriage occupied exclusively with a boiler, to heat the entire train; the *salon* carriage is that which formerly belonged to Napoleon III.—the Russian has replaced the Roman eagle. It is well known, that

political reasons have induced the Empress to select Cannes Russia is so isolated now, that she is endeavouring in every way to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness.

The murderer—our latest—who killed the chemist and his servant girl, residing in front of the Elysée palace, has not yet been arrested; and the Swiss colony feel deeply the disgrace he has brought upon it. The Abbé Couvet's appeal has been rejected, and the condemnation—a fine of fr. 100 and expenses, maintained: he indulged in unapostolic language in the pulpit against the Government. Two young beauties, named Chaumont, kept a tobacco shop in Rordénux, and drew all the fast young men. One of the latter was welcomed by the younger sister, but in time he got tired of her. A few days ago, the two sisters drove to his residence, entered the garden, and shot themselves dead, around them were strewn the love letters, and at their side, bottles of poison, a dagger, &c.

American society in this city has been scandalised by the fine, and condemnation to three month's imprisonment, of a leading dentist Dr. J. W. C.—for public immorality. The case was so obscene that it had to be heard in private.

The clay pipe trade is brisk; pipes having the head of *Thiers* sell best, 57,000 of the pattern in a year: then follow *Gambetta* and *Grévy*. "Cetawayo" went off to the figure of 25,000, but his is only "King Theodore" re-named like certain patent medicines, cough mixtures in winter, and, by change of label, hair-wash in summer.

The new helmet does not give the small French soldiers a martial air at all.

The old King of Holland has ordered a *layette* for fr. 80,000—he could almost turn democrat, he is so happy at the prospect of an heir. A stout lady, who had left her husband, on returning was toasted as the "fatted calf."

NAGASAKI NEWS.

Save in matters purely Japanese the past month has been particularly lifeless; there have been but few arrivals, and our native friends have been so much engrossed with their *Kunichi* festival, that business has been almost entirely set aside. After the *matsuri*, too, there appeared on the scene the well-known actor Shikan, famous both as a tragedian and dancer; and so seldom is it, that a "star" from the north comes here, that the enthusiastic reception he has received, will no doubt, have its influence in inducing others to follow him at more frequent intervals. The reserved seats have been taken three and four days in advance; and at 5 a.m., I found the theatre (not a very commodious building) literally blocked to the door. *Chiushin-gura* and other stock pieces have been played during the week, but with the exception of Shikan, the company are a very scratch lot; and as they appeared to appreciate the fact under the eyes of the veteran, a good deal of amusement often resulted from it.

The dearth of shipping in the harbour still continues. Vessels are in much request, especially for shipment of coal, and I see the *Tankosha* are in the meantime, storing immense quantities of the black diamonds within their grounds. Speedy despatch and reasonable rates (this is not an advertisement!) would no doubt await speculators in that line, at the present moment.

Monsieur Florent, the Superintendent Engineer of the Tategami Dock, has, after good service in Japan, left for Europe, and it is a sign of the prevailing dulness of the times that his fine bungalow, situated opposite the dry dock, had to be bought in at auction at about one thousand dollars. By the way, I should like to see the dock more used than has yet been the case. Large sums of money were expended on its construction; and it is generally admitted to be one of the finest in the East. In regard to rates, I can say nothing, but they must necessarily be low in order to compete successfully with the advantages to be had in China.

I hear that the light-house on one of the Goto Islands has been completed and fitted with all the latest improvements, a boon that will be much appreciated by the various vessels that find themselves here from all parts of the East, "se-king," and which are not so familiar with that dangerous portion of the route between this and Shanghai, as the native-owned ships and merchant steamers.

As I predicted some short time ago, sport around this neighbourhood, has, up to the present, been of a very mediocre and unexciting character; pheasants are exceedingly scarce and what wild duck I have seen are of inferior quality. Snipe, however, appear to be plentiful.

Trade with Corea shows every indication of being on the increase and the disinclination of the Coreans to traffic in foreign goods seems to be rapidly changing to a positive desire to obtain them. And thus history once more repeats itself.

JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

NOTIFICATION No. 41-A.

It is hereby notified that vendors of newspapers, periodicals, etc., are strictly prohibited from calling out extracts from their wares in the streets.

(Signed) OYAMA IWAO,
Chief Superintendent of
Police.

(Signed) KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
Governor of Tokio Fu.

December 8th, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Prince Haru-no-miya, the infant son of His Majesty the Emperor, was, with his attendants, removed on Sunday last to the palace erected for his reception in the grounds of Mr. Nakayama, into whose care he has been confided. A ceremonial visit has been paid to the prince at the new palace by the ladies of the Court.

A memorial service was offered up by the Mikado on the 12th instant, the fortieth anniversary of the death of his predecessor, Kōkaku Tenū. The Empress and Empress-Dowager, the Imperial Princes, the Daijin and Sangi were all present in full ceremonial costume.

When the Imperial palace at Kiyoto was built by the Tokugawa Government it cost altogether, according to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, 3,000,000 riyos; the new palace in course of erection in Tokio, is estimated to cost 4,000,000 yen, the payment of which will be spread over four years. The *Mainichi* adds, that if the difference in the present and the former value of money is taken into consideration, the expense of the old palace will be found to be enormously greater than the new one.

Lieut.-Colonel Katsura, who accompanied Prince Henry during his visit to Japan, was admitted to an audience with His Majesty the Emperor on the 11th instant, and presented with a reward for the services he rendered the Prince.

On the 8th instant His Royal Highness, the Duke of Genoa, accompanied by a number of his officers and the Italian Minister and several members of the Legation, visited the palace, where the Duke had a farewell audience with the Emperor. After a brief conversation His Majesty presented the Duke with the decoration of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, the Duke then took leave of the Emperor and retired. Decorations of the Rising Sun were also conferred upon the Italian Minister and several members of the Duke's suite. The Duke's visit to the Emperor was made at the early hour of 9 a.m., and as it did not last very long, he had time to inspect the Printing Bureau of the Finance Department at 10 o'clock, where he was received by Messrs. Okuma, the Finance Minister, and Mr. Tokuma, the Director of the Bureau. After inspecting the Department His Royal Highness had tiffin, and returned to the Yenriokwan in the afternoon. On the following day the Imperial Princes, Ministers, Councillors of State, &c. called on His Royal Highness in the Yenriyokwan to take formal leave of him. His Highness left Tokio by a special train at 2.35 p.m., and returned on board the *Vettor Pisani* which was visited by Mr. Nabeshima, the ex-daimio of Hizen, and Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, on the 10th instant.

His Majesty the King of Italy has conferred decorations on Messrs. Sunjo, the Prime Minister, Iwakura, the Vice Prime Minister, Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yenomoto, the Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Nabeshima, the ex-Daimio of Hizen. These decorations were presented by the Duke of Genoa on behalf of the King.

Two thousand five hundred rifles have recently been procured from England by the Imperial Household Department, for use at rifle matches.

It will be remembered that the Foreign Office lately notified

the Osaka *Fu* to furnish it with a complete report upon every occasion which had occurred, in which Japanese laws, rules, &c., could not be enforced, because the parties concerned were foreigners. The *Osaka Nippu* now states that there are nine instances referring to police cases and general administration, and several hundred having reference to civil suits.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the assembly of Provincial Governors to be held next year will differ from former meetings, inasmuch as they will consult principally upon executive matters. We also hear that Mr. Kono, the Vice President of the Council of State, will be made president of the meeting and Mr. Inouye, of the Home Department, appointed to introduce and explain the different measures to be brought forward.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that Mr. Kurumoto, the Governor of Tokio *Fu*, is to be appointed to the Senate, and that Mr. Matsuda, of the Home Department, and late envoy to Loochoo, will be made Governor of the *Fu*.

Mr. Okuma, the Finance Minister, is reported to have addressed a memorial to the Council of State, recommending the institution of a fund for the relief of agricultural distress. The Council adopted Mr. Okuma's suggestions, and have ordered regulations on the subject to be at once prepared.

It is rumoured that the authorities are about to establish stores of rice at Naha, in Loochoo, to provide against any emergency which may arise in times of scarcity.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that the fixed annual allowances hitherto given to the *Shinto* and Buddhist temples will be commuted early next year, and pension bonds will be given instead.

Matters connected with trade and agriculture have hitherto been managed by *bureaux* under the Finance and Home Departments. It is contemplated, in consequence of the rapidly increasing importance of the interests involved, to establish separate Departments and to appoint a minister to each.

It is reported that the Governor of Tera *Fu*, in Korea, will be treated as one degree higher in rank than the Governors of the other provinces, and that Kinkishin, the late Envoy to Japan, has been appointed Governor of that *Fu*.

The Finance Department is about to propound certain questions to all the Cities and Prefectures in reference to fire insurance, and a committee has been appointed in the Home Department to conduct the correspondence.

The following is a return recently prepared by the Fire Insurance Section of the Tokio *Fucho*, giving the number of buildings in Tokio and the ground occupied.

	Number of buildings.	Extent in <i>Tsubo</i>
Government buildings	4,331	218,913.701
Private "	241,345	3,968,584.419
Shinto temples	2,004	13,155.398
Buddhist "	5,841	148,490.486
Public buildings	323	11,670.956
Total	253,844	4,360,817.960

The new year vacation in the Government offices usually commences on the 29th December, but as the 28th falls upon Sunday this year, the offices will be closed on and after that date. The Senate will be closed on the 25th instant, but it has been decided not to close the Printing Bureau, Arsenal, &c., where there is pressing work, until the 30th instant.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Commissions will shortly be presented to about one hundred cadets who have passed the Naval College, and are now on active service in the Japanese navy.

Two of the cadets who completed their studies this year in the Military College in Tokio, are to be sent to France next February, to receive further instruction in military matters.

Seventy thousand yen have recently been added to the grant for building the new premises for the *Sambu Honbu* (Military Staff Bureau), in Tokio. The work was at first estimated to cost 180,000 yen, and is expected to be finally completed by December, 1881.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A factory is in course of construction for the manufacture of fuel out of coal dust, at Kobata, Chikuzen. The machinery and skilled artisans to erect and work it, have been obtained

from France, and operations are expected to be commenced in January next.

Okada Ichiyemon of Hiroshima, is reported to have discovered a process for manufacturing blankets from dogs' hair, and is now turning out large quantities of them which meet with ready sale.

Mr. Yoshida and several other residents of Shidzuoka Ken, have formed a company to raise cattle on a tract of country situated in the Hakone mountains. The Agricultural Bureau have advanced this new company fifty thousand yen, to be paid back by annual instalments extending over twenty years. The members of the company are now engaged buying young stock.

In the *Choya Shimbun* we find it stated that a letter recently received from Ishikari, in Yezo, reports that the take of salmon last year was about 25,000 *koku*, which realized on an average from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred yen per one hundred *koku*, the rough method of calculation practised being, that twenty fish make one *soku* (bundle) and three *soku* one *koku*. The tax paid was twenty-five per cent of the yield. The quantity of fish caught this season, up to November last, was greater than during the whole of the previous season, and it was expected that the salmon would fetch about one thousand yen per hundred *koku*, although it was feared that the net profits would be less than last year, owing to the great rise in the price of labour, &c.

It is rumoured that a telegraph cable will be laid from the port of Niigata to Aikawa in Sado Island, a distance of twenty-five *ri*.

Mr. Sugiyama Iwasaburo of Okayama Ken, who has been lately staying in Tokio, was on his return to Okayama appointed President of the Okayama Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber has since the 23rd ultimo, been engaged debating upon the draft of a memorial, which it intends to address to the Government upon the subject of Treaty Revision.

Mr. Watanabe, formerly Governor of Kochi Ken, went to Loochoo a few days ago with the intention of establishing an agricultural company.

A branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been established in Italy. The object aimed at, according to the *Choya Shimbun*, from which we derive the information, will be the sale of cartoons.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the increase in the coasting trade has lately been so great that freights have been raised. The rate from Hakodate to Shanghai which was formerly thirty sen per one hundred *kin*, is now forty sen per one hundred *kin*. The cost of chartering vessels has also risen over thirty per cent.

We learn from the *Choya Shimbun* that three thousand and fourteen horses, realising 97,336 yen, were sold this year at the market of Samuho in Awamori ken. The same paper states "that the recognized superiority of the horses in Awamori ken, is due to a celebrated Chinese painter having arrived there from China about one hundred and sixty years ago, bringing with him an Arab sire and dam and commencing horse breeding."

Osaka, the commercial capital of Japan, as Tokio is the political, has just taken a notable step copied from Western countries; a Clearing House has been established in Kitahama dori in that city in connection with the local banks.

A probable decrease in the amount of the land tax, which presses so heavily on the agricultural industry of this country, is mentioned in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the total amount of paper money put in circulation by the Government, is 115,210,000 yen. Notes of and under fifty sen in value, amount to about 25,000,000 yen.

The following return of the trade of the port of Yokohama for the month of November last has been published:--

	Exports.	
	Weight in <i>pounds</i> .	Value in Yen.
Tea	7,757.50	274,399
Raw Silk	2,547.11	1,331,911
Noshi	681.05	95,446
Waste	932.14	96,686
Rice	517.74	1,550
		2,002,995

Specie Exported.	
Gold Yen	Yen 159,400
Silver coin	" 338,275
Trade silver one yen	" 173,300
American gold coin	\$ 20,020
" silver "	\$ 1,458
Mexican dollars	\$ 73,100

Total	Yen 765,553
Specie Imported	
Mexican dollars	\$ 100,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be a race meeting at Mita, Tokio, to-day, on the occasion of opening the new race course recently made there.

It is announced that a rifle match will take place to-morrow, at the Naval rifle range at Shirokane, Tokio. Admirals Kawamura and Nakamoto will supervise the proceedings.

A periodical, to be called the *Naiyai Kōmon Shimpō*, is about to be published from the office of the *Mondō Shimbun*, which was suppressed by the authorities some short time since.

The funeral of Mrs. Motono, the mother of the superintendent of Customs in Yokohama, took place on the 6th instant, and was very largely attended. Amongst the number of leading officials who assembled to mark their respect for the deceased and Mr. Motono, were the Governor of Kanagawa Ken and the Foreign Consuls. The remains of Mrs. Motono were laid in the family burying place at the Hongakujō temple.

A public meeting to elect two persons; one to take charge of the joint property of the public, and the other to negotiate the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in Yokohama, took place on the 6th instant, and resulted in the appointment of Mr. Totsuka Sentarō to the former office and Mr. Hara Zenzaburō to the latter.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports a rumour current, that the decision in the cases of Fujita and Nakano will be given about the middle of the present month.

The *Osaka Shimpō* reports that Captain Nishimura, of the Hiroshima garrison, was discovered last month to be staying at Ushima in Buzen, and passing under the name of Yamada Kinzo. Suspicion was aroused, and policemen were sent to enquire into the matter; but on their appearance Captain Nishimura drew out a pistol and shot himself dead. A thorough examination of his luggage disclosed nothing beyond a few letters from Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Toriwo, addressed to Mr. Kuniishi of Choshiu. A rumour is current that the deceased was engaged in some desperate enterprise, and that the sudden visit of the police led him to suppose that his design was discovered.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* it is stated that "on the 10th instant at about 4 p.m. some forty sailors from a Russian man-of-war in port, were found beating another sailor. Japanese policeman at once proceeded to the rescue of the latter who was already fainting, and saved him from his cowardly assailants. The sailor having, on his recovery, said that he belonged to the *Vettor Pisani* was at once sent on board. It is said that the officers of the *Vettor Pisani* are in communication with the Russian Consul upon this affair."

The *Choya Shimbun* states that Mr. Crawford, the engineer of the Colonization Commission, has arrived in Tokio from Yezo, and will be entertained by the Minister of that Department at Shiba.

The following return gives the number of *Kuwaizoku* (Nobles) throughout the Empire in November last:—

IN TOKIO.	
Males	1,194
Females	1,457
IN KIYOTO.	
Males	199
Females	240
IN THE PROVINCES	
Males	42
Females	50
Total	1,435
Number of houses	481

A cholera return recently prepared by the Sanitary Bureau shows, that the total number of patients throughout the country from the commencement of the epidemic up to the 6th instant is 164,229; of whom 96,660 have died, 45,855 recovered and

21,714 were still under treatment on the latter date. The death rate is 58.86 per cent.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS:

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th December, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 7,192.06
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,000.83

Total \$ 8,192.89

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 6,660.70
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,001.22

Total \$ 7,661.92

Miles open 18.

KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th December, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 10,794.82
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 2,282.92

Total \$ 13,077.74

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 8,709.33
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,667.45

Total \$ 10,376.78

Miles open 47.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, November 8th.—Henry L. Lawson has withdrawn from the membership of the Beefsteak Club. At a general meeting on the 14th instant the club will vote on a resolution for the expulsion of Lawson and Labouchere.

London, November 8th.—The £50 deposit on behalf of the American crewman, for a match with Boyd or Elliot, has been withdrawn, as the English rowers have made no response.

London, November 9th.—A meeting of cotton mill owners of Oldham last evening resolved to discontinue the short-time movement.

London, November 9th.—The *News* understands that Lord Derby has requested the Secretary of the Carlton (Conservative) Club to withdraw his name from the list of members.

London, November 9th.—The *Times*' despatch from Paris says: The crew of the British ship *Coringa*, Captain Gibson, from New York September 29th, have been arrested at Antwerp. The Consul is investigating an outbreak which occurred during the voyage. The mate had several times to repress insubordination, which on November 3rd reached such a height that the Captain ordered the arrest of one Kearney, of Liverpool. The crew resisted, the Captain seized a revolver, and the mutineers also armed themselves. The mate struck a man with a hatchet inflicting injuries which proved fatal on the 5th inst. This act restored order, and Kearney was arrested. The mate and five sailors are under detention.

London, November 10th.—George Augustus Sala will sail Saturday next for the United States. He is commissioned to make a tour through the Southern States as correspondent of the *London Telegraph*. A farewell dinner will be given him in London on Thursday next.

Edward L. Lawson's resignation from the Beefsteak Club has been accepted, and a meeting of the Club has been called for Friday next, to act on the question of expelling Labouchere.

Gladstone is about to leave London to visit the Earl of Rosebury at Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh, this week, and he will at once begin his election work as contestant of the Midlothian seat against the Earl of Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleuch. He will make his headquarters at Dalmeny Park.

London, November 9th.—Appearances to-day are more favorable to the maintenance of peace, but the danger of difficulties with Russia is not yet over. The threatened movement of the British Mediterranean fleet undoubtedly warned Turkey of her peril, and checked the intrigues of Russia at Constantinople. Count Schouvaloff has received his formal letters of recall from the Russian Embassy in England, and no one has been appointed to take his place. This is regarded here as rather ominous.

London, November 10th.—The Lord Mayor's procession to-day starts from Guild Hall, at noon, and, after passing through King's Cross, Upper Thames and Arthur streets, will cross London Bridge. It will then cross Southwark Bridge, and proceed up Ludgate Hill into Cannon street. The remainder of the route will be as heretofore, through St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet street, the Strand, Charing Cross, and thence to Westminster.

The procession turned out to be of the usual character in its composition and accidents, the exception being that the crowd along the entire route hissed the ex-Mayor.

London, November 10th.—The American Exchange will unfurl the American flag to-day for permanency. The American residents will assemble and listen to soloists giving "The Star Spangled Banner," "My Country," and "Yankee Doodle."

London, November 11th.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet, yesterday,

Earl Beaconsfield, referring to the condition of the country, said: "Trade, which was a great index of prosperity, has been unable to execute its orders. The rise in the value of silver would in all probability, release Indian statesmen from one of their great perplexities. During a period of unprecedented depression there has not been a single meeting to express discontent with national institutions. He wished our brilliant brethren in Ireland would be a little more emulous of this example. He was at a loss to comprehend how the Irish people have brought themselves to believe that the best remedy for economical distress was political agitation and social confusion. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Doubtless there were portions of Ireland where there would be considerable suffering if a remedy was not offered. The Irish people should remember that they never appealed to English Government in vain. It would be the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to watch the condition of Ireland with the anxiety required by the situation. The Irish people should remember that their harvest though bad, and though they were much more dependent upon it than the English people on theirs, still was much better than the harvest of England." Addressing the Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield said: "When I addressed your predecessor, I informed him that the government was contemplating large military operations in central Asia, the object being to strengthen and to render secure the north-western boundary of the Indian empire. These operations have been signally successful, and British influence is fully established in central Asia." [Loud cheers.] Here Lord Beaconsfield warmly eulogized Lord Lytton and the avenging army in Afghanistan.

Referring to South Africa, he said: "The recent war there has taught the colonists something of the art of self-defence, on which they must chiefly rely. We are about to effect some changes there which will contribute to the increased happiness of the population among which the colonists dwell. If I view external relations generally, I would say, notwithstanding that Europe may be covered with millions of armed men we have not merely a hope, but believe, that peace will be maintained. In assuming that peace will be maintained, I assume that no great power would shrink from its responsibility. If the most extensive and wealthiest empire in the world, with perverse interpretation of its insular character, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and fortunes of continental Europe, I believe that country is endangered. It is to such indifference I attribute many fatal wars. But if the power and advice of England are felt and heard in the councils of Europe, I have a conviction that peace will be maintained for a long period. [Loud cheers.] If England deserts her natural post in the councils of Europe, war is too probable. A celebrated Roman being asked what his policy was, replied, *Imperium et libertas*. That is a short programme, but it would not disgrace a British minister. It is one on which the existing ministry will always act. In proposing your lordship's health I shall this time next year, in all probability, have the pleasure to congratulate you on your skillful administration." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

London, November 12th.—Charles Tomlinson, of the suspended Liverpool firm of W. D. Tomlinson & Co., cotton brokers, charged with obtaining £10,000 under false pretences and with negotiating forged paper, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

London, November 12th.—The Sheffield Daily Telegraph reports Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary of State for India, as saying, during a speech at Horn Castle, that Parliament might last till this time next year, but in all probability it was very near its end, and he took the opportunity of advising his hearers to prepare for an election at an early day.

London, November 12th.—The race for the great Shropshire handicap to-day was won by *Rugby Cross*; *Arontra*, second; *Drac-ander*, third. Twelve ran.

London, November 13th.—A despatch from Malta announces that the British fleet is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

London, November 13th.—Advices from Cape Town announce that the Cape Ministry have addressed a minute to Sir Bartle Frere, expressing the opinion that Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of affairs in Zululand is prejudicial to the permanent peace of South Africa.

New York, November 14th.—The *World's* special from London, dated yesterday, says: At a general meeting of the Beefsteak Club, this evening, Lord Warrington, President of the Club, said he did not allow journals like the *London Truth* to enter his house, but, having looked at the articles complained of, he must say that he thought it would be fatal to the Club to allow one member to write of another member as Labouchere had written of Lawson. Captain Frederick Burnaby and others, on the other hand, contended that this was not a question for the Club to decide. Mr. Inderwick, Queen's counsel, urged the Club to support the action of the Committee, and expel Labouchere.

When a vote was finally taken, there appeared 77 votes in favor of expelling Labouchere and 76 against. He was consequently expelled by a majority of one vote. Labouchere defended himself, but his speech produced no effect in his favor. The expulsion is felt to be a severe blow to him.

Belfast, November 14th.—Two thousand reelers of the York-street Spinning Company have struck for an advance of wages.

London, November 14th.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says: The Government has information from New York that American Fenians are offering money and arms to Irish tenant farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The correspondent adds: The Irish Executive fully credits the statement that such offers are made, but does not believe anything will result therefrom. Nevertheless he will be on his guard against insurrectionary movements.

FRANCE.

Paris, October 30th.—An official decree has been issued, annulling the resolution passed by the Council-General of the Seine in favor

of plenary amnesty. Other decrees dismiss 26 mayors for participating in factions manifestations.

Paris, October 31st.—An official return to be laid before the Chamber of Deputies shows 3,955 Communists amnestied, 1,500 being prisoners and 1,700 condemned by default. About 1,000 remain excluded.

London, November 1st.—A Paris correspondent says: It is now certain that Austria has refused to sanction the Anglo-French scheme for the liquidation of the Egyptian floating debt. It appears that England had taken an engagement with Austria to abide by her decision in the matter, which produces here much discontent and distrust of England's intention to abide by the Anglo-French intervention. These annoyances are unfortunate, especially in the present juncture, when Frenchmen jealously watch English movements, and are apt to misinterpret every act against French policy as an advance towards Germany. For the past week the *République Française* has been sharply attacking the French Cabinet, and its example is followed by other leading papers.

Paris, November 5th.—The Berlin express train was delayed over an hour last night between Venable and Lyons, France, by a snowstorm.

Humbert will appeal to the Council of State against the annulment by the Prefecture of the Seine of his election as a member of the Municipal Council of Paris.

Andrieux has tendered his resignation as Prefect of Police because he considers it insufficiently supported by the Government. President Grévy endeavored to dissuade him from such a course.

Halifax, November 5th.—The cable steamer *Faraday* has laid a telegraph cable for the new French company between Brest and St. Pierre, and is now laying a cable between the latter place and Cape Cod. The ship was in the heavy gale of last week, but kept steadily at work. The cable was buoyed two hundred miles from Cape Cod Sunday night. The *Faraday* arrived here yesterday.

London, November 6th.—The *Times* says:—The Paris Bourse is thoroughly disorganised. The agitation was concentrated on two securities; the shares of the Banque Européenne and of the Crédit Mobilier, Philipparte, or his institution, being known to have become a large holder of the latter. The Bourse thought and talked of nothing but rumors of immense losses sustained by Philipparte in his speculations, private and otherwise. It is stated, however, that the Directors of the Banque Européenne have held an extraordinary meeting, and decided that having no knowledge of Philipparte's Bourse operations, which were managed personally by himself, and without the Board's consent; the Banque Européenne could not hold itself responsible for them. Philipparte was reported to be at Brussels endeavouring to meet his engagements.

Paris, November 6th.—The truth of the report that Andrieux, Prefect of Police of Paris, has resigned, is denied.

Paris, November 6th.—President Grévy has commuted the sentences of five culprits who were condemned to death, including the notorious assassins Abbie and Tillie. The President is adverse to capital punishment, and this looks like its practical abolition.

Paris, November 6th.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 6,150,000 francs the past week.

Paris, November 6th.—*Le Lar*, organ of the Elysée, expresses the opinion that there will be no change in the Government for a long time, and declares that all that has been said on the subject is purely imaginary.

Paris, November 7th.—Toward the end of 1874 Philipparte burst like a meteor on the financial horizon of Paris. He created the Banque Franco-Holland, became President of the Crédit Mobilier, and attached himself to many other companies. He came to grief, and was declared a bankrupt, both at Paris and Brussels, his liabilities amounting to 28,000,000 francs. Four years elapsed, and that catastrophe was sinking into oblivion, when Philipparte reappears. It was noised about that he had settled with his creditors, not in cash, but by showing them he had acted with sincerity; had not enriched himself at their expense, and had worked conscientiously, but had succumbed to a great coalition against him by great railway companies, who sought to prevent him from grouping all small lines into the strength of a great company. His creditors believed him and absolved him, and he re-appeared in the financial world. He created a new bank (the Banque Européenne) and was empowered to raise its capital to 100,000,000 francs, and issued shares at a considerable premium. He made no promises. He simply reminded the public that it was he who invited it to subscribe. His first issue was of 40,000 shares at 500 francs nominal. At 700 francs they were subscribed for four times over. A general meeting, held at Brussels, authorized him to continue his issue, and 17,000,000 of francs entered the coffers of the Banque Européenne. Then commenced a kind of race against Bourse speculations. Philipparte bought an enormous number of shares of the Crédit Mobilier, the Chairmanship of which he wished to recover. His name was mixed up with a variety of schemes, and in a short time he shone more brilliantly than ever, and as if endowed with financial ubiquity.

At the settlement of October 15th, it was whispered that some difficulties had impeded his operations, and that he had to pay very dearly for money. The settlement, however, passed over. Four days ago he announced to the Board of the Banque Européenne that the coming settlement would be difficult; that he found it hard to raise money, and that he was going to Belgium to procure it. He started, and news from him was anxiously expected, but two days passed without tidings. Tuesday evening the Européenne Board met. A telegram was sent to him. There was no reply. The Banque's legal advisers were sent for, and the state of things examined into. Philipparte's liabilities to the Banque amounted to three or four million francs, but the Banque held an enormous quantity of Crédit Mobilier shares, and it reckoned its share in the purchase of the Grand Hotel and the Hotel Scribe as assets of three or four million francs,

The position of the Banque was therefore good, on condition of the bonds it held not being thrown on the market. The statutes provided that no operation of Philipparte should bind the concern unless endorsed by two directors. The Board decided that it had not a receipted responsibility of Philipparte's course of operations. On the Board's decision and Philipparte's disappearance becoming known on the Bourse, the effect was like a thunderclap. Philipparte was "elebrated," as it is called, the balance due by him reaching 680,000 francs.

Thursday evening it was affirmed that a compromise was about to be effected between the Banque Européenne and the brokers, on a basis to be agreed upon so as to make the best of the affair.

Paris, November 7th.—The *Gaulois* says: Princess Clotilde on the advice of the King of Italy, will pass the winter in Paris. The announcement has occasioned much gossip in political circles of Prince Jerome Napoleon.

The difficulties which marked yesterday's Bourse have not yet been surmounted. At the opening there was much hesitation and fear of catastrophe, but later on rumors of a quiet arrangement reassured the markets. The directors of the Banque Européenne have reconsidered their position regarding Philipparte's speculations, and will intervene in the settlement of the difficulties resulting from them. The Banque Européenne seems to have been advised that it stands by the law responsible for its Chairman's operations. It is said that Philipparte has resigned the Chairmanship of the Banque, and that an extraordinary meeting of shareholders would be held as soon as possible.

Paris, November 7th.—A duel was fought Wednesday at Pessac, near Bordeaux, between a writer on a Republican newspaper, and a clerical journalist, in which the former received a sword thrust in the arm.

Paris, November 9th.—Marshal Canrobert, Bonapartist, was to-day elected Senator from the Department of Loire-et-Charente. Guiffrey, Republican, was elected Senator from the Department of Hautes-Alpes.

Paris, November 9th.—The *Soir* announces that the Banque Européenne will discharge Philipparte's liabilities, after the payment of which the bank will have sufficient funds to continue operations.

Paris, November 9th.—*La France* says that Waddington persists in his desire to resign the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Paris, November 11th.—Marshal Canrobert, Bonapartist, elected Senator, obtained 316 of 499 votes, Bellamy, Republican, obtaining only 126. Marshal Canrobert's return is not a Bonapartist manifestation, but he was elected as champion of the party of Order, and as a practical protest against the Communist election of Humbert in Paris and Garel in Lyons.

Paris, November 12th.—It is understood the Cabinet Council yesterday decided to transfer the control of the gendarmerie from the War Office to the Ministry of the Interior.

Paris, November 12th.—The *Bourse* newspaper states of 163,000 shares in the Banque Européenne, which Philipparte announced to have been subscribed for, only 36,000 shares are in the hands of the public; that 1,933 shares were taken by Philipparte, and that the bank is holding against these shares a number of tramway bonds and shares.

London, November 13th.—The *République Française* announces that it has been decided to remove Marshal Canrobert from the Presidency of the Commission for the promotion of officers of the French army.

Paris, November 14th.—The *National* says that the panic on the Bourse to-day was entirely due to speculative manoeuvres.

London, November 14th.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the cartridge factory of the Toulon Arsenal. Fifteen women and seven men were seriously injured.

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 31st.—Bismarck, though suffering from neuralgia and sleeplessness, continues to take an active share in all public business. The telegraph between Varzin and Berlin is kept busy.

The Progressists obtained from voting for President in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. This action is characterized as on a piece with their discourteous absence from the opening ceremony at the Palace.

The budget was presented in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day. It shows an estimated deficit of \$110,901,810 for the next fiscal year, which amount the Government proposes to cover by a loan, as also a deficit of \$2,186,115 remaining from the current fiscal year.

General Polbiciski, Inspector-General of Artillery, who held the post of Quartermaster-General during the Franco-German war, is dead.

London, November 3rd.—The German Admiralty has extended to the end of the year the contract time for raising the *Grosser Kurfurst*, sunk by collision with the *König Wilhelm*, off Sandwich on the 31st of May, 1878. The leak being completely stopped the contractors will attempt to raise her by the middle of November.

Berlin, November 5th.—The Emperor, in giving an audience to the new President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, expressed himself exceedingly well satisfied with the present internal situation of Prussia.

Berlin, November 6th.—Emperor William telegraphed to Varzin on Tuesday, making inquiry regarding Prince Bismarck's health, but the answer was not satisfactory.

Berlin, November 6th.—In political circles it has been much noticed that Emperor William has invited the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir and the Russian Ambassador for several days' shooting at Jütlingen.

Berlin, November 6th.—In order to neutralize the stronghold of Belfort, on the French frontier, a fortified camp is to be constructed at Neuf-Brisack, near the left bank of the Rhine.

Upper Silesia, Schwarzburg and other parts of the Empire are threatened with famine, in consequence of a bad harvest.

Berlin, November 7th.—Bismarck is suffering from the effects of a long period of hard work and he is not likely to experience much relief until he observes the advice of his physicians to take perfect rest and quiet for a considerable time.

The Vice-Ex-Chancellorship of Germany has not been offered to Prince Hohenzollern, and he is not likely to accept it if offered.

Paris, November 7th.—The Hesse Landtag has rejected the bill for the sale of the Main and Wiser railway to Prussia, though the line does not pay.

Berlin, November 8th.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, to-day, the debate on the budget was continued. The Minister of Public Works defended the projected conversion of the railways into a State institution, on the grounds of public utility and national defence. The railways, he said, must be brought back from the service of speculation to the service of the country.

Herr Virchow urged doing away with the present system of Government, and especially with Bismarck.

Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, characterized this attack as all the more indecorous as Bismarck had just rendered a great service to the German people.

The estimates were referred to the committee.

Strasbourg, November 12th.—The wife of Baron Von Mantouff, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, is dead.

Berlin, November 13th.—In the course of debate, in the lower house of the Prussian Diet, to-day, upon the bill for the purchase of railways by the Government, Herr Miquel, in the name of the majority of the National Liberals, declared in favor of the Government's views.

Tilsit, November 13th.—The German authorities have prohibited Russian steamboat traffic on the Prussian section of the Niemen as a retaliation for a similar prohibition by the Russians on their portion of the river.

Berlin, November 14th.—The Czarewitch is expected to arrive early on Sunday morning. Emperor William and the Royal Princes will meet him at the railway station. A company of the Czar's Grenadier Regiment of Guards, of which the Czarewitch is honorary commander, will compose his guard of honor during his stay. There are some rumors that Bismarck intends coming here during that time, but they are regarded as unfounded.

Princess Bismarck has come here to remain with her daughter, the Countess Rantzau, until the latter's confinement.

The reference of the Railway Purchase bill to a committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet is regarded as almost equivalent to its passage.

The river Niemen affair, although in itself trivial attracts attention as being a result of many vexatious acts which the Russian Customs officials and frontier guards are constantly committing against German travelers. The Russians several times lately stopped Prussian vessels on the Niemen, so, finally, the Berlin authorities sent an order to stop all Russian vessels on the Prussian portion of the river.

Berlin, November 14th.—The organic complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be the incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, as yet but slightly developed. There is no immediate cause for apprehension.

Berlin, November 14th.—In Government circles the visit of the Czarewitch to Berlin is held to be devoid of political significance, and indicative only of cordial personal relations between the two Imperial families.

Berlin, November 14th.—Russia is daily striving, but ineffectually, to come to special friendly relations with Germany.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, October 30th.—A dispatch from Cabul says: The population of Cabul is quiet but sullen. There can be no doubt that beneath it there is a deep dread of British dominion. The Cabulites are kept down simply by fear, and would rise if they saw a chance of success.

The trial of the Ameer's Ministers is about to begin. There is said to be convincing proof of their complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

A dispatch to the *News* from Cabul reports that eight lacs of treasure, chiefly gold coin, have been unearthed. It has all been confiscated for the present.

Eleven prisoners have been executed for participation in the massacre of the British Embassy, and sixty persons have been examined since the trials began.

A dispatch from Simla says: The opinion gains strength that the Afghan monarchy will not be reconstructed, but that the country will be broken up into several provinces. The innocence of the Ameer is still far from clear. Circumstances have come to light showing that he has not been altogether faithful to the treaty of Gundamuk.

A dispatch from Cabul says that the guard of the Ameer has been doubled, it having been discovered that he intended to escape.

London, November 5th.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes that when Kauffman was at Livadia, he represented to the Czar the impossibility of preparing a new Central Asian expedition without cash and supplies. He received the significant answer that it was perhaps better not to proceed with the preparations.

Berlin, November 5th.—The *National Zeitung* accuses Russia of complicity in the latest troubles in Afghanistan. Papers found in Cabul, it says, disclosed the fact that Russian influence is active in Afghanistan against England, and some papers seriously compromise the Government at St. Petersburg. On a proposal being made to furnish Abdul Rahman Khan the pretender to the Afghan throne, with money for the purpose of intriguing among the Afghan chiefs, an absolute refusal was given to such a proceeding during peaceful relations with England.

London, November 5th.—The Manager of the Madras (British India) Railway telegraphs than an accident occurred to a passenger train near Arcunam on October 31st, in consequence of the sinking

of an embankment after a rainstorm. Nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed and 45 wounded.

London, November 9th.—The *Times* despatch from Calcutta, says that there seems to be little doubt of the Ameer's treachery. The general opinion is that he will be sent as a State prisoner to India.

London, November 10th.—A Calcutta despatch says: The principal event of the past week has been the junction of the Cabul and Jelalabad columns, effected at Kutty Singh on Thursday. This junction having been effected, the Khyber and Jagdalak route will become the sole line of communication with Cabul. Everything is going on quietly at Cabul. The English troops are housed in the Shipur cantonments, which are very comfortable. Winter seems to be setting in early, and nine degrees of frost have already been registered.

The suspicion which rested on Yakoub Khan, and which was temporarily removed by his joining General Roberts at Kushi, is again settling down on him. It has been discovered that on the night before the Battle of Charasiab, he was visited in his tent by Naib Mahomed, who commanded the enemy next day, and it is also stated that a plan for his escape from our camp has been found out. Yakoub Khan is now practically a prisoner, and has been removed from Hussang to Shipur under escort of the Ninth Lancers. All his attendants, except four, have been dismissed. A sentry is constantly on duty inside his quarters, and strong guards outside. The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his companions is not yet solved. Our relations with the tribes are assuming a more satisfactory aspect. Of course, it is impossible to predict how long this state of affairs will continue, for little reliance can be placed on the promises of the treacherous hillmen. There is, however, no doubt that the judicious severity shown in our dealing with the Cabul Rebels is having and will continue to have a good effect.

Preparations continue to be pushed forward in India with undiminished vigor. The Sukkur and Dadu Railway is open for engines nearly to Jacobabad, and is being constructed at the rate of over a mile a day. A large number of carts and a quantity of war material are being shipped at Bombay for Kurrachee. Sir Richard Temple is personally superintending the arrangements along the Bolan line.

General Hughes has reached Candahar from Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Everything is going on well there.

The publication of General Roberts' proclamation announcing the continuance for the present of the existing regime, has confirmed any waverers there may have been, and the people look on their emancipation from Cabul as complete.

London, November 12th.—A dispatch from Cabul of the 7th says: The mutinous troops of the Ameer in Turkistan have delivered up nearly five hundred stand of arms, a hundred camels, and some camp equipage.

London, November 12th.—Col. McPherson reports the country beyond Kho and Cabul open and road easy.

Simla, November 13th.—The troops of the expedition under General Baker surrounded a town in Charle Valley, and captured fifty prisoners and a large quantity of arms.

Lahore, November 14th.—Mahomed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in Khyber Pass.

Simla, November 14th.—A body of Sofas, numbering 1000, who attacked a foraging party of the 67th Regiment, were routed by Colonel McPherson at the junction of Panaher and Cabul Rivers. The enemy suffered great loss, and were pursued six miles. The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

An expedition to Kohistan is contemplated. It is considered likely that large quantities of arms belonging to the Ameer have accumulated there, and the revenue has not been collected for a long time.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE CONFESSION OF A SATSUMA REBEL.

TSUDA SEITARO, a *shizoku* of Yamaguchi Ken who took an active part in the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877 was arrested a few days ago while working under an assumed name in the employment of Minemura Kumakichi, the tea-box manufacturer in Okinachō, Yokohama. After his arrest he made a confession the particulars of which we abridge from the *Mainichi Shinbun* :—

"My father, Genzō, was a cavalry soldier in the army of the Choshu Han and was killed during the war in Kokura Buzen while I was yet a child and I was then taken care of by a hotel-keeper in Shimonoseki. I was subsequently adopted by a native of the province of Tosa, who apprenticed me to Kawakami Kensai, a doctor in Kumamoto to be instructed in the art of medicine. This doctor together with Furusho Yosetsu (or Kamon) one of the persons concerned in the assassination of the late Sugi Hirotsuna, established an academy called *Fushinkwan* where they drilled the students after the English military style, and I also went through the course of instruction. When I was fourteen years of age, Kawakami conspired against the government and purchased a quantity of arms and ammunition, paying for it with part of the money deposited with him on behalf of the school by the ex-daimio of the province. The plot having been detected, Kawakami and

several of his accomplices were arrested, but Furusho and myself succeeded in escaping and proceeded to Shikoku, where I adopted the name of Mori Hikotaro and represented myself as a native of Yamaguchi Ken. I then became a miner in the mines of Hetsushi, Iyo. By the time I was seventeen years of age, I had become thoroughly acquainted with the art of mining, and I have since spent more or less of my time working in different mines. In September 1875, I left the mine in Yumato where I was then working and proceeded to Tokio, visiting Yokohama on the way. When in Yokohama, I stopped in the hotel of Fukui, in Bentendōri. There I met with a man named Riyozo who was about forty years old, a native of Kagoshima and who was ostensibly engaged selling pens, ink, &c. Riyozo asked me what province I came from, to which I replied that I was a *shizoku* of Yamaguchi Ken. Riyozo then wanted me to join him. He said he would tell me something very important, if I would entrust myself solely to his care; this I consented to do and he then informed me that his real name was Naito Shingo, and that he was one of the *Jimpoto* of Kumamoto and was engaged in a conspiracy against the government. He and I then changed our dress to that of pilgrims to the Konpira temple and visited several places where the members of the *Jimpoto* were in concealment, all the while carefully observing the different measures taken by the government. In April, 1876, Naito and myself became coolies in the employment of a man named Zeukichi in Kobe and remained there for about fourteen days. We then proceeded to Kumamoto by way of Chiugoku. In November, of the same year, we heard while in Yamaga in Higo, of the rising of the *Jimpoto* in Kumamoto and hurried thither, but the rebellion had been suppressed by the time we arrived. In February, the following year (1877), the Satsuma rebellion having broken out, Naito and myself, at the head of about thirty men proceeded to join the rebels. We did so and took part in several engagements which were fought at a place called Tabari, near Uye-ki. About twenty days after our arrival, the rebel force we belonged to, was routed by the Imperialists. Afterwards I was engaged in about twenty-five or twenty-six fights in Namamoto, Uye-ki, Takimiya, Nobeoka, Takaoka, &c., &c. In May of same year, Naito having been killed during the struggle and seeing that success was hopeless I determined to fly. Changing my dress to that of a farmer or a coolie, I accordingly made my way to Chiugoku; and after being employed at several mines, and by a tea box manufacturer in Kobe, I ultimately entered the service of Minemura Kumakichi, in Yokohama on the 28th October last. Shortly afterwards I heard incidentally, that the government proposed to give all the *shizoku*, the class to which I belong, pensions in the month of November and I then determined to deliver myself up at the Tokio *Saibansho*. However, on the 25th November, before I had a convenient opportunity of carrying out my intention, I was arrested at about 4 p.m. by some detectives sent from the police station in Matsukagecho."

THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

It is of the utmost importance that the laws which govern the personal liberties of the people should distinctly provide, "that every accused person shall be looked upon as innocent until actually proven guilty." It may not be altogether justifiable, having regard to the different circumstances of the two countries, to quote from a foreign law, but this matter is of such grave moment that we will risk the displeasure of our readers and make use of article 13 of the constitutional law promulgated by the French Republic so long ago as the 24th June, 1793. That article says "all accused persons shall be looked upon as innocent until the crime with which they are charged has been conclusively proven against them." This law is at the present time actually in force in France and there is no nation in the world which is considered civilized, which does not possess a similar regulation. The reason is obvious; the mere fact of a man being seized, brought before a Court and accused of crime is not in itself sufficient to entitle a Judge to treat that man as a criminal even although the accusation may be made by a Government official. Both in civil

and criminal matters the duties of a Judge are to hear the evidence and decide accordingly and it makes no difference that in civil cases, the parties are private individuals while in criminal proceedings, a Government official occupies the position of prosecutor. We understand that in civilized countries a very marked distinction is made between requiring an accuser to prove his charge and requiring a prisoner to prove his innocence, and for the following reasons; when the accuser is required to substantiate the charge he has made, the law acts upon the theory "that every man is innocent until proven guilty." Therefore when a prosecutor can make out an unanswerable case the prisoner is found guilty and punished, but unless the prosecutor can succeed in doing so, the accused person is released and treated as innocent. It is very different however when the prisoner has the onus cast upon him of proving his innocence. All the prosecutor has to do, is to make the accusation and then if it should happen that through want of money or skill an innocent man cannot make out a satisfactory defence, he will inevitably be punished for a crime he is altogether ignorant of. These examples show the vast difference that exists between the civilized and uncivilized method of dealing with these matters and we much regret to state that up to the present time our laws are such, that it is not altogether impossible for an accused person here in Japan to be precluded from producing any evidence in his defence. Many of our readers are acquainted with the state of our laws and therefore they will be able to say, whether or not a person arrested on suspicion can be haled out while awaiting trial and if the preliminary examination is more with the object of enabling the accused to prove his innocence or to induce him to make a confession of guilt. We will not answer these queries, not that we cannot do so but we are loath to place the humiliating confession that would be entailed on record, we prefer to leave our readers to ascertain for themselves, when they do so they will coincide in our reticence. Again "every prisoner should be brought to trial within a specified time, or else should be discharged from custody." This too is of great importance and we trust to see a provision of the description in the revised code. The arrest of an offender is not simply with the object of arresting him, but as a means of bringing him to trial before the proper tribunals. Therefore if the person arrested is kept in custody for any undue time before being brought to trial, the authorities are not carrying the object of the arrest into effect and the prisoner at the same time subjected to great injustice. Here in Japan the authorities commence their investigations immediately after the arrest is made, but these investigations or examinations do not satisfy our requirement, what we want to see is, the speedy examination of the accused in open Court before a Judge, then it would be impossible for prisoners to languish in gaol for months while undergoing these so-called preliminary examinations. Fortunately we live in enlightened times and although isolated cases may possibly have occurred where hardship has been entailed, still no great amount of injury has been done so far. But it is undeniable that if matters were to retrograde, grave consequences might and probably would ensue and it is manifestly better to abolish the system under which these wrong could exist and get rid of the pernicious practice of preliminary examinations altogether. We therefore suggest, that it be provided by the revised code that in all cases an accused person shall be brought to trial in open Court within forty-eight hours or three days from the time of his arrest and if not so brought to trial, the neglect to do so shall be considered as evidence of his innocence and entitle him to demand his release from custody. A provision of this description would prove of immense value as a safeguard of individual rights and liberty.

It is also of importance "that trials should be conducted in open Court." Law Courts are public places established for administering the laws of the nation, to punish the wrong-doer and protect the innocent, thus maintaining good order and the welfare of the community. Courts are not intended to be used as instruments for obtaining revenge by those who have, or imagine they have, sustained injury. In bygone times, Courts were considered by some as fitting means of wreaking vengeance and by others as a mere vehicle to enable despotic rulers to exercise their authority more completely. But that time has passed away and those ideas

no longer receive any consideration. Courts are established in the interests of the public and unless their proceedings are open to the public their object cannot be attained. If the custom of excluding the public from the Courts is adhered to, notwithstanding the more enlightened views now prevalent, it will not signify how impartially the laws may be administered, the public will have no faith in what happens inside. In old times when the country was governed despotically both the civil and criminal jurisdictions were conducted in the same Court, i.e., in the personal chamber of the ruler and there was no appeal, as the people had to obey the decision of the ruler whether right or wrong and whether the guilty suffered or the innocent. Under those circumstances the public could not complain of the Courts being conducted in private, but it is different at present, as the Courts are now established in the interests of the public. The Courts for the adjudication of civil matters are already open to the people and can properly be styled "open Courts," how then is it that the public are excluded from the criminal Courts? It is therefore only reasonable that disputants on this subject should ask, how is that the Courts are open in cases that only affect private individuals, i.e. civil cases and not in those which affect the public at large, i.e. criminal cases? We therefore reiterate our assertion:—"that trials should invariably take place in open Court."

Then as to our contention "that persons after having once been tried and acquitted should not be again tried for the same offence." In all civilized countries a similar provision exists. If a person after being tried and acquitted can be subjected to the same ordeal time after time, it is very evident that people cannot feel satisfied with the administration of Justice. During the latter years of the Tokugawa Government this occurred frequently and great injuries were sustained in consequence. Indeed we observed it ourselves about ten years since and dreaded the result. Now however nothing of the kind happens, because we are fortunate enough to have upright Judges and conscientious public prosecutors, and not because the law affords any protection. So long as the present or equally efficient Judges and officers hold office, everything will be satisfactory, but if they retire we also may the good administration of the law, therefore we desire an express provision in the new code that "after a man has once been tried and acquitted, he cannot be again arraigned for the same offence."

It is also of great importance for the due attainment of the protection of individual liberty, "that a criminal shall only be tried for the offence with which he stands charged." Courts of law are instituted for the purpose of investigating into the truth of the complaints made either by private persons or officials appointed for the purpose. The procedure should therefore be; 1st, is the prisoner guilty of the crime alleged against him—this is the special function of a jury; and 2ndly, his punishment if guilty—a duty which devolves upon the Judge. Such being the case, it is only reasonable that the trial should be confined to the specific charge of which the prisoner is accused when brought before the Court. It should not be open to the prosecutor to alter the charge, if in the course of the trial he discovers that although unable to procure the conviction of the prisoner for the offence he is being tried for, he can do so for some other crime that is disclosed in the course of the proceedings. It may be a convenience to the prosecutor to allow this course to be adopted but it is certainly a great misfortune to the public that such a power exists. For an example of how this works, we find that in the case of a man charged with a clandestine robbery, if the evidence shows that he has been guilty of robbery under arms, the charge is at once altered, although the man is not prepared to refute the accusation. Thus the public may come to the conclusion that if a man is once brought to trial he will be punished for some offence or other, although innocent of the crime for which he was arrested originally.

We also advocate, "that prisoners shall be allowed to employ counsel and that all trials in which they are not permitted to do so shall be void." These counsel are persons whom prisoners can consult and obtain assistance from, in order that they may not be punished for crimes of which they are innocent and they may be styled the protectors of the rights and liberties of accused persons. Prosecutions are invariably conducted by experienced and trained

officials, well acquainted with the laws and whose special business it is to conduct these cases in Court. They are careful to be provided with all the evidence procurable to prove the prisoner's guilt. The position then is this: the prosecutor is a government official and the accused person a private individual who is obliged to obey the commands of the official; therefore, unless in some very exceptional case, the parties cannot be said to be on an equal footing. The result is, that the vast majority of persons when arrested and brought to trial become confused and timid. They are unable to explain their innocence and their perplexity and confusion increases the suspicions of their guilt. Finally they are found guilty and punished for offences they have never committed. If one of the parties in a civil action was allowed to employ counsel and the other was not, they could not be said to be contending on equal terms. How much more necessary then is it, that counsel should be allowed in cases where perhaps men's lives are involved? If it was the object of the Courts to secure the conviction of every person placed on trial, then the present law would be admirably adapted to attain that end, but if the object of the Courts is, on the contrary, to avoid punishing innocent people, then the revised code should most certainly contain a provision allowing prisoners to employ counsel and state further that if a prisoner, through want of means or any other cause cannot procure assistance, the Judge shall assign some counsel for his defence.

Then again, "the examinations by the official prosecutor should take place before a Judge." We have already showed the importance of trials taking place in open Court, but for this it is necessary that the Court be presided over by a Judge, as the prosecutor in a criminal case occupies a similar position to a plaintiff in a civil one and the prisoner is equivalent to the defendant. Now although we fully believe that all the official prosecutors are just and honourable men, yet in theory the present practice is wrong. Suppose that a plaintiff had unrestricted power to extract and enslave evidence and confessions out of a defendant, how monstrous it would be thought. An official prosecutor might, if so disposed, extort evidence out of an accused person in this way, he might say, "You must have committed the offence. You have committed other crimes. Notwithstanding your assertions of innocence we have made enquiries and find you are guilty," &c. In civilized countries these remarks are not permitted, the Judges stop them. Now as these preliminary examinations are conducted in secret we cannot say positively that a Judge is not present. We do not believe that these examinations are improperly conducted, yet so long as they do not take place in the presence of a Judge, they cannot be termed public examinations, they are just the same as if a defendant was delivered over to the plaintiff.

We consider that our suggestions are absolutely necessary for the proper protection of the liberties of the public and therefore desire to see them incorporated in the new criminal code. Even if trial by jury was established it will prove of little avail, if these other amendments are overlooked.

JAPANESE PROPOSAL FOR A REVISED TARIFF.

Ad valorem import duty will be levied on the invoice value of goods, with cost of transport, insurance and commission charges added.

DUTY FREE.

Almanacs; Anchors and Chain-cables, except old ones; Animals, poultry, fish, tortoise; Atlases, maps, and charts.

Bags and sacks new or old; Baggage in reasonable quantity subject to the approval of the Customs authorities. Barometers; Betelnut; Biscuit in casks; Bones; Books (printed); Bricks and tiles; Bullion.

Carriages, for rail and tramways, and locomotive engines; Carts for conveyance of goods; Chalk, unmanufactured; Coal, coke and charcoal; Coin; Compasses; Cork (unmanufactured).

Diamonds, musc and glaziers; Drugs.—Aloes, liquorice, rhubarb, mawow or mawong, waugon or wauling, putchuck, kakko or kwak-kong, sojiten or changshahn, China-root, sankira or sankweiloy, saffron, camomile flower, wormseed or samon cymini, gum arabic, saraparilla root, cutch or catechu, cassia or cinnamon bark, cluchoua or Peruvian bark, and all others not otherwise provided for.

Eggs (fresh); Emery; Enamel; Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other material for manufacturing paper.

Feathers; Fire engines; Fish guts (Tenguen); Flints; Fruits un-preserved.

Gypsum and soap-stone; Globes; Grain:—rice, wheat, etc., un-ground and not otherwise provided for; Grindstones and whetstones; Guano; Gunny bags.

Hay; Hemlock and other tanning material; Hops; Hydrometers.

Ice; India rubber or gutta percha, crude or sheet; Instruments, apparatus, appliances, philosophical, astronomical, chemical, mathematical, surveying, drawing, surgical, and anatomical.

Kentledge.

Lard; Lime.

Madder roots; Malt; Mangrove bark; Medicines—Quinine, san-tonine, morphine, quinioline, cinchonia, calomel, and all medical acids, salt, ammonia, magnesia, potash, soda, etc. not otherwise provided for; Mercury; Microscopes; Mineral water; Models and plans of inventions and improvements.

Oakum; Oil:—of cinnamon, orange peel, cloves, cummin or fennel, cod-liver, peppermint, lemon, and castor, in bottle, and all others not otherwise provided for; Oil cake; Ores.

Packing mats (*awapara*); Parchment; Pitch, tar, and coal tar; Plants, trees, shrubs and roots; Platina, unmanufactured; Plumbago or blacklead, unmanufactured; Pumps, all kinds not otherwise provided for; Putty and putty powder.

Rags, all kinds, for manufacturing paper or other purposes; Rail-iron, and fixtures imported with it; Rosin.

Salt in bulk, sack or barrel; Salt meat, such as beef and pork, in cask; Saltpetre, crude or refined; Samples or musters in reasonable quantities, and subject to the approval of the Customs authorities; Seeds, flower and for agricultural purposes, and not otherwise provided for; Signboards, notifications and handbills; Smalt; Sol-dier, soft or hard; Sponges; Stick-lar; Stones, hewn, sawn, polished or other not otherwise provided for;

Tallow; Tea lead; Telegraphic wire; Telescopes and spy glasses; Thermometers; Timber:—lumber, boards, and planks, hewn, sawn, dressed, planed or other, not otherwise provided for; Turmeric; Type, new or old;

Vegetables unpreserved; Vessels and boats.

Waste; Whalebone and fine, unmanufactured.

FIVE PER CENT DUTY.

Sulphuric Acid; Alum; Caustic soda; Chloride of lime or bleaching powder; Crystal or washing soda; Ginseng; Glue and fishglue; Antimony; Bronze, unmanufactured; Copper, brass, yellow metal; Muntz metal, bar, rod, ingot, slab, and other to be remanufactured, except plate, sheet and wire; German silver; Iron, pig, ingots, bar, beam, rod, hoop, band, nail-rod, T, angle, and other to be remanufactured and except plate, sheet, wire, pipe and tube; Lead, bar, pig, ingot, slab, etc., except plate, sheet, wire pipe and tube; Nickel; Steel, bar, pig, ingot, slab, etc., except plate, sheet, and wire; Tin, bar, pig, ingot, slab, etc., except plate or sheet thereof; Zinc or spelter, bar, pig, ingot, slab, etc. except plate or sheet; All other metals unmanufactured not otherwise provided for. Hides, bull, cow, buffalo, and horse, raw, dried, salt, pickled, and undressed. Hoofs; Horns, bull, cow, buffalo, deer, rhinoceros, and all other; Skins of sheep and goats undressed, with or without hair; Teeth, elephant or ivory, narwhale or sea unicorn, sea-horse, etc.; Spirit of turpentine; Flour of all kinds and grain not otherwise provided for; Bamboo, unmanufactured; Cotton, raw; Hemp, flax, and jute; Ground beans or pea-nuts; Peas, beans and pulse, all kinds; Portland cement and plaster of Paris; Rattans, split or whole; Seed, cotton, hemp, flax or linseed, sesame, or sesamum and rape; Wood, hard, such as red ebony, box, tagayasan, and the like; Wool and hair; Balances and scales; Corks, manufactured; Implements and tools for farmers, carpenters, smiths and other mechanics, not otherwise provided for; India rubber tubing; Machinery, all kinds and parts thereof, such as blocks, india rubber belting, leather, &c. not otherwise provided for; Beverages, lemonade, ginger beer, and the like; Biscuits in tins; Coffee and chicory; Candies and confection-eries of all kinds; Fish, dried or salt; Ham and bacon; Macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca and sago; Melon seeds; Nuts, such as walnuts, ginnan, shii, chestnuts, kays, and all other nuts for table use; Pepper and pimento; Salt in bottles and small packages prepared for table use; Vegetables for food, dried; Table stores, such as anchovies, jam, marmalade, sardines, sausages, sugar of lemon, sauces, soy, vinegar, cheese, milk condensed or disiccated, butter, fruits, dried or preserved, salad oil, mustard ground, chocolate and pickles, preserved meat, vegetables, &c., not otherwise provided for.

TEN PER CENT DUTY.

Camphor, crude or refined; Cloves and mother cloves; Cesium and fennel; Nard and spikenard; Aniline dye, carmine, cochineal, blue, indigo, safflower, sapan wood, extract of logwood, gall-nuts, and other dye stuff not otherwise provided for; Gamboge, ultra-marine, verdigris; Lead (red, yellow or white); paint oil, varnish; foil, gold, silver, copper, tin, and others; vermilion and all other painting stuffs not otherwise provided for; Copper and brass, yellow and Muntz metal in sheet, plate and wire; Iron, sheet, plate, pipe, tube and wire, including boiler and roofing iron; Tin plate; Lead, sheet, plate, pipe, tube and wire (not otherwise provided for; Steel, sheet, plate or wire; Tin, sheet or plate; Zinc or spelter, sheet or plate; Skins, bull, cow, buffalo and horse, dressed and uncolored; Wax, bees' or vegetable; Shirtings and all other cotton goods except velveteen; Linen, linen and cotton mixture, and linen and cotton mixture; Cloth and all other woollen goods, and woollen and cotton mixture except velvet; Blankets; Canvas and cotton duck; Elastic cloth; Waterproof cloth; Bamboo cloth and all other textile fabrics made of different materials from those elsewhere provided for; all raw materials not otherwise provided for; Cordage, rope, or twine, of all kinds; Slate and oil paper for roofing; Umbrella ribs, hollow or not; Wire rope of iron or copper; Yarn and thread, cotton, woollen and other.

FIFTEEN PER CENT DUTY.

Nails, spikes, sprigs, tacks, brails, clinchers, rivets, &c.; Screws, nuts, and bolts; Skins, all, without hair, undressed and not otherwise provided for; Oils, peas, beans, pulse, peanuts, rapeseed, palm, coco-nut, cotton, hemp, flax or linseed, sesame or sesamum, fish or animal oil, and castor-oil in tin; Cotton velvets or velvetens; Books, blank, copy, account or register and all others of the like kind; Ink and Indian ink; Paper for printing, writing, drawing, packing, and covering books; Pens, penholders, and pencils all kinds; Slates, framed or not, not otherwise provided for; Inkstands, ink-stones, seal of stones, envelopes, sealing wax, wafers, liquid gum, cravers, paper knives, paper fasteners, elastic bands, and all other stationery not otherwise provided for; Chins, all kinds, not otherwise provided for; Cutlery, razors, scissors, pen-knives, fruit-knives, kitchen or table-knives, and files, and other cutlery not otherwise provided for; Doorlocks, bolts for fastening doors, hinges and the like; Elastic braid, or cord not otherwise provided for; Glass, window, uncolored, unstained and not polished, ten sheets not exceeding one inch in thickness; Needles and pins; Shoe-blackening; Smoothing or flat irons; Soap, washing, and soda ash; Spoons, forks and steels; Starch and wash-balls.

TWENTY PER CENT DUTY.

Musk and musk pods; Skins, bull, cow, buffalo, dressed and colored, calf, sheep, goat, kid or deer dressed, morocco or Russian &c., colored or not; Shark-skins; Kerosene oil and petroleum; Woollen velvet; Carpets; Napkins (except of silk); Oil and wax cloth; Table-cloths, and covers of all kinds, except silk; Towels; Ale, beer, porter and stout; Wine, red or white; Handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, cotton and linen mixture (except silk and lace); Silk, raw; Cotton, raw flax, and waste; Wood, sandal, alder or garro; Baskets; Bed sheets and quilts; Beds, all kinds; Scrapers and door-mats; Brushes and brooms of all kinds; Candles; Carriages and vehicles of all kinds and parts thereof; Clocks and parts thereof; Curtains and mosquito nets, manufactured; Frames for pictures, mirrors, and mouldings; Furniture, all kinds, such as bedsteads, bedding, chairs, sofas, desks, tables, wardrobes, chests of drawers, side-board, and candlesticks, and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for; Glass, window or plate, colored or stained, polished or not, ten sheets exceeding one inch in thickness; Glassware; Gold and silver plate and imitations thereof; Grates, fenders, stoves, and parts thereof; Hardware, all kinds not otherwise provided for; Hat pegs; Instruments and paper, photographic; Iron safes and cash-boxes; Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof; Lamp-wicks; Locks and keys; Looking-glasses; Marble or alabaster, slate, manufactured, and composition stone, for furniture; Matting, China, coir, and coco-nut; Pictures, paintings, drawn, lithographic, and photographic, framed or not; Porcelain and earthenware; Saddles and harness.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DUTY.

Skins and furs, such as sheep and goat, dressed; and tiger leopard, seal, beaver, fox and bear, dressed or not; Textile fabrics of silk and cotton, silk and linen, silk and wool &c.; Handkerchiefs, napkins, and table cloths and covers, made wholly or in part of silk; Travelling rugs; Boots, shoes and slippers; Buttons, buckles, hooks, and the like of all qualities; Hats, caps and bonnets; Trimmings, galloons, ribbons, braid, laces, fringes, gimps, tresses, tassels, knots, stars, corals, hair nets, veils and other ornaments for dresses, made by hand or machinery, of any material, and not otherwise provided for; Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, such as rain coats, shirts, shirt bosoms or fronts, cuffs and collars, knitted under-shirts and drawers, socks and stockings, gloves, neck-ties, scarfs, plaids or shawls, belts, braces or suspenders, gaiter tops, and leggings, &c., not otherwise provided for; Combs; Corkscrews; Fans of all kinds; Glass beads of all descriptions; Opera or field-glasses; Sand paper; Spectacles and pebbles or glasses; Straps, leather; Trunks, portmanteaux and travelling or courier bags of all kinds; Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades; Umbrella sticks with or without ribs and handles; Wall or hanging paper; Watches; Watch chains and keys and parts thereof; All other manufactured goods not otherwise provided for.

THIRTY PER CENT DUTY.

Casualties; Absinthe, arack, bitters, cherry cordial, cider, liqueur, madeira, port, sherry, champagne, brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, vermouth and all other spirituous beverages by whatever name or names known and not otherwise provided for; Sugar of all qualities; Molasses and syrup; Tobacco, leaf, cigars, cigarettes, cavendish, cut or prepared, snuff, chewing &c.; Studs and sleeve or cuff buttons and links; Tortoise-shell manufactured or not; Albums; Amber; Arms and ammunition viz:—ordnance, fire-arms, pistols, cannon balls, cartridges, side-arms, and parts thereof; Canes, sticks, and whips; Coral manufactured or not; Cosmetics, essences, extracts, toiletwater, hair oil or pomade, hair dressing, hair restoratives, tooth paste, aromatic decoctions, or other perfumes or cosmetics by whatever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, nose or skin, and not otherwise provided for; Fireworks; Fowling pieces and appliances for; Games, all articles; Gunpowder, gun cotton, and all other explosive substances; Instruments, musical and appliances for; Matches, all kinds; Percussion caps and fuses; Pipes, pipe-cases and all other articles used for smoking tobacco, of whatever materials composed; Precious stones set, such as diamonds, set or unset such as pearls, agate, emeralds, crystals, and other precious stones and imitations thereof; gold and silver manufactured, such as necklaces, earrings, rings, bracelets, pencils, compasses, lockets, &c.; Purser, card-boxes, pocket-books, &c.; Soap, toilet; Statuary; Toilet or dressing cases; Toys of all kinds.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Saturday, 6th December, 1879.

EMIL WIEGAND vs. WILLIAM COPELAND.

JUDGMENT.

The prayer of the petition in this case is, that the partnership existing between the parties in the business of brewing in Yokohama be dissolved; that an accounting be had; and that the defendant be ordered to pay forthwith the amount which may, upon such accounting, be found due the plaintiff.

The grounds upon which this prayer is based are alleged fraudulent acts on the part of the defendant, by which the plaintiff has been damaged in his pecuniary interests, and acts of personal violence towards the petitioner, from which he has suffered bodily pain and injury.

The evidence establishes the following facts: That the parties formed a partnership in 1876; that, previous to the preparation of the written articles of copartnership, certain verbal and written communications passed between them, which culminated in a written agreement, prepared by Mr. J. W. Hall, which was signed by both parties, in his (Hall's) presence, on the 6th day of June 1876, and provided for the actual commencement of the partnership on the 15th of the same month; that thereafter, to wit, on the 18th of July, 1876, a very long and elaborate deed of copartnership was prepared by Mr. Dickens, a well known barrister, and duly executed by both parties. This document established a partnership, to exist for five years from the previous 15th of June. It provided, also, in accordance with all the previous verbal and written communications between the parties, that "the capital of the partnership should consist of stock, plant, buildings, and property to the value of \$30,000, to be brought into the said business by the partners in equal shares."

This \$30,000 was the agreed upon value of the "business of the 'Spring Valley Brewery,' together with all the plant, stock, and property known as lots Nos. 240, 122, 123, and 105, Bluff, with the buildings and erections thereon," as expressed in the written agreement between the parties of the 6th of June.

The exclusive ownership of all this property was then in Mr. Copeland, the present defendant, Mr. Wiegand, the present plaintiff, it was understood, had but very limited means with which to purchase the one-half of the property, which was to constitute the capital of the firm, and therefore it was agreed that he should come in on equal terms with his partner, but should give to Copeland "a mortgage on his half-share of the property for the balance of the amount of purchase money which he was unable to pay down," that the parties should each be entitled to draw out of the profits of the business the sum of \$150 per month, and the remaining profits after deducting this \$300 per month, were to be paid to the defendant, he crediting one-half thereof to the plaintiff, until said credit should amount to \$15,000 or the value of the one-half of the property, whereupon the said one-half constituting the capital of \$30,000 was to be duly conveyed to the plaintiff. What possible legal interest the plaintiff possessed in the property referred to, which he could mortgage or assign as security for the payment of anything whatever the court is unable to discover; but, in pursuance of the agreement referred to, such a mortgage was prepared and executed on the same day of the execution of the partnership deed; and both the deed and mortgage were recorded at the U. S. Consulate General. This mortgage recited that whereas by the deed of partnership it was provided that "each partner should furnish a capital of \$15,000 in cash or stock, and whereas the mortgagor (the present plaintiff) was able to furnish only the sum of \$1,210.82 in cash or stock "the mortgagee (the present defendant) agreed to furnish the balance of the plaintiff's share, to wit, the sum of \$13,789.18, and the plaintiff executed the instrument as security for the repayment to the defendant of the sum named.

From all this it is clear that the original capital of \$30,000 was the property of Mr. Copeland, the present defendant; that he took Mr. Wiegand in as a partner, and Wiegand paid on his one-half, the sum of \$1,210.82 leav-

ing due to Copeland the sum of \$13,789.18, which sum without interest, Copeland agreed the plaintiff should pay out of his share of the profits of the business. Just here however a serious dispute has arisen between the parties. Wiegand claiming that he put into the business, stock belonging to him of the value of \$2,421.65, the one-half only of which, viz., \$1,210.82 has been credited to him. He insists therefore that the mortgage, if given at all should have been for only \$12,518.36 instead of \$13,798.18. But he goes much farther. He denies all knowledge of the mortgage and proclaims it a fraud. This allegation will be dealt with when I come to discuss the general charges of fraud.

It appears that the plaintiff was possessed of a certain amount of stock which he had used in his brewing business previous to forming the partnership, the value of which was finally agreed upon between the partners as \$2,421.65. In his petition, in his evidence, and strenuously through his counsel, the plaintiff has asserted, affirmed, and insisted, that his stock was put into the business as part of the original capital of \$30,000, and that he should have credit for its full value on his indebtedness of \$15,000.

The Court is not of such opinion; on the contrary, the evidence is conclusive that, in all the conversations between the parties, as well as in all their written agreements it was clearly understood and agreed that the plaintiff was to have credit on his account with defendant for one-half of his said stock as so much cash, which one-half he sold and conveyed to the defendant; and then, immediately thereafter, each party put his one-half of the said stock into the business, and each received credit, thus increasing the capital stock to \$32,421.65.

At the special request of both partners an attempt was made to show in the books of the firm not only the partnership accounts, but the account of each partner with the other—an attempt which several book-keepers and accountants have decided to be unsuccessful, and the result of which has occupied the Court for a number of sessions in endeavouring to comprehend. A few items also that have been entered in the book should not appear there; these are, clits given at different places in town by the defendant, for drinks for "the crowd," by way of inducing custom, and thus increasing the business of his firm; but they seem to have been given without the authority of Mr. Wiegand, who, on his part, refused to permit his personal clits to be paid by the firm.

Four hundred sacks of barley, also, which were purchased by Mr. Copeland without the consent of Mr. Wiegand, are not properly chargeable to the firm, but must be taken over and paid for by Mr. Copeland.

By agreement between the partners, the defendant was permitted to charge interest on moneys expended by him for *improvements* to the partnership property. This agreement seems to me eminently proper, in view of the fact that no interest was charged to the plaintiff on his indebtedness of \$13,789.18, and that the money so expended was really the property of the defendant. The method of charging the interest however on the books is somewhat startling, and while doubtless relieving the book-keeper of much labour, savors too much of the practises of "Isaac of York" to commend itself to the Court. It cannot be permitted that interest be charged on moneys before said moneys are expended, and interest account therefore, as kept in the books is wrong and must be corrected by charging interest only from the time the expenditures were actually made, and confined to expenditures for *absolute improvements* as distinguished from *repairs*.

As to the charges of fraud and swindling in which the plaintiff has so freely indulged, I might perhaps dismiss them by saying that they are utterly unsustained by the evidence and should never have been made, but such is their vicious character, such the forcible language in which they are clothed, such the vindictiveness, energy and perseverance with which they have been urged, that it seems to me proper to express the opinion of the Court with regard to them that, if possible, the injury already wrought by their publication may be removed, and that suitors may take warning not to wantonly assail their antagonists, or attempt to use the Court as a vehicle of slander and libel.

I feel perfectly assured that the learned counsel for the plaintiff was deceived with regard to these charges and the evidence relied upon to establish them. The defendant

however has been greatly injured and has no remedy at law; and it is due to him and to the Court to denounce the charges as scandalous inventions of the plaintiff. Referring to the mortgage given by plaintiff to defendant the evidence is overwhelming that the plaintiff had the fullest knowledge of all its details,—that he conversed about them on several occasions and agreed to them before they were put upon paper,—that they were read to him after preparation,—that he executed the instrument with the fullest comprehension of its contents and afterwards had a copy in his possession and pored over its words and figures by his own fireside until it became as familiar to him as his pitcher of beer.

As to the charge that the defendant drugged and adulterated the beer made by the firm and thus produced a noxious mixture injurious to health, and committed a fraud upon the public, it is proper to say that, if true, it did not lie in the mouth of the plaintiff to make it, as he himself assisted in the process, such as it was, but this is not true—it is, on the contrary, in all its essentials false. The article used in the beer and denounced by the plaintiff as a "noxious drug," the evidence discloses is "bisulphite of lime," which changes in the beer into "sulphate of lime" the chemical agent that produces, what is known as, "hard water" sought for for brewing purposes. The evidence shows that this article is used by many of the best brewers in England in their beer intended for export, and which bears such a high reputation in all parts of the world: and in a printed pamphlet prepared and circulated by a well-known chemist in England, which the defendant studied, and upon which he acted, the preparation is thus referred to.

"Bisulphite of Lime" has now been used for several years and has fully realized the hopes formed of it, as a most valuable auxiliary to the art of Brewing. It is undoubtedly one of the most effective agents known for decomposing and destroying the germs of disease in beer, and arresting the decomposition of those peculiar substances, the albumen, gluten, gum, &c. which, under certain circumstances are so prone to run a rapid course of acetification. Under its judicious use, the brewing of sound beer and its subsequent keeping and preservation for any ordinary time, or in any climate, is greatly facilitated. I will premise that the action of bisulphite of lime for the purposes indicated in the following remarks is no longer a matter of doubt or controversy, but has been proved by the most conclusive evidence, and its use is spreading over all parts of the country." And again,—“It may be said that beer fairly brewed cannot become sour in presence of bisulphite of lime; and, secondly, its antiputrescent, antiseptic, deodorizing, and disinfecting powers are perhaps greater than any known substance, and it has this great advantage that instead of leaving behind it a noxious substance like chloride of lime, it leaves simply sulphate of lime, so valuable in brewing operations. From these properties it was recommended by the Government commission on the cattle plague as one of the best means of destroying the virus of that malignant disease.”

When it is shown that this pamphlet was put in the hands of the plaintiff by the defendant, and that he retained it for a long time, and frequently assisted in putting the article into the beer, and in using it for cleansing and deodorizing purposes, no language, it appears to me, can be too strong in which to condemn the recklessness and malice of the charge he has made;—a charge which if sustained would not only ruin the reputation of the defendant but would greatly depreciate the value of the property and business in which the plaintiff himself is interested.

The evidence as to assaults, complained of by plaintiff, was confined to one occasion and is so slight and unsatisfactory as not to warrant the conclusion that any intentional assault was ever committed by the defendant.

In view of all these considerations, and of the general fact that the partners are ill-disposed towards each other, and that in consequence the business is greatly suffering, I have concluded that it is best that the partnership be dissolved, and to this both parties have assented.

In order to arrive at the pecuniary relations to each other in which the parties now stand, the Court, by an interlocutory order, appointed an experienced accountant (agreed upon by the parties), to take an accounting from the books of the firm, and report to the Court, and ordered

an account to be taken of all the stock, plant, buildings, leases, and property of all descriptions belonging to the partnership, with the estimated value thereof. The report and statement of Mr. C. H. Dallas, as the result of that order, has been filed, and is approved and adopted by the Court. From this it appears that after the severest scrutiny of the accounts of the partnership, and of the pecuniary relations of each party to the other, made in accordance with the instructions of the Court, that assuming the present value of the property of the Spring Valley Brewery to be \$28,000, and finding, upon this basis, the excess of assets over liabilities to be \$32,537.23½, the amount belonging to the defendant is ascertained to be \$26,287.19½ (which includes the indebtedness of the plaintiff to him) and the amount belonging to the plaintiff to be \$6,250.04½.

I can see no proper way in which to effect a settlement between the partners except by a sale of the partnership property and such is the usual decree in similar cases in the courts of the United States and Great Britain.

It is therefore ordered that the property of the partnership of Copeland and Wiegand consisting of lands, buildings, plant, furniture, stock in trade and property of whatever description be sold at public auction, under the supervision of the U. S. Marshal upon full public notice of not less than thirty days, and the proceeds thereof paid into court, that the debts due the partnership be collected as far as possible by the parties or their book-keeper up to the time of the sale of the property, after which the balance of said accounts shall be placed in the hands of and collected by the U. S. Marshal, and that the proceeds of all of such collections if any, after paying the running expenses of the partnership business, and the \$150 per month which each of the partners is entitled to draw out of the profits, shall also be paid into Court.

That out of such aggregate amount so paid into Court, there shall be paid:

First.—The expenses of the sale and collections.

Second.—The court costs, including the fees of assessors and witnesses.

Third.—The fees of the accountant, Mr. C. H. Dallas.

Fourth.—The fees of Mr. George E. Rice, accountant, for account made previous to suit by request of both parties.

Fifth.—The debts due by the partnership. The second, third and fourth of these payments shall be charged to the plaintiff, the others shall be charged to each party equally.

If after such various payments it shall be found that the amount remaining in the hands of the court is less than sufficient to pay over to the parties the sums adjudged as due to them to wit; to the defendant \$26,287.19½ and to the plaintiff \$6,250.04½ (after deducting from the latter amount the costs and fees made payable by the plaintiff) then, of the deficit one-half thereof shall be deducted from the sum due each, and the respective balances paid over. But if said sum shall be found to exceed the amount so found due each, as aforesaid, one half of said excess shall be added to said respective sums after the deductions aforesaid, and the said sums be respectively paid over.

No costs, as such, are allowed either party.

It is permitted that either party may bid at the sale of the property, in his own name.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul-General.

We concur:

F. E. FOSTER, }
H. P. LILLIBRIDGE, } Assessors.

In re WIEGAND vs. COPELAND.

Yokohama, 3rd December, 1879.

General T. B. VAN BUREN,

U. S. Consul-General, Yokohama.

SIR:—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 21st October, I have examined the books of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand and have now the honour to lay before you the following report.

I would refer in the first instance to those matters of account which are affected by the special Findings No. 3, 4, 5, of the judgment delivered on the 18th October, and by the subsequent order made on the 1st instant.

Finding No. 3.—The books of the firm were in effect, opened in accordance with the ruling herein given, which therefore entails no correction in them. It is, however, to be noted that the loan

by Copeland to Wiegand and the purchase by Copeland of half Wiegand's stock were included in the opening entries, and therefore the statement of account now submitted embraces the pecuniary transactions between the parties.

Finding No. 4.—It appears from the books that the interest credited to Copeland, amounting in all to \$1,738.92, had been charged on all the disbursements entered in the Ledger under the head of "Improvements," and moreover that for the first three half-years it had been calculated at the rate of 6 per cent on the total amount expended up to the end of each half-year, even though some items had only been paid a few days previously. In addition to disallowing this mode of calculation the Court has, by its order of 1st instant, decided that interest is not chargeable at all on a large portion of the account styled "Improvements," and has settled the amount on which alone interest is to be allowed. Under this order Copeland becomes entitled to the sum of \$780.66 as interest up to the 31st October instead of to the amount stated above. I have accordingly made the necessary alteration in the books.

Finding No. 5.—As the amount of personal chits improperly charged to the partnership I have debited Copeland with \$221.

Finding No. 6.—As the laid-down cost of the 400 Sacks Barley ordered from San Francisco without the consent of Wiegand, I have debited Copeland with \$787.33.

After making these corrections, and some others of a routine nature, I proceeded to close the books up to the 31st October, and by writing off to Profit and Loss for depreciation and for bad and doubtful debts certain sums, which I particularize below, I arrived at a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the firm on that date, of which the following is an abstract:

LIABILITIES.

Deposits by Japanese against casks &c. to be returned when empty.....	\$ 503.23
Cash received on account from R. H. Powers & Co., Nagasaki	39.85
Two accounts due in San Francisco	161.94
Various accounts due in Yokohama	240.31
Total Liabilities.....	\$ 945.33

ASSETS.

Cash in hand	\$ 116.88½
Cash remitted on account to W. Ellis, London	144.00
Value of ground-rents and insurances paid in advance.....	175.63
Stock in trade, as per inventory.....	3,223.13
Book debts, (Gross \$2,005.56) valued at.....	1,572.92
Furniture	250.00
Property	28,000.00

Total..... \$ 33,482.56½

The excess of the assets over the liabilities is thus \$32,537.23½, which amount stands to the credit of the two partners as follows, viz.:

to W. Copeland	\$26,287.19½
to E. Wiegand.....	6,250.04½

If, however, the private indebtedness of Wiegand to Copeland; amounting to \$13,759.17½, be removed from the books of the firm, the said excess of assets over liabilities will belong to the two partners as follows:

to W. Copeland	\$12,498.01½
to E. Wiegand.....	20,039.21½

No comment is called for by any of the items of the liabilities, or by the first three items of the assets: the other four require explanation.

Stock in trade.—The inventory which gives the amount set down above was taken by me on the 31st October in the presence and with the assistance of the two partners, and the quantities and values of every article were agreed to by both of them.

Book-Debts.—Under the head of "sundry debtors" I found outstanding bills for beer supplied amounting in all to \$1,977.73. Some of these bills are nearly three years old, and on going carefully through them with Mr. Eytan (Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's book-keeper) I found that \$201.77 may be considered as bad; \$392.59 are doubtful and are worth say 50 per cent.; and \$1,383.37 are ordinary good bills, on which an allowance of 2½ per cent. should cover expense of collection, delay and petty reductions. I have therefore written off to Profit and Loss on this head the sum of \$432.64.

Furniture.—This account stood at \$284.54½. For depreciation I have written off to Profit and Loss \$34.54½, leaving \$250 which is, I believe, about its correct value.

Property.—This is the largest and most important item in the whole account. It includes land, buildings, cellar, brewing-plant, horse and cart, casks, bottles, taps, &c. It stood in the ledger at \$36,666.64. This amount is made up of \$6,666.64 for cash disbursed in improvements, and \$30,000 at which the account was put down in the books when they were opened, it being supposed to be worth \$5,000, more than the valuation at which one-half was sold to Wiegand. I do not think that subsequent events have sustained the supposition of the original entry, for which moreover there is no authority in the deed of partnership, and I have therefore written back this \$5,000, from the capital account. With regard to the \$6,666.64 for improvements, a large portion of this sum appears to have been paid for alterations, incidental repairs and maintenance; the permanent improvements and additions being the conversation

of an old godown into the bungalow now occupied by Mr. Wiegand, the laying out of his garden, the building of his servants' offices, the erection of a shed adjoining the office, a new verandah to the dwelling house, the construction of a drain, and some other small matters. The cost of these permanent improvements has been assessed by the Court at \$3,000, and I have therefore transferred to Profit and Loss the sum of \$3,606.64, which thus puts the value of the property as shown by the books at \$28,000; an amount, which while it may not be taken as finally satisfactory by either of the disputants, is yet, I believe, sufficiently near to form a convenient point of departure for a discussion of the actual value.

In connection with this item of the property I have to mention that one party claims that a heavy depreciation should be allowed from the Profit and Loss for the wear and reduced value of the brewing plant, and that the other claims that note should be taken of a large increase in the number of the casks, all the outlay on which has been written off half-yearly to Profit and Loss as a current expense, instead of being considered to add to the value of the property. These rival claims, each of which is disputed would, I believe, amount to about equal sums: the books afford no means of calculating them, and I have therefore taken no notice of either, which is equivalent to setting one claim against the other; a course by which, so far as my own knowledge of the facts extends, substantial justice is done to both parties.

With regard to the three additional points on which the judgment of the court desires me to supply information, I have to state that the books of the firm, as made up with all the allowances &c. above-mentioned show:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) That the Net Profits have amounted to..... | \$19,450.18½ |
| (2) That W. Copeland has drawn out..... | 13,437.90 |
| (3) That E. Wiegand has drawn out..... | 5,896.70 |

In concluding this report, I may be permitted to remark that I believe the only point in the above statement which will be challenged by either party is the amount set down as the present value of the property, which is necessarily an arbitrary one; and that the respective shares of the partners will be finally determined by adding to, or subtracting from, each of the amounts set against their names above, one-half of the difference between the valuation that may be ultimately agreed upon, and the nominal amount of \$28,000 set down in this statement.

I append a balance-sheet in the usual form, and I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES H. DALLAS,
Public Accountant.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR

OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TWO WATCHERS.

None of the solemn thoughts suggested to the older men by the contemplation of the enterprise in which they were about to embark, came to trouble Yoshitsune's exultation. It is not when the one object for which we live is brought suddenly within our reach that we pause to count the cost of its attainment. The chilly air of experience that damps the graybeard's ardent blows not in the summer of youth, neither does he to whom nature and practice have made deeds of arms dear, bethink him of wounds and death upon the eve of battle. The crash of onset and the shout of victory; these are the only sounds he hears in the future, and it is not till sympathy has been stirred by the contact of suffering that the groans of agony and the wails of suffering visit him, like echoes, from the regions of retrospect. The Earl of Harima's son came of a race little apt to find reasons for hesitation in danger or difficulty. Moreover he had so long waited for the permission to strike that it never occurred to him to doubt the success of the stroke, and the whole course of his eventful life included perhaps no moment of deeper joy than that in which he saw Yorimasa receive from his prince the document that legalized the Genji cause and freed the hands of Hidehira's hundred thousand warriors.

Now that all reason for concealment was past, he made no doubt that the Treasurer would summon him from his hiding-place and introduce him to his uncle and the prince, but in this he was mistaken. Yasutsune not only suffered him to remain unnoticed, but even avoided all mention of either his name or his brother's in the long conversation which ensued between himself and his visitors. Nevertheless the subject of that dialogue was so interesting that Yoshitsune forgot to be impatient at his host's apparent neglect. Strange to say, after the transfer of the all important document, not one of the three men made any further allusion to its intention or consequences. One might have expected them to discuss the details of their

scheme or at least determine how and when the first act of defiance should be accomplished, but whether—which seemed scarcely possible—all the cardinal points were already preconcerted, or whether they desired to reassure the prince by their apparent indifference, Yorimasa and the Treasurer, as if by mutual assent, kept altogether aloof from a topic which must, none the less, have occupied their thoughts well nigh exclusively. But if they made no mention of their own resources, they did not neglect to confirm their royal ally's resolution by detailing his enemy's intemperances. Yoshitsune listening with keen ears, learned much that would have been almost incredible on other authority. He learned how Kiyomori, by an opportunity that compelled compliance, had obtained possession of a rarely beautiful steed belonging to the Lord Seneschal's son, and how he had testified his gratitude for the gift by branding the donor's name on the horse's forehead. He learned how Shigemori's death, which had just taken place, had been hastened, if not indeed altogether caused, by grief for his father's excesses, and how Kiyomori, deeming the Court's mourning on that occasion insufficient, had refused at first to receive a special envoy sent by the ex-Emperor, and receiving him finally, had desired him to lay before his master a list of complaints as frivolous as they were unreasonable, but which nevertheless he urged so imperiously, that the Emperor was constrained to degrade and exile in one day, forty-three of the chief officers of state who were supposed to be hostile to the Heike interests; a compliance which had only encouraged Kiyomori to fresh violence, so that four days afterwards he had sent a body of troops to the palace and placed a special guard on the ex-Emperor's person, who was now to all intents and purposes a prisoner.

All these things and many more too long to detail here, Yoshitsune heard with wonder and indignation, and when, after his uncle and the prince's departure, he found himself alone with Yasutsune, he could not refrain from censure of the forbearance which had suffered this arrogance to go so long unpunished.

The Treasurer shook his head gravely at the impetuosity these words betrayed. "The end will not be less certain," he said, "because it has been deferred till the justice of the deeds that compass it became indisputable. Even now long effort and perchance may a mishap separate us from the time when this assurance, which I feel no less than you, shall be confirmed by success. Meanwhile, know you why I have done you the discourtesy of keeping your presence concealed from my visitors?"

"No truly," replied Yoshitsune; "yet I am not so graceless as to doubt the wisdom of your purpose."

"Perhaps then it were better to leave your faith undisturbed," said the Treasurer with a smile, "for I doubt much that you will rebel at my ruling. Nevertheless I tell you of a surety that they who first hurl themselves against the might of such an enemy as ours will be dashed to pieces by the shock. Yes, yes! That gesture was not needed to assure me how little dissuasive such considerations seem to one of your mood, but it behoves you to remember that once the White Standard is raised your life belongs to your cause, not to yourself. Besides you, there are but two men in Japan capable of combining and directing the scattered strength of our clan: your brother, Yoritomo and your cousin, Yoshiuaka, who will one day assuredly be your enemy. Many men could be better spared to fall in the van than the Lord Seneschal. Right glad were I myself to take his place, but should it chance that you shared his fate, a blow were struck under which the men of Minamoto would long stagger, if haply indeed they might ever again stand firm. This is why, advisedly not willingly, I left your uncle in ignorance of your presence. You will yet approve my action, I believe, however much its motive irks you now."

It was with difficulty that Yoshitsune listened to the Treasurer's explanation. Every instinct of his nature and every principle of chivalry impelled him to rebel against the course suggested.

"My Lord," he said, "I respect your opinion too highly to set it aside on my own judgment, but since I know that all men of honour have but one code, I would fain have your answer to this question: How should you yourself act were you in my place?"

"Question for question," returned the Treasurer. "You

know the story of my life. How should you in your present mood, have acted had you been in my place?"

It was a subtle retort as Yoshitsune's embarrassed silence proved. Surely of all men in the world, the Treasurer was best qualified to teach patience.

"You do not reply," resumed Yasutsune. "Let me then be your mouthpiece. You would have done what the good gods scarcely enabled me to abstain from doing. You would have taken your sword in your teeth, you would have climbed the battlements at Rokuhara, and with that heaven-helped arm of yours cut your way to Kiyomori's side, and carried the tiger's head to the grave of your murdered sister. And what then? Death for yourself by your own hand. Pshaw! you say, a trifle. Granted, but what then? Death and degradation for every one of your name: for the white haired elder, for the merry stripling, for the girl in the spring of life and love and for the unborn babe in her bosom. But these you will tell me are prospects of which unsatisfied vengeance may not take count. I know it, for neither had I taken count of them but that the gods sent me a year of oblivion. I have waited long and often despised myself for waiting, but who may now say that the pain exceeds the profit, for I shall see what you can never see if you drift with the first ripple of this infant wave, and what will then be hidden from many another doomed to a bootless death by your imprudence, I shall see the mighty torrent of retribution break with giant fury against the House of the Taira and bury its ruins in a surge none may swim against. Yet however these things may be, you are not content. I perceive that any should strike before you or brave a peril you do not share. Well, well, I may not gainsay your choice. If it were otherwise I had perhaps found more cause for regret. Neither does it altogether become me to remonstrate. The right of decision rests with your uncle. If he will that you fight at his side, the gods speed and guard you! But should you think that as your mother's protector I have any claim on your gratitude, grant me this at least, that you will not seek your uncle until you have ascertained his will. Once by his side it will be impossible for you to leave the capital while Kiyomori lives. Here are writing materials. Consult Yorimasa by letter. Say you desire to join him; say you are determined to join him; say anything you please. I will provide for the immediate delivery of the letter, neither will I by counsel or comment seek to influence the Lord Seneschal's election. He shall only know that you write from my house and that I charge myself to forward his reply."

Constrained though not convinced, Yoshitsune reluctantly adopted this suggestion. He wrote briefly to the Seneschal saying that he was privy to his purpose, and praying for permission to participate in its achievement, and to this Yasutsune added a request that Yorimasa would make all speed with his answer.

So soon as this letter was despatched, Yoshitsune took leave of the Treasurer. He would fain have awaited the messenger's return, for even Yasutsune's repeated assurance failed to persuade him that his absence would not seriously retard the receipt of his uncle's reply, but he knew too well that he imperilled the safety of others as well as his own by remaining. Already indeed his mother had sent Iné two or three times to urge expedition, nor were these instances unreasonable for it wanted but a short space of dawn when he found himself once more beyond the castle moats.

He was entirely alone, having deemed it advisable to conceal his intended visit to Tokiwa from both Benkei and Saburo, and with much matter for reflection and little motive for haste, he lingered long on his way to the 'Sword-rack,' as Benkei's house had been jocularly dubbed by his companions. There were all the events of the day to be thought over and all the contingencies they might entail to be forecast. Most paramount was the question, who should carry round the Royal warrant to the Genji leaders in the several provinces. A service more difficult and at the same time more important could not well be conceived. Yoshitsune longed to undertake it himself. It would afford the means of obtaining accurate information as to the resources of his party, and would at the same time indisputably establish his own claims to leadership. Then too associated with it were elements of hazard and hardship most fascinating to a mind like his, and there was finally the not less potent incentive, that the gravest peril at the outset would have

been justly encountered by one who had the greatest interest in success.

But to achieve such an enterprise some disguise would be indispensable, and Yoshitsune knew by experience how little fitted to escape detection his own attempts in this direction were likely to be. The guise of a travelling Bonze was perhaps the only one that might be assumed to good purpose, and of the mysteries of priest-craft he had learned so little at Kurama that he dared not hope to succeed in such a part. Naturally this train of reflection brought Benkei to his mind. Benkei had received from his fellow-men the training of a friar and from his patron god, the might of a god. Circumstance and aptitude alike indicated him as the one best suited to this enterprise, and if achievement was possible to another, it was well nigh certain for him.

It happened, that as Yoshitsune attained this conclusion he had arrived almost within sight of his destination. A few more steps and he would turn into the street where the 'Sword-rack' stood. Men in those days, and especially they whose swords, like our hero's, represented their safety, were wont to travel in the middle of the paths, carefully avoiding the propinquity of any objects opportune for ambush. This habit had grown into an instinct with Yoshitsune, so that he had often unconsciously passed round the outer side of a giant pine that stood at these cross-roads, deterred from the more direct route by the aspect of a huge hollow in the hither side of the trunk. Now for the first time, however, the interest of his reflections, and perhaps his impatience to communicate their purport made him oblivious of caution. He passed within arm's length of the hollow, at the same time clapping his hands and crying out with no bated breath: "Benkei is the man; beyond a doubt Benkei is the man."

The words had scarcely been uttered when one heavy hand was laid on his lips and another, grasping his girdle, lifted him bodily into the hollow of the tree. He made no attempt to resist, for though to one of his address short space sufficed to deliver a sword thrust, it never occurred to him to fancy that this irresistible strength could have been exercised by any other than the man whose name he had just mentioned.

Neither was he mistaken. Feeble as were the last rays of the setting moon, they enabled him at once to decipher his surroundings, and to perceive that the old pine trunk had three occupants: Benkei; somewhat distressed by the pain of bestowing his huge limbs among the knarled protuberances of his hiding place, and two men little troubled by any such difficulty, for their dead bodies were cast down among the mould and rubbish in the deepest recess of the hollow.

Yoshitsune waited without a word for his companion's explanation. An idea, scarcely entertained sufficiently long to be clearly interpreted, suggested the shadow of a possibility that Benkei might have resorted to his old pastimes again, but this was the offspring of perplexity not reflection. Neither question nor assurance was needed to dispel it.

"This is sorry hospitality, master," whispered Benkei, a momentary ray of merriment lighting up the unwonted gravity of his mien, "but the fact is, I have no other to offer. It is better at any rate, such as you see it, than the welcome you would have received at the place you were bound for. The 'Sword-rack' has a new host. Hiromori, that worthy 'captain of spies,' who was once kind enough to present me with the 'Raven,' is waiting for us there with twenty other worthies. They were twenty-four originally but here are two not likely to trouble us again, and Saburo can probably account for the remaining two."

"What mean you, Benkei," asked Yoshitsune with sudden anxiety. "If it be as you say, how come you to be separated from Saburo?"

"We had no choice," replied Benkei, "except in the selection of our posts, and until I had the good fortune to arrest your steps our chances have been pretty equally divided."

"Where then is Saburo's post, and what is the purpose of his watch?"

"Two furlongs on the other side of the 'Sword-rack.' As for the purpose of his watch, it is achieved by your arrival."

"Were you then on the look out for me?"

"Most surely we were. Should we have done well to let you learn these things from Hiromori himself? and his herd of villains? You had left us in ignorance of your destination, so there was nothing for it but to guard the two approaches."

"But how did you escape yourselves? Had you any warning of Hiromori's design, and if so, what is the meaning of these dead bodies?"

"The bodies," replied Benkei with a gesture of disdain, "are the carcasses of a pair of varlets who were sent on some mischievous mission by yonder rascal, but unfortunately for themselves took a dangerous route. I speak from conjecture, for I asked them no questions, and if I mistook their purpose, the fault was their own for keeping bad company. But I see you are impatient to learn the whole story. It is easily told. You remember that on the evening of our encounter at the Fane of Kwannon, Saburo had rather a sharp passage of words with my old house-keeper. Probably neither you nor he thought any more of the matter, and for my own part, though I often remarked with what curious ill-favour she regarded you both, I never suspected her of anything worse than a longing to exercise her shrewish tongue at some somebody's expense. This afternoon, however, when I discovered not only her absence but also that of the sword I had placed where the 'Raven' formerly stood, it suddenly flashed across my mind that we were all in her power, and that she could gain more by treachery than truth. Saburo did not deride my suspicions, so we shut up the 'Sword-rack' and set ourselves to watch from the ruined tower over the way. A long watch it proved in truth, for midnight must have been two hours old when we spied the beldame acting as guide to a goodly party of armed men with Hiromori at their head. Shrewdly cautious knaves they were too, one and all. We had much ado to restrain our mirth when we saw them steal up to the door and form a hedge of swords and spears about it before they ventured to summon the inmates. I verily believe that if Saburo and I had fallen on them then and there, our chief trouble would have been to overtake them. However, when they had persuaded themselves by seditious feints and stratagems that the place was tenantless, they went in and shut the door as they had found it, evidently with the intention of preparing a reception for us all on our return. It was then that Saburo and I determined to post ourselves so as to prevent you from falling into their trap. How it has fared with him I cannot tell, but on two occasions, a pair of the varlets, issuing from the house, started off in opposite directions, bent apparently on some errand. These are the two that came my way, and as those that went his have not returned, I suspect they are not more likely to do so than their fellows. That is the whole history as far as it goes, and by my troth I think it rests with us to shape the sequel. The knaves have thrust their own heads into the trap. Let us act the rôle they proposed originally for themselves by taking post at the door and challenging them to come out. It will go hard if our three swords do not fall as fast as their footsteps."

"Well said! Benkei," cried Yoshitsune. "The same idea had suggested itself to me too. Let us hasten to put it into execution while the opportunity remains."

"Hold for one moment," replied Benkei, "while I relieve the old pine of this carrion." So saying he seized the two dead bodies, one with each hand, and carrying them from the hollow of the tree deposited them by the road-side, after which he led the way swiftly some two bowshots past his house to the entrance of a narrow alley which had served Saburo as a place of concealment.

It was with no slight sense of relief that Yoshitsune recognized his faithful follower in the figure crouching behind an angle of the houses at the end of the alley, for stout as he knew Saburo's arm to be, there is always some element of chance in a night encounter. There, however, were trophies the same as those that marked the place of watch in the hollow pine: two dead bodies, drawn into the shadow and disposed so as to escape observation.

"'Tis even as I guessed, you see," said Benkei, pointing to the fallen men. "Hiromori's messengers are not fortunate to-night. But I marvel that you ventured to use your sword, Saburo. The clash of steel travels far on a still night."

"Why Benkei," returned Saburo laughing, "you don't

suppose everybody has strength to take his fellow up and crush him between his fingers till there's no more room for his breath!"

"Well, well," retorted Benkei testily for he was ever disposed to resent any allusions to his abnormal muscles, "'tis not every man for the matter of that who can be certain of getting a sword-cut home in the moonlight. But we waste time. Let your blade have a little more air, Saburo, for we are going to dispose of yonder varlets before breakfast."

"Are you so much surprised then, Saburo?" asked Yoshitsune, replying to the other's bewildered look. "Bethink you that to clear his house of these intruders is the least return we owe Benkei for his hospitality?"

Saburo made no verbal answer, but stepping out into the street, pointed to the sombre roof of the Fane of Tenjin which raised its gracefully sloping shoulders high above the houses around. His companions, following the direction of his outstretched arm, saw that the gilded tips of the eastern gable were already glittering in the morning sunlight.

Benkei reluctantly returned his half drawn sword to its scabbard, and throwing off the silk cord that confined the long sleeves of his doublet, exclaimed:

"A plague on the early riser that comes to balk our work! But Saburo is right. We must put the daylight to another purpose, unless we elect to leave our heads in the hands of the Taira. I fear me, master, the capital will not be large enough to lodge us till its castles are garrisoned by Genji knights."

"That may be sooner than you think, Benkei," replied Yoshitsune, and forthwith he rapidly detailed to his companions the events of the past night, and the consequent impossibility of leaving Kiyoto before the receipt of Yorimasa's commands. This recital suggested a new perplexity for Yoshitsune had asked the Treasurer to send Yorimasa's answer to the very place which was now occupied by their enemies. If therefore the messenger were not intercepted, the Lord Seneschal's designs would not only be hidden from his friends but also in all probability disclosed to his foes.

In this dilemma Benkei found a new reason for urging his original proposition, and indeed Hiromori's forcible ejection from the 'Sword-rack' seemed the only solution of the difficulty. Saburo, however, again interfered. He explained that one of his companions, Araki Shoyemon, having passed his place of concealment some two hours previously, he had desired him to make his way by a circuitous route to the Treasurer's castle and warn Iné of the danger in which they were placed.

"I should hope therefore," said Saburo, "that Iné is by this time at Shomon's house, where I commissioned Araki to conduct her with all speed. From her too the Lord Treasurer will have had warning, and will have been able either to recall his messenger or to change his route. At any rate it seems to me that nothing is less wise than waiting here. Benkei's beldame knows the way to Shomon's house quite as well as to the 'Sword-rack,' and Hiromori is not likely to be content with one failure."

There was no gainsaying the good sense of this counsel, and the three men at once set out in the direction of Shomon's house, Yoshitsune leading the way at a pace that betrayed the impatience with which he was devoured.

They had proceeded thus some distance when, arriving at the foot of a little hillock crowned with a miniature fane of the 'Rice God,' Benkei desired his companions to halt for such a space as might enable him to ascend and descend the steps leading to the shrine.

"Not that I want to say my matins," he explained, "but I would fain take a farewell look at the old house. I doubt much whether I shall see it again for many a day."

Yoshitsune was somewhat surprised at his stalwart follower's whim, but made no attempt to oppose it, and Benkei, springing up the steps, peered out between the pine stems in the direction from which they had come. His parting gaze, however, proved a very transient one. In an instant he was back again at his comrades' side, whispering hurriedly:—

"The gods be thanked for that sentimental fancy of mine. We have just as much time to reach Shomon's house and rescue our friends as we can gain by our speed between here and there. Hiromori and half his party are setting

out from the 'Sword-rack' at this very moment, and that shrewish vixen—whose neck I shall wring if I come within arm's length of her—is again acting as their guide."

Saburo scarcely waited to hear these tidings to the end. If he had found it impossible to keep up with Yoshitsune in the race among the pines at Atsuta, no such disparity was apparent now, for these two, straining every muscle, ran almost side by side, Yoshitsune's finer turn of speed but leaving him leisure to note the wild disquiet of his companions air.

"At the most, Saburo," he said as they sped along, "we shall be seven against half a score. With those odds there is small cause for concern."

"Aye, Sir," panted Saburo, "and were they half ten score it would matter little if only Iné were beyond their reach."

No other words were exchanged by the two. They needed all their forces to sustain this headlong speed, which indeed Yoshitsune presently began to find too slow so much did his companion's anxiety infect him.

As for Benkei, he gazed after these fleeting figures with an air of bewildered hopelessness. "By my faith a regular pair of Will-o'-the-wisps," he muttered. "Mayhap I could run too, if I had a lass like Saburo's to look after, but being a somewhat heavy goer, I think I can do a better business by waiting."

Upon this opinion he proceeded at once to act, for having very deliberately knotted a kerchief tightly round his head and tied back the sleeves of his doublet, he stepped behind a pine tree some two or three yards from the road-side, and waited with his drawn sword in his hand. Anybody who had seen him standing thus would have been far from suspecting that he entertained the design of presently pitting himself single-handed against some ten or twelve armed men, for his face wore an expression of the happiest contentment, and as he turned his sword-hilt round and round in his huge hands, he looked for all the world like one on the eve of engaging in a playful fencing bout with the certainty of speedy victory.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Its head! This head no head, alas! possesses;
No flashing eye: no dark, no golden, tresses;
Yet had more heads than one, each o'er the last,
Were this not so the thing had never passed
Into the thing it is, regret and glory
Of sage who, pondering o'er its half told story,
Joys to caress it; and laments in vain
Signs indistinct, and disappointing stain.

1.
Title once worthy, by a catachresis
Turned to base meaning, that's what this is.

2.
Brave craft! what other bore such gallant band
As thou, long beached on Corinthian strand?

3.
Vain thy stout ramparts, mighty engineer!
Ludvig comes thund'ring with triumphant cheer.

4.
Though obsolete this be, it well expresses
The note of cur, in anger or distress.

5.
Most men imagine they are born to it;
So they are; but very few are fit.

6.
Pyrrhus's legate called them grand old fellows,
A ready guessed! Who were they? Who can tell us?

7.
A queer old law. Please spell it badly, do!
It's been obliged to end it with a "Q."

8.
I think you use this daily, soft or hard,
Bring it in French, you have it in your yard.

9.
Not quite a goose: a great deal too good-looking;
Nor yet a duck; not good enough for cooking.

10.
The tail of the riddle, and ultimate light:
Should you have it about you don't screw it too tight.
QUAN.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF DEC. 6TH, BY "HOODLUM."

Comrades Premisary.

C	ro	P
O	a	R
M	astr	O
P	al	M
R	imin	I
A	mis	S
D	res	S
O	hi	O
R	ea	R
E	mit	Y

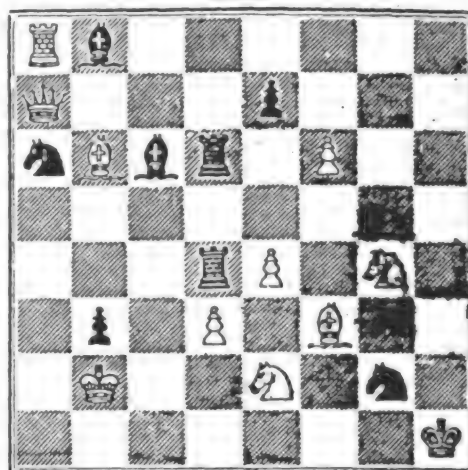
Correct answers received from Le bon temps viendra, Zulu, Yamato and I.O.U. Others incorrect.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By C. H. WHEELER.

(From the American Chess Journal.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF DEC. 6TH, BY "W. H. TAYLOR."

White.	Black.
1—Q. to K. R. 2.	1—P. to Q. 7.
2—Q. takes P.	2—K. to Kt.
3—Q. to Q. 4 mate.	If 1—K. to Q. 4.
2—Q. to K. B. 2.	2—Anything.
3—Q. mates on Q. 4 or Q. B. 5.	

Correct answers received from V.d.P., and Q.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 27th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 31st
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Dec. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 18th

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Dec. 15th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 17th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 15th
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3rd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 27th

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

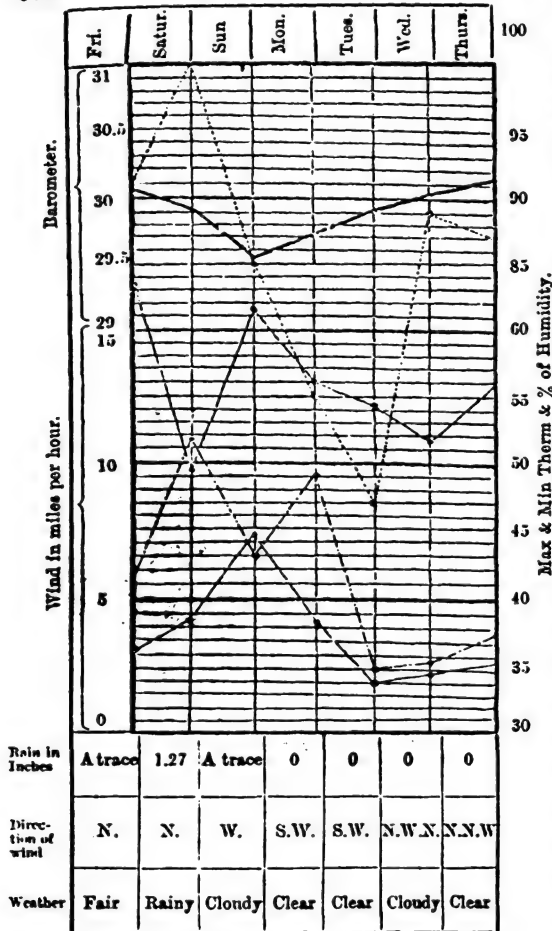
Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial vessels, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
-----represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind, 19 miles per hour on Saturday, 11 a.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

Since Sunday the barometer has steadily risen and the weather has continued fine since the heavy rain of Saturday. The highest barometer for the week is 30.164 inches on Thursday at 10 p.m. and the lowest 29.489 inches on Sunday at 2 p.m. There have been considerable fluctuations in temperature during the week, the maximum point being 63° 8' and the minimum 34°.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- Dec. 6, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
Dec. 7, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Yokosuka, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 7, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Thompson, 524, from Yokkaichi, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 7, British barque *Nimrod*, Clark, 696, from Nagasaki, Coals, to Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha.
Dec. 8, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, M. B. Co.
Dec. 8, British ship *Don Enrique*, B. Creamore, 1,344, from New York, Kerosene and Sundries, to Messrs. Fraser & Co.
Dec. 8, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1010, from Cruise, to Lighthouse Department.
Dec. 8, Japanese steamer *Kokonyu Maru*, Dithleisen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 9, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
Dec. 9, British steamer *Consolation*, Young, 764, from Shanghai, General, to Cornes & Co.
Dec. 10, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 11, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

- Dec. 12, German brig *Maid Marian*, Brinckmeyer, 298, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. Bohm.
Dec. 12, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Ch. de Groote, Belgian Minister to Japan, Mr. B. Roth, wife and child, Miss E. D. Sandford, Mr. J. Tywell, Mr. Edward King and servant, Mr. A. K. Wyllie, Mrs. R. L. S. Hall, Mr. H. G. White and wife, Mr. F. Bridge, wife, 4 children and servant, Mr. P. T. Dickinson, wife and child, Miss E. J. Munsen, Miss Lightfoot, Dr. A. M. Owen, U.S.N., Dr. F. M. Gunwell, U.S.N., Mr. J. Foster, U.S.N., Mrs. Foster, U.S.N., Mr. F. R. Maloney, U.S.N., Capt. A. E. Knight, Mrs. M. A. Gulick and 2 children, Mr. Chas. Fendel, Mr. M. MacMichael, Mr. A. A. Bennet and wife, Miss Inveen, and Mrs. L. S. Whiting in cabin; and 6 Europeans and 6 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong: Messrs. Geo. B. Emory, Leo. Baffe, F. Gardner, C. A. Tomes, H. Spencer, Jr., Mrs. L. Daniels and Miss J. Bermond in cabin; and 3 Europeans and 920 Chinese in steerage.
Per British steamer *Belgic* from Hongkong:—Rev. Mr. Dunlop, wife and 2 children; 1 European, and 118 Chinese in steerage, all for San Francisco.
Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Baron de Giesbach, Comte de Diesbach, Mrs. Herbert, Messrs. H. Schoning, Blackie, McFarlane, Clerk, Kojima, Akagawa, Maruoki, Morgan and Dr. Anderson in cabin; 3 Europeans, 1 Chinese and 165 Japanese in steerage. For America, Paymaster Thomson, U.S.N. and Mr. G. S. Gregson, U.S.N.
Per British steamer *China* from Hongkong:—Mr. Gower Robinson in cabin; and 4 Chinese on deck.

OUTWARDS.

- Dec. 8, British steamer *Swada*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Dec. 7, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 9, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. & S. Co.
Dec. 9, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for cruise, despatched by the Lighthouse Department.
Dec. 9, American ship *R. R. Thomas*, Nicholls, 1,370, for Manila, General, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.
Dec. 10, American barque *Great Surgeon*, Kingman, 909, for Manila, General, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.
Dec. 10, British barque *Mary J. Leslie*, Bartling, 815, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, General, despatched by Grosser & Co.
Dec. 10, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 11, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Speigelthal, 925, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 11, British steamer *Merionethshire*, Rickard, 1,245, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson Bell & Co.
Dec. 13, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 2,627, for San Francisco Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Dec. 13, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,618, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 13, British steamer *Consolation*, Young, 764, for Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Cornes & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Brent, 2 children and servant, Mr. Chan Way Chen, wife and child, Messrs. Achong and child, Ah Tye, and Teen Sieng in cabin, and 16 Chinese in steerage.
Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco for Hongkong:—Messrs. Geo. B. Emory, F. Gardner, Leo. Baffe, C. A. Tomes, H. Spencer, Mrs. Daniels, Miss I. Bermond in cabin; 3 Europeans and 920 Chinese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Paymaster Foster, U.S.N., and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Omori, Miss Lightfoot, Miss Inveen, Mrs. G. M. Dare, Dr. A. M. Owen, U.S.N., Capt. Bonger, Lieut. C. F. Oldham, R.N., Messrs. Watanabe, Neome, Sano, Nemura, A. C. Knight, Buissonnet, G. G. Howland, Hiyashi, Enouye, Makemura, Feindel, Maloney, U.S.N., J. H. de Forest, Sawada, Asawa, Kawai, Matsuka, Okamoto and Captain Jacobs.
Per British steamer *Belgic* for San Francisco:—C. H. Loring, Chief-Engineer, U.S.N., C. H. Thompson, Paymaster, U.S.N., Rev. Dunlop, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Marchant, Messrs. G. S. Gregson, R. A. Wyllie, G. Farley, Jr., J. N. Crawford, W. C. Whitney, and Mr. Reuben. For London, Messrs. Tasouvo Shigi, Tasaburo Tashima, Shin Tashima, and Takei Tashima. For Liverpool, Messrs. A. Primareki, and P. Mazzouchi. For New York, Mr. P. Sacconi.
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Seykeelo, Messrs. Seykeelo Keyjee, H. J. Hawkins, Muramatsu, J. Z. Atkinson, F. T. Goodison, J. Tirrell.

CARGOES.

- Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—
Silk for France 44 Bales.
" Italy 1 "
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Hongkong:—
Cargo for Yokohama 2,427 tons.
" " Kobe 89 "

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure Yen 17,523.00

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Shanghai:—
Treasure \$30,544.79

Per British steamer *China* from Hongkong:—
Sugar 1,040 bags.
Merchandise 2,140 pkgs.
Sundries 944 "

Total 4,124 pkgs.

Per British steamer *Belgic*, for San Francisco:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	72	239	311
Nagasaki	—	184	202	389
Hio	103	164	2,761	3,028
Yokohama	937	467	1,604	3,008
Hongkong	240	—	135	375
Total	1,260	887	4,941	7,108

SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	826	—	826
Hongkong	5	187	19	211
Yokohama	—	606	1	607
Total	5	1,619	20	1,644

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Takusago Maru* reports: Left Hongkong 29th November, at 3.30 a.m., arrived Kobe 4th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Left Kobe 6th, at 4 p.m., arrived Yokohama at midnight on the 7th instant. From Hongkong fine weather to Kobe, from Kobe very strong westerly gale with passing squalls of wind and rain to Rock Island, thence clear weather to Yokohama, W. winds.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports: Left San Francisco November 15th at noon with 47 cabin, 12 European steerage and 920 Chinese passengers, 1,994 tons freight, \$362,566.65 in treasure and 45 packages U. S. Mails. Nov. 23rd, Dr. A. H. Adams, cabin passenger formerly of Osaka, died of remittent fever. Weather throughout generally good. Arrived at Yokohama December 6th at p.m.

The British barque *Nimrod* reports: Left Nagasaki December 1st. Moderate variable winds to Rock Island 5th inst. when encountered a strong N.E. gale with high sea which lasted two days: thence to port strong S.W. wind. Arrived at 4 p.m. 7th December. Passage seven days.

The British ship *Don Enrique* reports: Left New York on the 3rd July, experienced very heavy westerly gales and stormy weather off the coast of Japan.

The British steamer *Belgic* reports: Sailed from Hongkong Dec. 3rd, at 3.23 p.m. Experienced strong north and N.W. winds most of the voyage, with fine clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama Dec. 9th, at 4.25 p.m. Time, 5 days, 23 hours 10 mins.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* reports: Left Shanghai 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., arrived at Nagasaki 5th instant, at 7 a.m. Left Nagasaki 6th instant, at 12.30 a.m., arrived at Kobe 7th instant, 11 a.m. Left for Yokohama 9th instant at 7.30 p.m., arrived at Yokohama 11th instant at 1.30 a.m. Experienced very fine weather the entire passage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* reports: Left Kobe at 10 a.m. 8th instant. Experienced N. winds with fine weather throughout. Arrived at 4 p.m. Passage 43 hours.

The German brig *Maid Marian* reports: Left Nagasaki, Dec. 4th. Experienced light northerly winds to Van Dieman's Straits. Then very strong westerly gales from Van Dieman's Straits to Rock Island; thence to port light northerly winds.

The British steamer *China* reports:—Left Hongkong 5th inst. at 4 p.m. Experienced strong N.E. monsoon with high sea to Linchoten Islands; hence to port variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at 9 a.m. 12 inst. On the 7th inst., off Turnabout, passed French flagship *Armide* steering to the S.W.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 13th December, 1879.)

	Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon	Closing.				
1879.							
Monday.....Dec. 8	538	540	543	369	326	113	102
Tuesday....." 9	547	550	548	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 10	550	544	544	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 11	540	545	544	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 12	540	545	544	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 13	532	536	536	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 4	Sarah Scott	London	Japan
Oct. 7	Charlwood	"	"
" 17	Glenorchy (s.s.)	"	"
" 22	Gordon Castle (s.s.)	"	"
Aug. 9	Uramia	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
June 13	Sooloo	New York	Japan
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
Sept. 3	Merris	"	"
" 8	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
" 25	Merom	"	"
" 26	Clydesdale	"	"
Oct. 8	St. Charles	"	Hio
" 10	Columbia	"	Yokohama
" 25	L. J. Morse	"	"
" 28	Bullion	"	"
" 30	Leonora	"	"
Nov. 7	Centennial	"	"
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	"
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
Nov. 5	Hesperia	"	"
Aug. —	Pym	Antwerp	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Oct. 31	Breconshire (s.s.)	London	Japan
" 31	Flintshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 31	Crossfield	"	"
" 31	Escambia	"	"
Nov. 7	Charles Dennis	New York	"
" 7	Paul Revere	"	"
Oct. 28	Singapore	Hamburg	"

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0 10.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0 10.0

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.0 and 9.45 A.M. and 12 noon; 1.30 and 4 P.M.



FOR HAKODATE.

"MAID MARIAN,"

WILL have immediate dispatch for the above Port. Has room for a few tons cargo at low rates of freight.

Apply to

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Honcho.

Yokohama, December 13th, 1879.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	Dec. 12	P. & O. Co.
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,869	Shanghai & ports	" 13	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Sumida Maru	Hubenet	Japanese steamer	896	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 11	M. B. Co.
Tanais	De la Marcella	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Nov. 22	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Dec. 5	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Anna	Davidson	German barque	532	Takao	Dec. 4	Chinese
Don Enrique	B. Cremor	British ship	1,334	New York	" 8	Frazier & Co.
Katie Flickenger	Gilman	American bark'tine	472	Newcastle, N.S.W.	" 4	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Maid Marian	Brinckmeyer	German brig	298	Nagasaki	Dec. 12	P. Bohm
Mary P. Bohm		German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matinée	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
Nimrod	Clark	British barque	697	Nagasaki	Dec. 7	M. B. Kaisha
North Star	Janasen	Russian schooner	64	Kurile Islands	Oct. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	Brinckmeyer	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Rome via Hakodate	" 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Prince Frederick	Clague	British ship	1,496	New York	Nov. 14	C. & J. Trading Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Growler	4	584	696	Gun-vessel	Practice	Com. Willcox
FRENCH.—Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
ITALIAN.—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Hakodate	H. R. H. Duke of Genoa
RUSSIAN.—Abreck	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostok	Captain Schance
" Crayser	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Maid Marian	M. B. Kaisha	Quick despatch
Hakodate	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 15th, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	China	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd, daylight.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Dec. 15th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 27th, at 4 P.M.
London via Hongkong	Prince Frederick	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About January 3rd
Shanghai, &c.	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 17th, at 4 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—More activity in *Farn* the last two days, and sales reach some 1,500 bales at quotations. *Shirtings* much neglected and prices lower. *Velvets* plenty on the way, but all contracted for previously. Good demand still for spot cargo but little to be had. *Woollens* quite lifeless and positively nothing doing.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$28.50 to 32.75
" " Good to Best ... "	\$33.75 to 34.75
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$29.50 to 31.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.50 to 36.50
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 40.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.87½
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.55
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 34 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 11 " 44 in. "	\$1.90 to 1.95
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.11 to .14½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.55 to 1.65
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.75 to 1.90

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$9.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffelclases:— " 13 " 43 in. "	\$1.75 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.25 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.75 to 5.00
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 28-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.60
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.67½
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.62½
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.85 to 0.41

SUGAR.—Sales have been small. Stock in hand about 5,000 bags.

Sugar:—Taka in bag ... per picul...	\$5.60 to \$5.70
" " in basket ... " "	\$5.20 to \$5.35
Taiwanfuo in bag... " "	\$5.70
do. in basket... " "	\$5.50
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... " "	\$8.00 to \$9.00

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah... per picul...	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... " "	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... " "	\$2.60 to \$3.00
Kerosene Oil ... " "	\$1.75 to \$1.77
Newchwang Peas ... " "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—The market has shown some activity since our last report, and we hear of sales to the extent of some 40,000 cases at \$1.75. The *Don Enrique* has arrived with a cargo of 43,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A considerable business has been done at the prices quoted below. Filatures continue in favour and a fair amount of *Kakedas* have been disposed of. *Hanks* are fairly firm, but at the close are again rather neglected.

	In London at 3/11. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95. per kilo.		In London at 3/11. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom....			Kakeda,—Extra	\$720 to 730	24/11 to 25/3 fra. 69 to 70
" Best.....	\$630 to 645 22/	to 22/6 fra. 61 to 62	" Best	\$680 to 700	23/7 to 24/3 fra. 65½ to 67
" Good	\$610 to 620 21/4	to 21/8 fra. 59 to 60	" Good.....	\$650 to 670	22/8 to 23/4 fra. 62½ to 64½
" Good Medium.....	\$590 to 600 20/8	to 21/1 fra. 57 to 58	" Medium.....	\$570 to 630	20/ to 22/ fra. 55½ to 61
" Medium	\$560 to 580 19/8	to 20/4 fra. 54½ to 56	" Common		
" Common, Inferior.....	\$530 to 550 18/9	to 19/4 fra. 52 to 53½	Filatures,—Extra	\$740 to 760	25/7 to 26/3 fra. 71 to 72½
Oshius,—Good	\$600 to 650 21/	to 22/8 fra. 58 to 62½	" Best	\$660 to 720	23/0 to 24/11 fra. 63½ to 69
" Medium			" Good		
			" Med. & C'on...\$600 to 640	21/0 to 22/4	fra. 58 to 62

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " "	3/9½
" " Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" " Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " "	3/10½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.70
" Private 6 ms. sight	4.87
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % prem.

ON HONGKONG—Private 10 days' sight.....	1 % prem.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	71½
" " Private 10 days' sight.....	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90
" " 30 days sight Private.....	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand...	90½
" " 30 days sight Private.....	92
Kinsatz.....	544
Gold Yen.....	369

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—the *Prince Frederick* has been laid on the berth for London, via Hongkong. The *Consolation* has arrived from London, and left for Kobe to-day. The schooner *Maid Marion*, has been laid on for Hakodate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I teres allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

Yokohama, April 13, 1878.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.


All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATHE, DRILL and CIR-
CULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family
Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-
hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.**SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,**

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner }

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE

"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.

Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
WH
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 23, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

"Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.B.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Indian Medical Service.

Mr. T. KEATING,
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G. —, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6m.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; 1 AND 1/2 D. EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, WHITING, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS, PAPER &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. III. No. 51.]

Yokohama, December 20, 1879.

[£24 PER ANNUM.]

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MINES AND MINING.

II.

JAPAN'S mineral products are classified by Mr. Netto, in order of their importance, as follows:—coal, copper, silver, gold, iron, kaoline, petroleum, sulphur, lead, antimony, tin, cobalt, quicksilver, marble, jasper, ngate, amber, and graphite. Coal, which now takes the first rank, was a product almost unused¹ until the advent of foreigners, steam being an unknown motor, and charcoal the only fuel required for the warming of houses, while wood was employed for boiling water, roasting ores, and, in general, in the small factories which then required heating power. It is gratifying to find that coal, the first and foremost need of modern industry, can be found in Japan in sufficient quantities not only to meet the internal demand, but also to furnish a good surplus for export. The production has steadily increased; and in the year 1877-78 it reached a total of almost four hundred thousand tons, a little more than one-fourth of which was exported, the rest being consumed in the country. This out-turn, although it may appear small as compared with that of other lands, is large in view of the fact that the enterprise was only fairly inaugurated about ten years since, and that even now there are but two coal mines² worked on the foreign system. What has been, so far, accomplished by geological surveys, goes to prove that deep borings will show the existence of extensive measures in addition to those already discovered. In Yesso, according to Professor Lyman's report, the amount of available coal in the districts surveyed by him amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand million tons.

The production of iron, the mineral which, next or rather together with coal, is the great *sine quâ non* of all successful industry, is as yet very limited in Japan. In 1877-78 it amounted to less than eleven million

pounds (about four thousand five hundred tons). Coal and iron so far have not been found in the immediate neighbourhood of each other in this country, a fact which is certainly to be regretted. There are at present, also, only two mines³ conducted on the foreign system for getting and reducing iron ore. Their estimated joint possible production, under the most favourable conditions, is sixteen thousand five hundred tons per annum; although, of course, it is doubtful whether this amount will be reached, and whether, in the absence of coal near at hand, work can be pursued so profitably as to compete with the product of other countries. Too little is known at present, however, to allow us to speak with anything like certainty; although an increase may, from present appearances, be looked for.

Copper, which has now been assigned the second place, has until the last few years been the most important, and the most valuable to the country of all its products. According to Dr. Geerts's calculations, the quantity exported from 1619 to 1858 by the Dutch settlers, amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand tons; and in the same period by the Chinese, to two hundred and fifty thousand tons; or an average yearly export of over two thousand tons. Between 1868 and 1873 the average shipments amounted to about fifteen hundred tons per annum, or nearly forty-three per cent of the production. Prospecting for copper mines has always been carried on so carefully, and, it must be admitted successfully, that there is very little likelihood that extensive new veins of that metal, will be discovered; but still a considerable increase of production for many years to come may be confidently looked for from the better exploitation of mines now worked, and from reclaiming, with modern machinery, many others, which have been swamped in former periods, and which the then known appliances were unable to free from water.

As regards the precious metals, all geologists who have ever examined the country are unanimous that, as far as it is possible to judge, there is no room for extravagant, or even moderately sanguine, expectations. The relatively low value of gold, as compared with silver, ruling in former years, may be ascribed, not as has generally been done to a superfluity of the former, but rather to a scarcity of the latter metal. The average yearly production of Japan from 1868 to 1878, amounted to \$96,911 in gold, and \$271,300 in silver. It may be said, however, that this very trifling return can hardly be reconciled with even a low estimate of the quantity of precious metals which must have existed in the country, upon any other supposition than that the yield may have decreased, as in former years it must have been considerable. This, it seems to us, implies the possibility that, here as in California, deep borings may disclose new deposits of hidden wealth. In this connection it may be a significant fact that, in 1877-78, undoubtedly in consequence of lately improved methods, the gold production was one hundred and forty-two per

1. It was only employed in the manufacture of salt.
2. Miike and Takashima.

3. Kameishi and Inaka-Osaka.

cent, and the silver production sixty-five per cent, greater than the average of the preceding ten years. We have no authentic data as to the yield of former times. Between 1550 and 1671, five hundred millions worth of gold and silver are said to have been exported by the Dutch and Portuguese. For two centuries from the latter year no information, as far as we know, exists in regard to the quantities sent out of the country. During the last ten years the export of precious metals required to counter-balance the increased imports of foreign merchandise exceeds seventy million dollars. At the present rate of production, as Mr. Netto shows, the country furnishes less than five per cent of the amount exported, which has therefore consisted nearly altogether of the accumulated savings of former years.

In last week's article we reviewed the principal disadvantages attending the manipulation of ore until it is brought to the surface of the soil. The processes of reduction, roasting, smelting, etc., although not conducted on anything like modern scientific principles, and subject to many drawbacks, are yet, by comparison, economically effected. The skill of the operators is so great that, in quartz, for instance, containing gold only to the value of one dollar per ton, the presence of the metal can be shown with considerable accuracy, even by the imperfect hand processes employed. In slack times, "tailings" are often worked, and yield a profit, although an infinitesimal one, if they contain gold to the value of seven and a half dollars in one ton. One of the principal disadvantages of the Japanese system lies in the fact that the same furnaces and appliances are used indiscriminately for roasting and smelting nearly all kinds of ore (silver, copper, iron, lead, etc.) Again, a great waste of fuel attends all existing contrivances for reduction, which also, being always made in the open air, entails great and needless hardship upon the operators.

Mr. Netto shows in detail, and at sufficient length, what improvements are necessary in all parts of the mechanical procedures connected with mining; and the remedies which he points out, although extremely effective, are in many cases very inexpensive. We cannot, however, look forward to a result approaching an adequate reform of present methods, so long as the two great factors necessary to remunerative mining even more than to other industries—capital and skill—are lacking in anything like the extent to which they are now deficient. It may be said that the few mines worked on foreign models supply the latter need, at least to a certain degree; but their sphere of usefulness in this regard is circumscribed by very narrow limits. No two beds are alike; and it requires wide and varied experience to adapt all the works to local conditions and requirements. And beyond this, whatever may be the extent of the knowledge gained by available examples, it will only result in benefiting the country in an abstract sense. It will bear no practical value, for in mining, more than in other industries as we have already said, skill and experience are worthless without capital. Its absence nullifies their usefulness. To start a mine fairly, according to modern requirements, is a costly affair even under the most favorable circumstances, and always involves a certain amount of risk. The sum needed for this purpose, which even with a wealthy nation is looked upon as considerable, becomes comparatively enormous in a poor country like Japan. Money wanted for working a mine must come out of surplus capital; and Japan has none. In addition to this, the entire absence hitherto of anything like organized capital, has prevented such small sums, as might have been spared here and there, from being collected and applied to this purpose. Even at

present, the only way in which the organization of capital finds any exponent, is in the formation of banks; and these seem to confine themselves to speculations in *kinsatsu*, and to advances, mostly on houses and merchandise, generally in small sums, and at a rate of interest which no legitimate manufacturing or other business could afford to pay for any length of time. A remedy to this state of things might in some measure be found in the co-operation of foreigners with natives, but here the law of Japan has created an impassable barrier. No foreigner is allowed to possess any pecuniary right or interest whatsoever in any mine; he cannot look to any security therein in the shape of mortgage or otherwise, for money lent or services rendered; and he is not allowed to participate, directly or indirectly, in its present or prospective gains. Even his engagement, at a fixed salary, by the owner of a mine, is subject to stricter regulations than if his knowledge is made use of for any other purpose. Special permission must be obtained from the Mining Department before he can be employed at all in this particular branch of industry. We do not know what reasons have actuated the Government in so zealously guarding the mining interest from intrusion. There may be good grounds, with which we are unacquainted, for the course pursued; and we will therefore not challenge the position that has been taken. Still, we earnestly hope, for the welfare of Japan, that in the forthcoming treaty revision, or sooner if possible, such precautions may be devised as will satisfy the Government, and yet permit foreign skill and foreign capital to assist freely in developing what may yet prove one of the leading resources of the country. As regards these, at present nearly everything is mere conjecture, but it is conjecture tinged with a considerable amount of justifiable hope. The success attending the Takashima coal mine will probably not prove a solitary instance; and even average good results will, in part, contribute to fulfil the chief conditions upon which Japan's future prosperity depends, namely,—diversified industry and productive employment for her people.

COPYRIGHT.

ON several occasions recently we have had occasion to refer to the subject indicated by the above title. In one of our notes last week we quoted the opinion of an influential London weekly that Japanese authors, in the complete protection accorded by their Government to their productions, are "fortunate beings." Certainly their lot will bear comparison with that of writers of other nationalities. It so happens, also, that they are in little danger of that piracy of their works to which those whose literary efforts are in languages of world-wide extent are exposed. Thus, as the possession of their property and the fair remuneration to be derived from it, are secured to them at home by stringent laws, and as the very isolation of the vehicle in which their thoughts find expression guarantees them practically thorough immunity from risk of alien appropriation of such portion of their toil as might be worth taking, the *littérateurs* of this realm perhaps merit the envy which their position apparently excites abroad.

On the 3rd of September, 1875, about the period when a portion of the foreign press locally published was criticizing, with more zeal than discretion, and more virulence than either, the then new newspaper laws wisely promulgated by a government which had found it necessary to bridle the licence engendered by freedom too early accorded to writers possessing scant knowledge or sense of responsibility, copyright regulations were issued by the Daijokwan. Their effect was virtually to free from every tram-

mel all honest work in literary enterprise. A glance at their provisions now will not be inappropriate, the rather that their value was principally obscured, at the time of their issue, by the discussions on the other subject to which we have just alluded. They first of all, then, provided broadly that original books or translations might be published on mere application to the Naimusho for permission. Copyright on such productions was to be granted for a term of thirty years, with right of renewal, in the case of works of approved and standard excellence, for fifteen years more. If an author should not choose to take the simple necessary steps to procure protection, his work would become the property of the public. Otherwise the regulations, as they were framed, and as they are at present in force, were most liberally in favour of the copyright holder, who was held to similar precautions and applications for the preservation of his privileges as those which are in force in England, and are designed rather to prevent fraud at his expense than to put him to inconvenience or annoyance. The penal clauses were drawn out with special stringency in regard to his claims. Thus, infraction of copyright, by publication of works with a change of name or appearance, subjects the culprit to fine of from twenty to three hundred yen, and forfeiture of his spurious volumes, gains from their sale, blocks, type, and other material. The seller of the counterfeits is liable to proportionate punishment. Publishers must notify the Naimusho of all their issues and present copies for registration and reference: they must print their names and addresses on each volume, Lewd and licentious publications are prohibited, under pain of confiscation of the property, fine, and imprisonment; and general compliance with all the regulations is enforced under the same conditions; while the newspaper law of libel is extended to control the issuers of other than ephemeral literature. Now, in all this, there is probably not a single point to which exception can properly be taken. The then conductor of this journal, announcing, "with great satisfaction," that all restrictions upon the book-press had been removed, and that notice of the intention to publish was virtually the only formality to be complied with, went on to write as follows:—

"We trust that the Government, having resolved on this liberal, but necessary, measure, will carry it out with entire loyalty to the mind of the nation, and to the writers who are the exponents of that mind. Among the first fruits of the measure there will be a certain number which are poisonous; and they will act as poison, causing disturbance, heat, delirium and inflammatory symptoms of various kinds. But it is equally certain that antidotes will come from other quarters, and diseases which have hitherto been chronic in the body politic will disappear under this more enlightened system of treatment. The Government must be prepared for some trouble and perplexity in dealing with this matter. These cannot be escaped. But we trust it will stand firmly by its resolve, and let the measure work freely. By this means alone can it be made to work easily. No demand for further liberty, from whatever quarter, can now, and perhaps for some years to come, be considered otherwise than factions. There is ample room for the play of the national mind in every direction, and if the Government deals loyally by the present measure, it will be fortified in exacting obedience to enactments which, though less palatable, are quite as necessary for the national welfare as that which we announce with so much gratification."

With what "loyalty" the government has acted in the matter may be seen in the literary fruit of the past four years; the improvement in style, matter, and tone of national publications. But the question now arises, whether the possible term foreshadowed in the above-quoted paragraph has now arrived. One Japanese writer evidently holds, from a purely local point of view, and at least in one particular, that it has. A recent article in the *Kinji Hiron*

which was translated into the *Weekly Mail* of the 6th instant, propounds that the regulations as regards translations, are insufficient; and the author finds special fault with those sections which deal with that, to Japanese, very important branch of literature. The particular clauses referred to were translated in this review on the 11th of September, 1875, thus:—

"XVI.—Should two or more persons make petition simultaneously, or at a very short interval, for copyright to be granted for identical composition, or translations of the very same work, copyright may be granted in each several case. Should the facts of the case be confused, the matter must be sifted, after which the permission may, or may not, be granted.

"XVII.—In the case of foreign works that have already been translated by some one else, should a properly guaranteed person again translate the same work, correcting the other's errors, filling in omissions, and making the whole more easy of comprehension,—and petition for copyright thereof, such may or may not be accorded after enquiries have been instituted.

"XVIII.—No objection is raised in the case of original works or translations bearing the same name, but being different as regards the text.

"Note.—Outside the cover must be written, 'Original works, or Translation, by so and so.'"

Now the *Kinji* commentator holds, on the teaching of experience, that these rules are insufficient for the purpose of supplying the nation with useful renderings of foreign works. He says that, practically, a translator may obtain copyright, in the Japanese, of any foreign production, by registering the version of a few chapters, and then both delay the completion of his task for years, and prevent other people from putting forth a perfect version. There is evidently some ground for this argument, though the proposition that "it is the natural disposition of all men to refrain from disclosing the faults of their fellows, and be the means of their losing their copyright," is, we are afraid, ridiculous, and not adduced as tenable even in Japan. It is easy to conceive how the simple operation of the law itself might deter or delay useful competition: how difficult it might be even to prove, on the one hand, that a first translation was not perfect, or to constitute a fair standard by which to judge of imperfection; and, on the other hand, how arduous it would often be to establish whether undue delay could be ascribed to the worker upon whom the privilege of translation had first been conferred. However, the *Kinji Hiron* suggests a corrective, which might in principle be accepted and acted upon, for the abuse which it signalizes. It suggests that, "if the translator of a foreign book should fail to publish a complete translation of the work within two years from the time of obtaining a copyright in respect of it, his copyright should, *ipso facto*, become null and void. Such a regulation would be of the utmost value to all parties, both those whose business it is to make translations, and the very large class which depends upon these translations for the means of acquiring a knowledge of foreign literature, not otherwise attainable." It might not be easy to fix one hard and fast time within which all the publications undertaken should be translated. The period necessary would naturally depend upon the length, and in a less degree, upon the nature, of the original work. It would probably be sufficient to hold the translator, who might obtain the privilege of copyright in the rendering of a foreign publication, to achieve his task within some reasonable term, to be specified by himself, and sanctioned by superior officials of the bureau to which he addresses his application.

Another, and equally vital, point has not been touched by the Japanese author whose essay we have considered. Reference to the same translation of the regulations as that wherofrom we have quoted, proves that the foreign author whose toil is considered worthy of a place in the literature of this country is not accorded any measure of protection. Article XIV. says that "A person publishing an original composition, or a translation by another person, must in any case obtain the consent of the author or translator. His petition for copyright, and his report regarding publication, must necessarily bear the seal of the author or translator in addition to his own." Article XV. further stipulates that "it is not permitted that works for which copyright has been granted shall be pirated, either in whole or in part, by other persons." This is perfectly fair and proper as regards "the author and translator;" but neither here nor in any other part of the code is provision made for any measure of fair dealing with the original foreign author. And yet an arrangement which should equitably protect all would be neither hard to conceive nor difficult to make; and it is to be hoped, as we have before stated, that this very important matter will not be neglected in any scheme for treaty revision. Japan would not be likely to refuse to enter that large and respectable association of nations, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and Italy, who are always willing to enter into mutual conventions to protect each others' copyright, inclusive of translations from the works of their respective authors. Some such arrangement would doubtless meet with favour at the hands of influential Japanese publishers; and would tend to still greater advancement in the honourable conditions of a press which has made vast progress already in the course of the last four years.

WE have before now had occasion to protest against the apparently authorized, and certainly connived at, presence of native beggars in the streets and roads of the foreign settlement. Now, it may seem a little cruel to advocate that mendicancy of every kind should be made to cease out of all lands altogether, though the attainment of that result is evidently the object of much modern legislation. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among philanthropists on the subject in some of its details, there can be no question, on any grounds, that loathsome and repulsive specimens of humanity should not be allowed to exhibit their deformities in public thoroughfares. And some poor creatures, whose aspect is well calculated to produce sentiments of horror or disgust, or even positive fear, at least in women and children of sensitive organization, are now not infrequently met within the very precincts of Yokohama, to say nothing of the roads leading from the Bluff, abjectly soliciting alms, and enforcing their claims to a pecuniary expression of sympathy by a display of their contortions or the ravages of accident or disease. We do not for an instant suppose that the prevention of the nuisance is beyond the scope of the municipal authorities; and a word or two from them to their police subordinates would probably lead to its prompt and total suppression.

THE late Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, H. E. Chung How arrived in Shanghai by the French mail. He was received on landing by the Taotai, the Che-shien, Chén, the Mixed Court Magistrate, and a number of minor officials, and the acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. James Hart. He at once proceeded to the Canton Guild Hall, in the Ningpo Road, where apartments had been prepared for him; and has since left for Tientsin.

When passing through Hong Kong the envoy called upon Governor Hennessy. The *Daily Press* thus describes the visit:—

"The Governor's steam launch brought him on shore with his suite, and he landed at Murray Pier shortly after noon, a guard-of-honour being drawn up with the band to receive him in the usual manner, whilst the shore battery fired a salute of nineteen guns in recognition of his being an Ambassador, a step higher than a Plenipotentiary. Chairs sent by His Excellency the Governor met the party, which was received at Government House by Major Palmer, A.D.C., and introduced to the Governor. There were present at the interview also His Excellency A. Mori, the Japanese Minister to London, the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Dr. Fitel, and Mr. d'Almada, Private Secretary. The usual compliments were interchanged through a French-speaking Chinese interpreter whom the Ambassador had brought with him, after which the latter referred to his having met some personal friends of His Excellency, Lord Loftus and Lord Dufferin. In reply to a question put by the Chinese Ambassador, His Excellency the Governor said he would perhaps accept the invitation, and visit Peking some time next year, whereupon the Ambassador promised a hearty welcome there from himself, as well as from Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, to both of whom His Excellency sent polite messages. On turning to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mori, the Chinese Ambassador recognized him at once as an old friend he had met years ago when on a special mission in Peking. Before leaving, the Chinese Ambassador asked His Excellency the Governor for a photograph, and presented at the same time his photograph, a beautiful specimen of art executed at St. Petersburg, and enclosed in an envelope on which His Excellency Chung How had added in his own hand the following words:—"Within will be found a portrait of Chung Ti-sha'n, Guardian of the Palace (of the Heir Apparent), in his 54th year, in undress-uniform, and he presents it to Governor Hennessy, on this the fourteenth day of the tenth autumnal moon in the year called Ki-man" (27th November, 1879). The Governor presented to the Chinese Ambassador, in return, a photograph of himself and of his son Herbert, when Chung How showed his acquaintance with modern conventionalities by begging that his respects might be presented to Mrs. Pope Hennessy. The party then withdrew, and the Chinese Ambassador proceeded to pay a visit to the French Consulate."

WE acknowledge receipt, from the secretary of the Educational Department, of copies of the "Japanese Code of Education" promulgated in September last. The regulations were translated in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 18th of October, and considered at length in a leading article the following week.

AN important London telegram, dated the 16th instant, announces that previous reports as to the contemplated sale by Germany of a portion of her reserve of silver is authoritatively denied. Any action of the great European empire in regard to the circulation of silver has interest in every part of the world in the present condition of exchange. The *Economist*, in its issue of the 18th of October, remarks, instructively, in view of the frequent reports that the Government of the United States is desirous of bringing about another International Monetary Conference for the purpose of dealing with the silver question, that its efforts have been so far successful that the objections of Germany to such an assembly have been removed, and should the conference meet a German representative will attend. "If this prove to be the case the change of attitude on the part of the German Government is important. It shows that it is much less firmly rooted than before in its adhesion to the single gold standard, and that, although it is not likely to retrace its steps, it is willing to make a much larger use of silver in its currency than was at first contemplated. So much may, indeed, be already inferred from the suspension of the sales of silver; but the adhesion

of Germany to the conference would more decidedly mark the new departure. So far as England is concerned, no change of attitude is probable. We should certainly be glad to see silver utilised as far as practicable for currency purposes, but so far as our own monetary arrangements are concerned, we neither need, nor wish for any change. Moreover, the present time, when the fall in silver appears to have reached its limit, does not seem the most opportune for a conference which may seek to interfere with the working of the economic forces that are operating towards improvement. To leave well alone is good policy."

IT is satisfactory to learn that the horrible barbarity which was ordered to be inflicted upon members of the family of Yakoub Beg will not be consummated. A Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News* announces, on good authority, the fact that the sentence of mutilation has been commuted to one of close imprisonment in a distant fortress. This punishment, of itself, is hardship of untold extent, unmerited and unjustifiable; but it is something to discover that the Chinese court is now so far amenable to universal opinion as to substitute for its traditional policy one of comparative humanity in the case of these irresponsible children.

THE BILL COLLECTOR.

ONE of the greatest drawbacks to a residence in the Far East is doubtless the fact that our little communities consist of what has aptly been termed "floating population." Here to-day and there to-morrow, we are in short mere birds of passage; acquaintances we make by the dozen, but of real friends but few—very few. And so soon as we do strike upon any one person whose spirit is congenial to our own, and whom we long to cherish as a true friend, so surely do we lose him by almost the next mail. But no matter where we sojourn, one friend at least is ever present, always kind and constant, unwearied in his visits to our humble dwelling. This disinterested being is none other than the Bill-collector (whose name our compositor will, we trust, print with a big, big, B!) Although it be certainly true that all Bill-collectors bear, in the abstract, a very apparent similarity one to another, yet to the observant wight who has for any tolerable length of time been favored with the kind inquiries of this attentive class, they present varieties of temperament and differences of style and address that are not altogether unworthy of notice. *Imprimis*, there is the well-to-do Bill-collector, of course a foreigner. This worthy is generally a dapper little fellow of uncertain age, whose chief aim in life is to imitate the cut and style of the so-called "sporting man," of whom we behold such wondrous specimens on every suburban racecourse at home. His costume consists of a cutaway coat of bottle green, a tall white hat, a many-colored silk neck-cloth fastened with a huge horse-shoe pin, and straps and glossy boots. He invariably drives a natty little turn out, built somewhat on the style of an ordinary broker's trap, and drawn by a clever hack that for all we know may be a griffin in disguise, destined to cause weeping and gnashing of teeth among the "knowing ones" at the corner of the Grand stand, when the numbers go up for the "Griffins' Plate" at our next race-meeting. That trap, however, is a decided mistake; the roll of its wheels is well known, and it is simply owing to its timely warning that this specimen of the Bill-collector so seldom finds his friends at home. Ten seconds start is a very fair handicap, and it is positively amazing to view the celerity with which an embarrassed junior will quit his desk when the hoofs of the clever hack aforesaid beat the *reville* upon the gravel walk beneath the office window. To give him his due, however, the well-to-do collector is never disconcerted by any such sudden disappearance; he is a past master of his craft, and contents himself with leaving his dreaded missive on the defaulter's desk, just in such a position as to catch the eye of everyone entering the room. The total of the account being marked in huge figures in the left-hand bottom corner of the envelope, there always remains a hope that the head of the firm may step in at the right moment and ascertain at a glance the correct amount of his junior's liabilities. Our worthy is most in his element when taking round the list for

the collection of a "Ladies' Parse" at races, regattas, or athletic sports; this occupation is more congenial to his sporting predilections, he rises to the occasion, and never fails to pour into the hands of the Treasurer a goodly sum, giving utterance the while to many a blessing on the heads of those who "said, Sir, 'as how they wouldn't subscribe a red cent not for all the rats of ponies in Yokohama.'"

Passing from good to bad, our next specimen of this peculiar *genus homo* is the Japanese collector. He goes on foot, and trudges manfully around the settlement with a pile of bills in a small leather bag slung from a strap across his shoulder. He is persevering, inquisitive, distrustful, and at times almost obnoxious; but in his case there exists this one advantage, that he does not know all his victims by sight. He is not unfrequently told by the friend of whom he is in quest that "Mr. Z. is in Tokio," and, after a vain endeavour to ascertain the probable date of the latter's return, goes on his way rejoicing, wholly unaware that it was to Mr. Z. himself that he was indebted for the valuable information. In many other ways, too, is it possible to "bluff" the unlucky native, perhaps the most telling ruse being to cram up a few spicy sentences and hard-hitting epithets in Japanese, and then to "come the *daimio*" over him when he proffers his little bill. It is even asserted that he has been known, when so treated, to prostrate himself before his tormentor and to retire abashed and disconsolate from the presence of the very person whom he tried to dun. But he always takes heart of grace, and returns to the attack next morning.

But to descend, again, from bad to worse,—by far the most awe-inspiring of his kind is the persistent Chinaman. He makes a careful study of the general habits, the disposition, the outgoing and the incoming of his intended victim, and then "lays for" him accordingly. You may elude (for a while) the European, you may baffle or "bluff" the Japanese, but it is no good trying similar tactics with the Celestial. Let him be told you are absent, he'll sit down and cheerfully await your return, with a patience worthy of a better cause; declare that you are sick and therefore cannot attend to him, he'll be untiring in "kind enquiries" until you are pronounced convalescent;—injurious epithets he endures with stolid indifference: promises to settle at the end of the month he receives with a bland smile of most evident incredulity,—threat, banter, "bluff" are of no effect. When attacked by this subtle and obstinate foe you have no resource save to surrender at discretion, and proffer him something (no matter how small a sum) "on account." He then relaxes his fearful grip, with the greatest alacrity credits you with your instalment of fifty cents against his total of twice as many dollars, and repeats his tactics ere many suns have again risen. He has been known to occupy the better part of a year in collecting a rather doubtful debt, and to suffer with resignation every possible humiliation while prosecuting his enterprise. But in the end he is rewarded; his little account is invariably settled sooner or later.

Perseverance is a virtue; and to none is that virtue so necessary, in none does it shine forth so conspicuously as in the Bill-collector. Without perseverance, or even dogged obstinacy, he is a creature of nought, and wholly unfitted for the due performance of his high calling. Turn and twist like an eel, change like a very Proteus, alternately menace and cajole,—but it won't avail you in the long run. Sooner or later you *must* be brought to bay, and find yourself compelled to make terms. You may successfully combat the European, you may perhaps triumphantly encounter the Japanese, but then your creditors have always the last telling card of the Chinaman. And when it comes to that, the game is played out and you are the loser. After a very brief experience of his mode of warfare, you'll be chary of again exposing yourself to the onslaught of a being, endowed with such facility of resource, such promptitude of action, and such indomitable perseverance. Be warned in time, risk not the unequal encounter, pay your way; and from the lofty pinnacle of solvency you may view with satisfaction the vain struggles of less happy mortals to contend with your own old friend,—the Bill-collector!

EARTHQUAKES.

ALTHOUGH scarcely a month passes without our settlement being moved to a greater or less extent by the passage of these visitors, yet happily they seldom show such strength as was put forth by that which was felt on the morn-

ing of the 2nd instant. Shocks of much intensity are, in this particular, like angels' visits, "few and far between;" and, certainly, no one will object if in the future their recurrence should be an event even rarer than it has been in the past. The fear of earthquakes is different from every other fear, and evolves peculiar, though easily explicable, psychological phenomena. Ordinary courage will soon habituate itself to almost any kind of visible danger; and the effort necessary to guard against peril, and to meet and overcome it, whenever that is possible, will of itself be efficient to a great degree in conquering personal terror. No such factor comes into play to neutralize the apprehensions engendered by an earthquake; and it is the feeling of utter and complete helplessness, added to the impossibility—however highly one's nerves are strung—of being eased and finding a safety valve in action, which invests these motions with so many terrors. Every other danger is circumscribed within narrower limits, both locally and as regards the extent of its destructive power. In most cases we can always fix upon some point beyond which is safety, and can look for help and assistance from our fellow man. While an earthquake lasts we know that no spot which we can reach will offer immunity; those surrounding us are in the same position as ourselves, and are incapable of giving us any aid. Action and flight are alike impossible; and presence of mind is the more easily lost when we know that its possession is to a very great extent of no avail. Earth commotion is perhaps the only foe which loses none of its terrors through familiarity with its efforts. Each successive experience only increases one's fears; and the strong man, inured to perils and hazardous risks, may be as strongly affected as the weak and nervous girl in her teens. The exhilarating feeling which pervades those who have bravely encountered and overcome, or safely passed through, any great danger is unknown here. A heavy shock of earthquake leaves one in a state of depression, and haunted by an undefinable nervous dread which is slow to pass away. Still, with all this, the hazard from earthquake to life and limb, even in this neighborhood, is comparatively very slight. The great desiderata for passing safely through ordinary shocks are strong, well-constructed houses built on natural ground. In Tokio, which has witnessed so many tremors destructive to human beings, we still find nearly all of the temples, with their solid timber frameworks, enduring for hundreds of years; and even the pagoda towers (to) of seven and eight stories, rising to an altitude of nearly one hundred feet, have stood uninjured during ages in spite of the very small bases on which they rest.

Japan, in the historic period at least, has always been subject to earthquakes, as is proved by its records. A very complete and extensive earthquake literature is extant, reaching back to the third century B.C., and comprising regular earthquake almanacks. Dr. Naumann, of Tokio, has made up the most complete list of all the more important seismic revolutions; and they form part of a lecture delivered by him before the German Asiatic Society, and embodied in the fifteenth volume of the Society's printed proceedings. The author's labors were reviewed in the columns of one of our daily contemporaries at such length, and so ably and conscientiously, that it would be a work of supererogation to try and supplement the critique; but, in view of the interest which the late great shock has elicited, a few words of reference to the doctor's work and some short extracts therefrom will not be out of place. His list enumerates hundreds of earthquakes, some of great intensity, and many causing such a loss of life and property as to make them really national calamities. It is a continuous record of houses and buildings thrown down, of rivers overflowing their banks, of tidal waves, of toppling mountains, and of destruction to man and animals. The opening ground has often shot forth hot water and even lurid flames. Scores and sometimes hundreds of dwellings have now and then disappeared in the course of a day, or an hour; and immense districts have frequently been submerged by water. We find accounts of instances in which, for a hundred days, shocks were continually felt. A slight idea of the tremendous forces at work below, and the terrific execution which they are capable of doing, may be formed from acquaintance with some of the results produced. The external aspect and the formation of the Hakone mountains, have frequently been changed by earthquakes; at times, as for instance in the year 1703, to such an extent that every trace of the road leading over them was lost. Hoyusan, the hill on the right side of Fuji which is known to most of the foreigners here, rose up from its parent mountain during the earthquake

accompanying the eruption of the latter in 1707. During the present century there are accounts of continual quaking of the ground at Sado from the last days of 1803 up to August 1804. In the year 1809, the ground was rent at Atsumigori; and a hill of hard rock fell into the cleft which was 5,400 feet long and 3,000 feet wide. The large village of Nakayamura, together with three other great and six smaller villages, shared the same fate.

Strange to say it is recorded that the life of neither man nor beast was lost on this occasion; but no particulars are given as to how this miraculous escape was accomplished. In 1847 a tremendous earthquake convulsed the inland province of Shinshu. In the course of it the bed of the Saikawa river was filled up by the toppling over of some of the mountain tops of Kokusosan. A dam was thus created which retained the waters; and the Saikawa valley, over twenty miles long and eight or nine miles wide, was one vast sea. The waters of the river, which had previously been swelled by heavy rains, kept pouring into this temporary reservoir and pressed with incalculable force against the masses of rock which confined them until, of course, they finally broke through. This is told, in fine language, in the native chronicles; and as many of our readers in their tourists trips have become acquainted with the locality, a translation of it will certainly prove interesting to them and we hope, to others also. "The waters of the Saikawa had been already standing for twenty days. All the villages near the river bed were submerged; and the flood reached as far as Chikuma and Adzumi. An expanse of water so vast that the eye could not take it in extended through the districts of Minuchi and Sarashino for a distance of from eight to nine ri, reaching as far as Ikuno, Hisako and Uraka. Only the tops of the hills protruded out of this dangerous looking lagoon, like islands in the ocean. On the 13th (of April 1874) the weather had been glorious from noon till two o'clock. About six o'clock in the evening a deep, ominous sound was heard, and a heavy movement was distinctly felt. The first dam at Iwakura had been carried away; the masses of water so long confined rushed out with fearful force against mountains and through valleys, and the angry roar of the surging elements, deadening every other noise, could be plainly heard in the distant districts of Masushiro, Suzaka and Nakano. 'I, Shogen, happened to be on the mountain of Seidiosan at Unisu (Haizu), when for a time I heard continual hissing and splashing of water, sounding as if it proceeded from a place directly near me. After a few minutes the billows could be seen rolling westward, and the noise of the tempestuous waves was gradually echoed by the distant mountains. The misty clouds, as soon as they rose upward, flew to the North and East; and the hurricane which was raging carried storms of dust and gravel before it. The uproar created by the war of the raging elements impressed me as if a hundred thousand of the wildest horses were being driven, stamping and galloping, into one large place; it was as if heaven and earth were falling together.' After the break had taken place the height of the water at the foot of Magamiyama was 61 1/2 feet. The prodigious force with which the flood overcame every obstacle is indescribable. The principal stream took a southern direction, going through Koichi*, Komazubara, Imasato and Inai as far as Onbaigama where it united itself with the Chikuma river. A second stream took its course by way of Shioku, Nakashima, Nanboku, Hanamura, Ai and Komori. Towards evening a third stream forced its way through Kita-kawahara, Mumczawa and Higana. Engulfing everything in its way, it rolled on to the south of Tambashima, laid waste Riokuzaka and Kashimado; and only at Yamatahara did the stream subside and the rage of the waves moderate. The depth of the water even at Chikuma was more than twenty feet. At ten o'clock in the evening the width of the stream from East to West was more than six ri, reaching North as far as the main road to Echisen. By two o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth the water had subsided considerably; and at sunrise the masses of the three great streams were well separated. At four o'clock the flood reached Niigata. The inundation extended over a surface of fifty ri."

We will conclude this article by giving the report of an eyewitness of the great earthquake of 1803, at Sado. Whether the power of prescience in regard to these convulsions which

* The course of the torrent can be easily followed by the reader if he will consult any map of Japan.

is here attributed to many people is founded on fact, we must leave our readers to determine :—

"It was in the eleventh month of the year 1803, that business had called me to the small harbour of Ogi, on the island of Sado. On the morning of the 15th, in company with several of the ship's crew, I had gone to the top of a small hill to look at the prospects the atmosphere had in store for us, when one of the men said : 'This is curious weather. Look how dark it is growing, and see the heavy black clouds which enclose the mountains, so that only their summits are visible. This signifies neither wind nor rain. We, who have become old in the rough life which we lead, have learned to tell what signs forebode storms and rain ; but we cannot tell what such extraordinary symptoms as these now signify.' At this remark some of those who were with us looked surprised, and all became serious and thoughtful. I then addressed them thus : 'What you see are not clouds but *chiki* (exhalations from the earth). When I was young I heard from my father that such a rise of vapor always preludes an approaching earthquake. There is no time to be lost, so let us not remain idly here.' All my companions were convinced of the truth of what I had said ; and we hurried back to the inn, whence we all immediately despatched our baggage into the mountains ; and we ourselves sought safety in the more elevated parts of the country. Ogi, being situated between the mountains and the sea, is in a precarious and dangerous position. After I had proceeded for a distance of about four ri I felt a heavy shaking of the earth beneath me. Mountains swayed to and fro like waves ; trees fell down ; and it was only with great difficulty that I managed to save myself. As I heard afterwards the earthquake had created terrible havoc at Ogi. The houses were only so many heaps of ruins ; mountains in the neighbourhood had fallen down : the water of the sea had broken in and swept over all the lower coast, creating many new islands. After these first devastating shocks slighter ones were felt almost daily up to the sixth month of the following year. I had continued my journey until I reached the gold mines of the island. My first thought on arriving there reverted to the great shock. I was impressed with the belief that, in the destruction which probably would have been wrought in the subterranean passages, many of those employed there had undoubtedly lost their lives. On inquiry in regard to this matter I received the following unanimous response. 'From olden time miners can foretell the approach of an earthquake. The last one was known and guarded against, as far as lay in our power, three days before it occurred. There was not a soul in the mine when these malignant shocks exerted their evil influence ; and, although the greater part of the tunnels and shafts have fallen in, we have not to sorrow for the loss of a single human being.' When I asked further as to what were the manifestations which enabled them to foretell these calamities, they told me that—before an earthquake occurs, the mines are always filled with *chiki*, sometimes to such an extent that, in the case of two miners standing next to each other, the one could not see the upper part of the body of his comrade the effect of the exhalations being to veil everything in obscurity. According to my opinion people who spend half their life deep down in the earth must naturally understand these phenomena. Indeed, when the *chiki* rises into the air, even the feathered tribes take warning by it. Thus, for instance, for some time before the Sado earthquake, many thousands of cranes were seen flying high up in the sky."

Dr. Naumann, mentions many other signs which are held to predict, or at least in many instances precede, an earthquake. Thus, sudden increase in the temperature, clouds uncommonly near the earth, the appearance of the northern lights, and holes formed in the ground with softer masses of earth than the surrounding soil exuding through them. It is also said that, on the approach of a terrestrial disturbance, the sun and even the moon assume a deep red color. The former, at his setting, is said to have resembled a ball of blood before the earthquake of 1839 ; and a similar appearance was presented by the rising moon. The fear and terror which earthquakes inspire have caused public superstition, not unnaturally, to associate with their occurrence any unusual phenomena which, perhaps accidentally, have been manifested about the same time, and for which modern science could probably find an easy explanation in other causes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

INSURANCE OF BUILDINGS IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—A paper which was read last year, before the German Asiatic Society, by Mr. Mayet, and which has since been translated and published in English, on the subject of the insurance of buildings in Japan, caused a lively discussion among the members of the Society itself, as well as in some of the foreign journals published in Japan. Notices which have appeared from time to time during the past year in the native papers seem to indicate that the matter has now been taken out of the region of speculation, and that the Government intend adopting some plan of insurance ; but whether this will be Mr. Mayet's scheme modified, or not, does not as yet appear. In the paper in question the author demonstrates the possibility of insuring the buildings of Japan at an average annual premium of one per cent, not alone against fire, but also "collectively" against all the dangers which threaten edifices from earthquakes, inundations, storms and war. This collective insurance of houses—a new one, I believe, in the history of such insurance which up to the present knows only of fire insurance—seems necessary in Japan if insurance is to have the same effect here as in foreign countries, namely, to provide complete security for house property. The following extract from the paper sets forth the peculiar dangers to which houses in Japan are liable, as well as the benefits which would more immediately be derived from insurance :—

"Without a system of fire insurance no Japanese can feel sure of his property for a single day. It is as if no police, no armed force, existed in the country, while numerous hordes of brigands scoured it from north to south looting all property in their pitiless raids ; these could hardly pillage as many tens of thousands of houses as the flames destroy in their yearly course. But this is not all ; other great dangers arising, it is true, from causes of longer periodicity, and therefore not always so present to the mind, but none the less dreadful in the results they produce, menace the prosperity of Japan. Terrible earthquakes destroy whole towns, and with the earthquakes roll in vast waves of the sea, sweeping off whole villages from the coast ; ravaging typhoons leave destruction in their rear, and war and revolutions devour villages and towns. No wonder that the spirit of enterprise is feeble ; that no one will build good houses for the fire to feed on, and the earthquakes to sport with ; that manufactories are not erected, and no money risked in worthy enterprise ; that usury laws limit the rate of interest demanded for insecure mortgages on houses, wares, and machinery. A collective insurance against all the above named risks would change at once these conditions. It would add to the value of the title-deed of every property in Japan, and would enable trustworthy merchants and men of enterprise to obtain cheap credit. How many resources would then be developed ; how many now impossible schemes would start into life ! Each existing trade would be developed and placed on a safe basis ; industries would grow, and with them the capacity of the country to export."

To take but one instance ; the floods which occurred in the autumn of last year in the neighbourhood of Tokio, in which so much damage was done to house property, show how necessary it would be in any system of insurance to take not only fire, but also other casualties into account, if house property is to be secure. Several other institutions of the state aim at the same end, namely, the security of property—such as the protection of law and police. Mr. Mayet now proposes that the Government should introduce, in a most complete manner, the third of those institutions which act as safe-guards. He would as far as houses at least are concerned, make insurance compulsory. In Europe and America the development of insurance has been such that it is almost completely exercised by private companies as insurers, and is quite voluntary on the part of the insured ; but the insurance of houses is sometimes an exception, inasmuch as in

Norway and many parts of Germany it is still compulsory. Thus, according to Mr. Mayet, offices for the compulsory insurance of buildings were established:—in Silesia in 1742; Brunswick in 1750; Hanover in 1759; Norway in 1763; Wurttemberg in 1777. The system thus being by no means a novel one, it is recommended that it be adopted in Japan, because voluntary insurance requires an universal insight on the part of the population into the nature and utility of insurance; and it is evident that this knowledge cannot exist at present in Japan, in such a manner as to stimulate the instinct of thrift and foresight. The questions connected with life or marine insurance may be left for subsequent discussion; but the first practical question in reference to fire insurance is: Should the Government remain completely passive, and wait until private companies are founded, or should it administer the insurance system itself to the exclusion of private companies? To this question I shall confine myself in my present letter, as it lies at the threshold of the discussion. There are a number of other questions also worthy of notice, but, without losing sight of them, I will not consider them at present. Let us suppose for a moment that a number of private persons had succeeded in collecting sufficient capital and organized an insurance company; that they had their general meetings, their directors and controllers, their actuaries, taxes, book-keepers, correspondents, cashiers, general agents and agents, and were in a position to commence business. In private societies the task of persuading the householders to insure rests with the agents; but what reward would an agent get in this country for all his visits and letters, which would be but two often in vain. Frequently he might bring the owner of a house to the point of desiring to insure, but be finally disappointed by negligence, carelessness, want of money, opposition of wife or friends, or one or other of the thousand and one reasons that drive insurance agents to despair. I can hear the owner finally say to the unhappy agent:—"I was not burned down last year, and, no doubt, I shall also escape this year. Please call some other time." What would be a corresponding reward for the agent in this country where the average value of a house may be about the fiftieth part of that in other countries, and where therefore the pecuniary result of each particular operation of the agent would be correspondingly smaller for the institution represented by him. The insurance of a house worth ten thousand dollars brings fifty times as much premium as that of a house worth two hundred dollars; but nevertheless the labour of the agent is probably equal in either case to induce the owner to insure. In order therefore to remunerate the agent properly, there would have to be a proportionately higher percentage of the insured value set apart for that purpose in Japan than in Europe or America. If he were not properly rewarded, it would become impossible for the companies to find trustworthy and respectable persons for the work. Hence, any system of agency must be very expensive here.

The proportion of the average annual number of houses burned down to those not so destroyed in Japan is a very unfavourable one; and hence a policy of insurance must in any case be dearer than in foreign countries. According to Mr. Mayet, the proportion of injury to the amount insured was

In France in 1871—0.0395 per cent.	
" " 1872—0.0580 "	
" Germany in 1877—0.0925 per cent.	
" Norway (country) 1845-74—0.1465 per cent.	} Compulsory insurance.
" " (towns) " —0.4744 "	

while in Japan the proportion of houses destroyed to the total number in 1876-77 was 0.6354 per cent. It will thus be seen that the proportion for Japan is sixteen times greater than that for France; seven times that for Germany; four times that for the country and one and a third that for the towns in Norway: under these circumstances, any additional increase in the cost of insuring, such as for instance expensive agents would be a serious hindrance to the growth of a system of voluntary insurance in Japan. But more than half the labour of these agents, namely, that which consists in visiting, persuading and convincing the householder may be spared, by the single order of Government:—"the insurance of buildings shall be compulsory." With this mandate insurance will become

cheaper and universal. The Government has thought for each individual. Its wisdom and energy causes the insurance of each house for the benefit of its possessor, as well as for the common good of all; it complements the inexperience, lack of energy, indecision and thoughtlessness of each person; it teaches the subject the value of insurance of his abode against fire; and then leaves him free to appreciate and take to heart the lesson in other branches of precaution, and to insure voluntarily, moveables, cattle, life, &c. Agents thus are government officials who have to visit and tax each house, one after the other, without loss of time, and derive much assistance from the local officials and police—the latter being in a position to assume a great part of the labour and spend time necessary in the earlier stages of the process. This, I presume, is what Mr. Mayet calls "the assistance of the police," which should tend to make his proposed insurance scheme much cheaper than if modelled after the form of private foreign insurance companies. With the maxim "insurance is obligatory," the service of agents remunerated by a percentage of the amount of the premium would be dispensed with.

It is to be hoped that theory will not be allowed to triumph over facts. The theory is that the state administration of insurance is always dearer than that of private companies. This proposition is quite delusive and is refuted at least for fire insurance, by the fact that such a gigantic business as that of more than four milliards of yen insured property must be conducted more cheaply by the state than one of five and a half milliards by private enterprise. In dispensing with the system of agents, an insurance system in Japan will be able to avoid, as far as possible, a great danger connected with fire insurance. The agent desires to see his labour rewarded. A high rate of premium is not desired by the owner of the house, and where several private companies compete with each other a high premium cannot be retained. Thus it is for the advantage of the agent to have property insured at as high a premium as possible, so that his percentage, at least, may be a good one. From this system arises the danger of over-insurance, a danger which in America, according to Dr. Mayet, led to great calamities. "Thus from over-insurance (*i.e.* insuring goods or premises for more than their real value) originated the epidemic of incendiary speculation in the Northern States of America, during the stagnation of trade between the years 1862 and 1866. Before the war, loss by fire was about twenty-two millions of dollars yearly, in 1865 it was sixty millions, and in 1866 it reached the enormous sum of one hundred millions. During this period, 1862-66, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven fires took place in New York, of which more than one-third were proved to be due to incendiaries. In consequence of this America is now making extraordinary experiments in stringent police supervision in cases of insurance against fire."

Hence also it is that nearly all the German States have instituted a limited police control over insurance. In the same way the Government here could hardly refuse private companies almost as much help from the police, as it would require if it were the insurer itself. To stop the evil effects of over-insurance, English law provides that, in case of fire, if the insurance company demands it, the claimant must bring proof as to the extent of the damage. That a great check on incendiarism exists in such a law is certain; but in this country where conflagrations not unfrequently clear off whole villages or towns, it is just as certain that it is an impossibility to give afterwards proof of the value of each particular house. An enactment which would demand such proof here would be a great inducement to a private company to perform only a part of its duty to the insured, and to make objections which would seem to be sanctioned by law. In fact the system would be practically inapplicable to Japan.

There are two very effectual remedies against over-insurance. One is, what is known as under-insurance, that is, when a house is insured for only a portion of its value. Mr. Mayet suggests three-fourths. It is obvious, that except in very rare cases a man will have no inducement to destroy a house for which he will only get three-fourths of its value. The other remedy is rebuilding, that is, that the money obtained on account of the insurance must be spent in rebuilding the edifice for the destruction of which it was given. These two rules Dr. Mayet holds

would act as almost complete preventives to incendiarism. Both are practised only in Government insurance; neither by private companies, as these latter have only their profits, and not the interest of the community, in view. The execution of the very efficient rule of rebuilding must cause much trouble and inconvenient supervision, and could only be effectually carried out by Government, as a private company would rarely put itself to the trouble and expense involved. Above all, would the rule be necessary in places where the habitations being built of wood, incendiary fires are caused much more easily than elsewhere.

I have only dealt here with a portion of the arguments that might be adduced in favour of the authorities taking up the subject of insurance in this country. A reference to the original paper will suggest others. And, indeed, I recommend a perusal of the pamphlet in which the work appeared in English, to every one interested in the progress of Japan. No one can fail to see the labour and care which the author devoted to his task, and I have heard with satisfaction that his whole scheme is being examined by a commission appointed by the Government. On a subsequent occasion I may examine other aspects of the project.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAFETY.

Yokohama, December 15th, 1879.

"CRACKS" IN BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—I would like to make public, through your more widely circulated journal, a few reflections upon a certain production in last Saturday's *Gazette* upon the subject of earthquakes in Japan. From this peculiar concoction of science and frivolous facetiousness, it appears that the writer undertakes his share of scientific experiment with bright schoolboy gaiety and disregard of responsibility, watching his machines, as he says, "like a fisherman watches his float for a bob." "First catch your hare, then cook it" is a saying which has its origin in such rural sports. I hope this is not the order of proceeding which he would recommend in fishing for earthquake results. I shall assume, however, that he is of gravely scientific bent, and that his humorous efforts are but well-meant attempts to make science racy, and to render his more serious observations digestible for the general reader.

A fact which I must be allowed at the outset is that, in dealing with all matters of mathematical research, credulity, or belief without proof, is by no means demanded. Much as ordinary mortals may value the reverential and imaginative stretches of the mind, the modern scientist is the man of all others who boasts contempt for these faiths, and he should therefore not be surprised if he is met on his own ground, and asked for a careful proof of his conclusions. I, for one, would not like to base important results upon observations in a walk through the badly built brick and plaster erections of the Ginza and adjoining streets in Tokio, and a casual counting of the cracks in the plaster. Stucco, as we know only too well from many of our better built London houses, has a habit of cracking; and cracks mostly in those parts where there is the greatest strain of weight or thrust. It is a common thing in the speculative London builder's house, which, by-the-by is Cyclopean compared with the Ginza houses, to see flat arches broken across near to the abutment. Six months in a builder's office is sufficient to teach the slowest student that, if he places a heavy beam just on the crown of a weak arch, it will crack it through without the assistance of earthquakes; and also that a round arch will carry superincumbent weight, better than a flat one on to the wall. The writer in the *Gazette* wholly ignores the extremely careless building of these edifices, and insists on their importance to the observer, because they are "similar," whereas we must confess to never having seen a row of houses rendered more dissimilar and incongruous than has been done by the energetic attempts of Japanese merchants to devise the best way of adapting them to their comfort, habits and climate. Arches have been filled up, and cut through; two openings have been thrown into one, supports have been hewn away; and wooden posts, only fit to bear a sheltering roof, have been made to carry rooms and heavy furniture. I shall, nevertheless, be willing for a few minutes to accept our informant's eye-sight for cracks as

infallible; his reckoning of results as unprejudiced, and his choice of buildings for observation as unimpeachable, in order to consider the results at which he arrives. Moreover, let it be granted that the earthquake waves of vibration to which we are subject come always in one direction through a given place, and that the wall of a solid building is more likely to be cracked with its end to the shock than when broadside on to it. A building generally having, I believe, walls on all sides of it, the writer tacitly assumes that the plan must be oblong; for, if not, why does he speak of the "broadside" and the "end of a building?" On the other hand, I believe that the most convenient houses are more or less square on plan, that very many of our best public institutions are of the plan of a hollow square with interior court or garden, and that some of the finest edifices including the grandest cathedrals in all countries, are cruciform. To none of these does our theorist's theory apply, and we find as we go further we must concede more, and grant him that a building is a solid with an oblong base. Further, since an oblong building will be divided into other oblong rooms and passages, we should, I suppose, take care that the long sides of these oblongs are parallel to the broad side of the edifice, for we are not speaking of the overturning of the construction, as a whole, but of the greatest tension upon individual walls tending to crack them, as stated by the writer. The overturning of the structure as a whole, as I understand it, can only take place in great earthquakes such as seldom occur; and for these the oblong should be placed broadside on to the shock. The writer tells us that he hopes soon to lead to the foretelling of a large shock some considerable time before the occurrence. Could we not then, by his kindly warning, turn our buildings broadside on?

I notice that we are allowed the fact that there are other things governing the aspect of our dwellings, besides earthquakes, but that, because this is an earthquake country, they should take the first place in consideration among architects, and all comforts should be sacrificed to them. If this argument be sound, it follows then, from similar reasoning, that, because the China seas are frequented by typhoons which often clear ships of their boats and rigging, therefore we ought to advise captains on those waters to dispense with boats and rigging in their ships.

I venture to ask if the Japanese Government have indeed employed ready to advise them to abandon all notions of stability in their buildings; to make them of "artistically disposed cracks;" and to disregard all laws of aspect, prospect and comeliness for the purpose of adopting laws laid down by such unsound theories as these. With the best intentions I would suggest to the contributor who has incited me to trouble you with these few observations, that he should peacefully pursue his occupations and experiments (taking care however not to mistake a fly for a thief or a thief for a fly) and leave it to those who have some knowledge of the demands of building, to profit by any of his proven results which they may deem applicable to their works.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

REGESSEKI.

Tokio, December 16th, 1879.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 19th, 1879.

The British force on the Ghuzni Road, was attacked by 20,000 of the enemy whom they defeated, with a loss on the side of the British of 130 killed and wounded. The British position at Cabul is considered critical.

LONDON, December 16th, 1879.

There is an authoritative denial of the silver sales by the German Government.

The *Times*, in a leading article, announces a reduction of the British army.

The Nihilists have owned the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

SUPPLIED TO THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, December 3rd, 1879.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has been conducted under guard to Peshawur.

The Dominion Government of Canada appoints a Minister at London.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 20TH DAY,
DO-YO-NI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The only European mail to hand this week, is that received per the M. M. steamer *Tibre*, which vessel arrived at the anchorage this morning, at ten o'clock. Her latest home advices are to the 2nd November. The outward mails went forward by the M. M. steamer *Tanais*, on Monday morning last; and the P. & O. steamer *China* is advertised for Hongkong, on the 22nd, at daylight. The M. M. steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The U. S. flag-ship *Richmond* has left Shanghai en voyage for Manila and other southern ports. The *Alert* sailed the previous day.

The Mitsui Bishi Company, with a commendable desire to consult the convenience of the public, worthy of imitation in other quarters, has made arrangements for the arrival of the Shanghai steamers due here according to schedule on the 25th instant (Christmas day) and the 1st proximo (New Year's day) one day in advance of those dates. This has been done in order to interfere as little as possible with the Christmas and New Year holidays.

We understand that it will be impracticable to carry out the suggestion we made elsewhere relative to the next Shanghai steamer leaving on the 23rd instead of the 24th. The directors of the Mitsui Bishi company, actuated by that desire to consult the convenience of the public which has become so characteristic of the line, communicated with Kobe, and ascertained that the alteration could not be made without serious inconvenience to the foreign residents there. The steamer leaving here on the 23rd, would mean to our neighbours in Kobe a mail on Christmas day, which is of course not to be thought of; and both Chinese and Japanese consignees of cargo would have great cause for complaint if they could not obtain delivery of their goods until after the vessel had been twenty-four hours in port. The convenience of those Yokohama people who would go to Kobe for their holidays, could not be set against the discomfort that would be entailed on Kobe residents; and therefore the directors have decided to despatch their steamer on the usual date.

The approach of Christmas and New Year is announced by the preparations for decoration and festivity now evident in every part of the settlement. Still more to the point is the announcement of the Bank holidays, which this year, fortunately, can extend from noon of Wednesday, the 24th, to the morning of Saturday, the 27th instant. Another leisure day is accorded on Monday the 29th; and the period between mid-day on the last of this year to business hours on the 2nd of January, 1879, may also be availed of for purposes of rest and recreation.

At the Parsonage we see that the annual preparations are in progress for the decoration of Christ Church. A belfry is also being erected, and a church bell has been provided, both at the cost of the outgoing chaplain, Mr. Garratt, who thus makes a farewell present to those who have for several years benefited by his ministrations. Mr. Irvine, his successor, may be expected to arrive in Yokohama by the English mail due on or about the 24th proximo.

Among recent publications, announced in London, is a complete map of Japan by Mr. E. Knipping, compiled on a scale of

seventeen miles to the inch, and mounted in dimensions of four and a half by five and a half feet.

Rumours in Tokio hint at the early arrival from England of a trained naval architect, whose services are demanded by the Naval Department.

We learn from Indian papers that there is little chance of saving the P. & O. steamer *Hindustan*. It is said that her port bilge is all crushed in, and that she is almost a wreck. The weather had been such that the crew and others on the ill-fated steamer, one hundred and fifty souls in all, sought refuge on board the *Muharaja*, which steamer Captain Hazelwood had prudently engaged to stand by him.

Lord Cairns, High Chancellor of Great Britain, in his capacity of President of the London institutions known as Dr. Barnardo's homes for children, has been considerate enough to send us an appeal for collections or subscriptions in aid of the charity. It does seem to us that foreign residents in Japan have local claims upon them which are not too easily met. For instance, in one's rambles in this neighborhood one occasionally meets children more or less destitute, not improbably of very suggestive shades of colour. And then the episcopalian part of our colony can only afford to pay a clergyman, imported from England, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, with the privilege of residing in a "fine house," and walking in a garden poetically described as equally desirable. When our new chaplain arrives the community is likely to be called upon for contributions wherewith to provide a quantity of spacious umbrellas, which he may take to bed on rainy nights, in view of the airy and pervious nature of the roof which he will find to shelter him. So far, we have reason to believe that the children of the settlement will be deprived, this year, of their annual treat—a Christmas-tree. On the whole we think that Lord Cairns' application need not be much regarded herabouts. If, however, it should direct attention to a few objects of local claim, upon which benevolence might honestly be bestowed, his note will not have been written in vain.

A very questionable provision of penal justice in Japan, has, it is stated by native papers, recently had practical application. An offender, condemned to a term of ten years hard labour, having no son to support his family, has had, for that reason, his sentence commuted to payment of a fine, which, in proportion to the first judgment, can only be called nominal.

The marriage of a young Japanese lady of Tokio, with a British subject, is said to have received official sanction.

Several of our readers were acquainted with Mr. Maillot, formerly professor of chemistry and natural science in the Tokio University, who died in the capital in 1875. His pupils, as we read in one of our French contemporaries, have opened a subscription to provide funds wherewith to erect a memorial, here or nearer the actual scene of his labors, in his honour.

Among the passengers in the M. M. steamer which sailed on Monday last for Europe, was His Excellency Don Mariano y Alvarez, for several years Spanish Envoy to the Court of the Emperor of Japan. In diplomatic and social circles in this vicinity, the ex-minister leaves many sincere friends and well-wishers.

Some of the lucubrations of Japanese tradesmen or their friends, in the announcements which they occasionally make, in foreign languages, of their special acquirements, are often sufficiently amusing, if hardly intelligible, as most Europeans, who will take an observant walk through the native quarters of the town, can find out for themselves. Chinese dealers or artisans of the same class are hardly, if at all, more happy in their choice of English for the expression of their ideas. The following drolly worded circular has been sent round to foreign firms, by a Mr. Ayuan, in Ningpo:—"The List of Sold for stove use Coal it is According to More dawn One of dollar a ton. Only Clear 9 dollars Ech ton I had japan and formmaso Coal Sam Like Can Come Yunn Chang Coal merchants I Can Kill to send your Residing house to it. The Circular sale Coal. My Dear sir."

If any of the fairer portion of our community should feel inclined to emulate the sterner sex in its favourite pastime

at this season, the following description of the garb adopted by the Princess de Metternich, who is an ardent sports-woman, may prove useful:—"Worth is the Princess's tailor, and the *costume de chasse* is most fascinating. The coat is of hunting form—in grey cloth, braided with rifle green; a short and very skimpy skirt reaches to the knees; gaiters meet the skirt edge; and a grey felt Tyrolean hat with green feather, and a muslin cravat with pin, complete the toilette."

To a great number, perhaps the majority, of visitors to London, the old historic places associated with their earliest recollections form the chief attraction of the mighty city. The lovers of these memorials of the past will be pained to learn from the *Whitehall Review* that "another relic of Old London had just passed away. Shakespeare's house in Aldergate Street, or at all events that which has long passed with antiquaries for Shakespeare's house, has been laid level with the dust, and its quaint gables and carved bow windows are no more. On its site will soon arise a pile of monster warehouses or chambers, to which will probably be given the name of the immortal Will. It was always said to have been the 'Half Moon,' a house occupied by Shakespeare whilst he owned the theatre in Golden Lane, and in which he probably entertained such jovial friends as Master Burbage and 'Rare Ben Jonson,' and perhaps also his patron, Wriothesley, Lord Southampton. The readers of Ben Jonson will not forget how one day, or rather night, feeling a craving for 'sack,' Ben called at 'the Half Moon in Aldergate Street,' but, finding it shut up, went on to 'the Sun in Long Lane,' where he sat down and wrote the well-known epigram:

"Since the 'Half Moon' is so unkind
To make me go about,
The 'Sun' my money now shall have;
The Moon shall go without."

We are informed that Messrs. Tanetaro Megata and Nagatane Soma, have been admitted to practise in the American Consular Courts of this country. The first named gentleman is said to have graduated in the law school of Harvard: the second in that of Columbia, U.S. Mr. Megata was recently one of the commissioners to America from the Japanese Educational Bureau.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says: "Since the arrival of the British troops at Cabul, nay, in fact, since the 3rd instant, on their departure from Zagun Shahir, martial law of the sternest description has reigned within a radius of ten miles of the camp; also within the city and its environs. In order to maintain this régime a few military executions by firing squads were necessary, but no one not actually present in the valley can possibly realize how speedily order and tranquillity have been restored, and how the name and dread of the British troops have been established in every village for many miles around. Now, the wildest and most lawless character would as soon carry a red hot crowbar in his hands through the city as he would a firearm of any description, for death is the penalty, sternly and ruthlessly exacted."

"Idalia" in *Whitehall* discusses a new style and ladies' tailors. Here in Yokohama we are not behind the great centre of fashion as there is a full blown ladies tailor in the Chinese quarter, at anyrate his sign says so. "Idalia" remarks:—

'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' is the motto of those who make or mar the fashions. After having had jockey caps, *laitière* bodices, *blanchisseuse* skirts, and brewers' aprons, the Princess of Wales, by her first adoption of it in the early part of the yachting season, has introduced an imitation of boatmen's and fishermen's jerseys. Much curiosity was at first evinced concerning the jersey, and particularly as to the mode of entrance to and exit from such a garment; and, indeed, it is a difficult operation, only to be compared to the skilful way in which a frog or a newt draws its skin over its head. The Princess had spun silk jerseys, and both H. R. H. and the Duchess of Edinburgh took several abroad with them; but now jerseys are mostly woven and occasionally ribbed like a man's 'cardigan.' A few, moreover, have floss of ribbon to fill the spaces at the side seams, while others are plainly drawn down right over the hips and some are rolled up nearly to the waist, in true sailor fashion. They are admirable for tennis and skating. A propos of the equality of the sexes in the matter of dress, I see that ladies' tailors now form almost a guild of their own. At one of these artificers—I believe he was the first maker of silk jerseys—there is, I am told, a great demand for the *lucres* costume, with the tunic turned up high and plainly braided;

another of the fraternity is resorted to for cloth suits with long habit bodices, and no trimming at all beyond one or two rows of stitching; a third has a taste for military tabs of braid on serge or vicuña polonaises, which are of mathematical cut and moulded fit, though possibly the virtue of this consists in what so much literary matter alone deserves praise for—I mean, of course, judicious 'padding.'

There are few subjects on which greater diversities of opinion have arisen than how to dispose of the remains of the dead. Some advocate cremation, more burying in baskets, others cling to coffins of lead inclosed in mahogany or oak; and a comfortable niche in a well-ventilated vault amongst his "cousins and his uncles and his aunts" is still the destiny of the scion of a noble family. Lord Truro, has, we learn from the *Home News*, adopted the old fashioned coffin principle with modifications. His Lordship, we read "whose residence is at Falconhurst, on the summit of Shooter's Hill, has afforded a novel example of funeral simplicity. Last week Lady Truro, his wife, died, and his Lordship, having placed the body in a plain wooden box, lightly constructed so as not to arrest the process of natural decay, buried it himself in a grave dug on the lawn which fronts the house, at a spot selected for the purpose by the deceased lady during her life-time. The grave is about four feet deep, and a marble ornament will mark its position. It is stated that neither the local authorities nor any other officials have any power to prevent or object to primitive interments of this description, the only legal conditions being, that the ground shall be freehold, the situation removed some distance from a dwelling-house, and the depth of the grave and other circumstances arranged with due regard to the public health."

Mr. Rennie, in giving judgment this week in a case involving damage to goods brought from ship to hatoba in charge of a landing agent, had occasion to define, for the instruction of the community, the term "gross negligence." To do so he quoted Judge Wills, the latest authority on the subject, who remarks:—"I quite agree . . . that *gross negligence* is ordinary negligence with a vituperative epithet, a view held by the Exchequer Chamber . . . Confusion has arisen from regarding negligence as a positive contrast of a negative word. It is really the absence of such care as it was the duty of the defendants to use. A bailee is only bound to use the ordinary care of a man; and so the absence of it, is called, *gross negligence*. A person who undertakes to do some work, for reward, to an article must exercise the care of a skilled workman, and the absence of such care in him is negligence. *Gross* therefore is a word of description and not a definition."

With the advent of the winter it would be advisable that the police should bestir themselves a little in anticipation of the annual attempts more or less successful, at larceny and burglary initiated about this season, and generally prolonged during several months. The thieves have already commenced their raids, a daring abstraction of iron having been reported from the Custom House; and an effort made to break into and rob the store of a well-known jeweller in Main Street, both events happening during this week.

The Meeting of the "Société Suisse de Tir" which was postponed from the 6th instant in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, took place on Wednesday last. The following are the names of the winners of the various prizes:—

CIBLE PATRIE.

- 1st.—Mr. A. Wolff.
- 2nd. " B. Deck.
- 3rd. " A. H. Daro.
- 4th. " H. Pardun.
- 5th. " O. Schimmo.
- 6th. " F. Abegg.
- 7th. " C. Ziegler.
- 8th. " C. Haenni.

CIBLE A POINTS.

- 1st.—Mr. A. Wolff.
- 2nd. " C. Haenni.
- 3rd. " C. Ziegler.
- 4th. Dr. Tiegcl.
- 5th. Mr. A. Mottu.

We have already furnished our readers with short particulars of the recent fire at Hakodate, and we are now enabled to give

further details from the narrative of an eye-witness to that disastrous event:—

"In company with a friend of mine I was in ———'s house on Saturday, the 6th instant, when we heard an alarm of fire raised at about half-past eight. We did not pay much attention at first, but as the cries continued we hurried out and found a large conflagration already raging. It was blowing pretty fresh at the time, and the fire spread over the town with fearful rapidity: in fact it just seemed to "lick up" those native houses. The fire-proof buildings were of no use, the heat was so great they cracked and bulged out and fell to pieces. These fire-proof buildings don't appear much of a success anywhere. I was in Boston in the old *Crusader* when the great fire occurred there, and the granite houses seemed actually to melt away. It was a fearful scene at Hakodate, the night was bitterly cold, and thousands of men, women and children were rushing about like lunatics without sufficient clothing, although if they kept anyway near the fire they would not feel the want of it. I never saw anything like the confusion, men searching for their wives, women searching for their children, children wandering about crying piteously having lost their parents. The whole town seemed to be in flames at once, and in one part which is hemmed in by a hill at the back the people had to escape in sampans by water. The fire lasted until about three o'clock on Sunday morning when it had literally burnt itself out. The appearance presented by the town next morning was lamentable; the temples, banks, foreign churches, post office, English Consulate, in fact all the principal buildings, native and foreign, except the Custom House, the Colonial Office, Blakiston, Marr & Co.'s, and Thompson and Bewick's, have been burned down. It is calculated that over two thousand five hundred houses altogether have been destroyed, together with large quantities of merchandise of all kinds. The British Consulate is now temporarily in Messrs. Thompson and Bewick's, and the American Consulate in Messrs. Blakiston, Marr & Co.'s. I forgot to mention that some twenty-five or thirty people are said to have perished, but I do not think it is yet known exactly. It will be very welcome intelligence to the foreign residents when they hear H. M. S. *Swinger* has gone to their assistance, as they are nearly all burnt out. Mr. Denning's church is gone, so is Mr. Davison's, Mr. Euslen is homeless and so is Mr. Dun, Mr. Riddle the agent of the company, the comrades Schluter and Strandt, a Miss Priest who kept a school, in fact nearly everyone. I was glad to hear the Japanese Government were sending help, clothing especially, as some of the poor homeless people, the women and children in particular, must have suffered dreadfully these cold nights. I forgot to mention that the fire spread to the coal godowns, and when we left they were still burning, in fact the *Suminoye Maru* was lighted on her voyage from the yet smouldering ruins of the once pleasant and prosperous little town of Hakodate by the lurid glare of over one thousand tons of coal in flames."

Referring to the fire, the *Hochi Shimbun* states that the Mitsui Bank lost 210,000 yen, besides cheques, drafts, &c., and that Mr. Mitsui is about to visit Hakodate, and arrange for the erection of new bank premises, at an estimated cost of 15,000 yen. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives as the actual number of dwelling houses destroyed 2,535, besides seventy godowns and two hundred and ten wooden storehouses, and states that the fire extended over thirty-three wards. The Government, to relieve the inevitable distress, have purchased thirty thousand *futon* (sleeping rugs), and twelve hundred *koku* of cleaned rice, which have been forwarded by the *Gembu Maru*.

The numerous friends of Mr. J. W. McCarthy, of H. M. Consular Service, will be glad to congratulate him upon appointment to an important post in the Japanese Foreign Office. The department, too, has gained a young official of much talent and promise.

Our readers will observe in our advertising columns an official notice, that, after the end of the present, year the local English Post Office will be closed, and the management of postal matters taken over by the Japanese Authorities.

We had the pleasure of being present on Tuesday evening last, at one of those charming little réunions which the Committee of the Temperance Hall occasionally provide for the delectation of the public, and at which we often hear better music than at more pretentious assemblies. The entertainment had the additional advantage of Mr. Keil's co-operation, for not only did that worthy gentleman lend two fine pianos, but himself assisted in every piece on the programme. These little concerts also serve as a stepping-stone to wider fame for our aspiring amateurs; for, as every great M. P. of the United Kingdom is first heard in the critical arena of his College debating-room, so do our gentle

amateurs modestly put forth a first appearance at No. 86, and we were treated to no less than three *debuts* on the present occasion. The performance had to be considerably rearranged owing to the bad weather preventing some of the veteran amateurs appearing; but the audience was determined to be pleased. Our evergreen favorite, Mr. Black, sang no less than four times, and Mr. van Lissa with great courtesy gave an additional violin solo. The first piece in each part was a Fantasia for two pianos on themes from Rossini, and both numbers were well played by Mr. Keil and a young lady pupil, who did ample justice to the work before them. Mr. van Lissa played, with great spirit and fire, Supper Overture to the *Dichter und Bauer*, and in the second part gave us a strong reminder of the season approaching, by a transcription of Adami's *Noël*. A duet from *Cox and Box* rechauffé, with some delicate words suitable for ladies, fairly brought down the house, and the last verse had to be repeated. Another duet in the second part, Kücken's *Scallows*, deserved and obtained the same compliment, and a reading by Professor Jewett brought a very pleasant evening to a close. We hope that, on the next occasion, fine weather may secure our friends a full house, a consummation which the fare at these little meetings always richly deserves.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

TOKYO MEETING.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shōbeikwan, Seido, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, December 9th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair. The election of Mr. Robert Lilley as a member of the Society was announced. The librarian reported the receipt of a complete set of the Journal of the American Oriental Society, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. J. H. Gubbins then read extracts from a paper entitled "Hidēyoshi and the Satsuma Clan in the XVI. Century." Mr. Gubbins remarked that, apart from other reasons which influenced his choice of a subject, his object in writing the present paper was to shew that Japanese history, if properly treated, was by no means so uninteresting as many people imagined, and also that in any work of this nature it was necessary to consider attentively the relations of each clan and province with the rest of the empire. It was only in this way, he thought, that the history of a country like Japan could properly be undertaken. The paper was divided into three parts. The first dealt with the causes which led to Hidēyoshi's expedition, and included a sketch of events prior to the period at which the campaign of Hidēyoshi actually commenced. In the second part the principal incidents of the campaign were narrated; while the third part contained an account of the final battle before Kagoshima, and the negotiations which ended in the surrender of the clan.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Gubbins' paper, Mr. Aston said that in writing Japanese history what was wanted was not the translation of Japanese historical works. Even when trustworthy they were exceedingly lengthy as well as very uninteresting. He had had the advantage of reading Mr. Gubbins' paper in full, and knew how much laborious research it represented. He entirely agreed with the author that Japanese history could be treated successfully only by such monographs as this, dealing with special epochs and individual clans.

Mr. Cooper observed that western students were now agreed as to the hopelessness of studying history otherwise than in the way indicated by Mr. Gubbins in the introduction to his paper.

Mr. C. J. Tarring then read a paper entitled "Land Provisions of the Taiho Rio." The following is an abstract.

The Taiho Rio, or Code of Taiho, is so called from having been drawn up in the second year of the period Taiho, A.D. 702, which was also the thirty first year of the reign of the Emperor Mommu Tenno, who reigned from A.D. 671 to A.D. 706. The text was supplemented by notes contributed by the judges and lawyers and other learned men in the spring of the 10th year of Tencho, A.D. 763, by order of the Emperor Junna, and authorized by the Imperial Government. Text and notes now form a work called "Rio no Gige," or Commentaries on the Law, the whole written in the Chinese character in use among the Japanese of those times. The work is divided into thirty

sections, devoted to as many branches of the law. The section treating of the land system is called *Denrio*, or Law of Land; but a few provisions relating to the same subject are found in the *Fuyakurio*, or Law of Taxation, the *Korio*, or Law of the Family, and the *Sonrio* or Law of Buddhist priests. There is, as might be expected, a lack of logical division and ordering of the subject. Topics are treated fragmentarily in different places which a modern author would have given a single complete view of at once. There are, however, indications of a highly artificial organisation of society having already developed itself both in the ingenious and even minute classifications and distinctions found in the *Denrio*, and in the titles themselves of the other sections of the entire work; e.g., official titles, duties of officials in the household of the empress, in the household of the heir apparent, in the household of officers of high rank, descent of the crown and imperial dignities, army and frontier defence, ceremonies, official costumes, public works, mode of addressing persons of rank, funerals and mourning. There seems to be considerable doubt as to the binding force possessed by the code. It seems only to have had effect at any time in those parts of Japan under the immediate rule of the Imperial Court. The rise and progress of the *Shogunate* must therefore have seriously restricted its authority. However that may be, it is of considerable interest to jurists at the present day, as exhibiting the judicial ideas concerning property in land in vogue at that epoch. Theoretically the law is still in force; and it forms one of the subjects of study in the Tokio university. At the outset the principle is laid down that the whole of the land is the property of the sovereign, by whom different kinds of estates are granted out to different classes of persons. These kinds of estates were:—1. *Ku-bun-den*, month-share-land, granted to all persons of five years of age and upwards, for life only, in certain proportions. Every sixth year a fresh distribution was to be made; and in the interval between the death of a tenant and the next year of distribution, the land was held by the late tenant's family. 2. *I-den*, rank-land, granted to persons of rank in shares according to their degrees of rank. 3. *Shokubunden*, land given as salary to persons holding office. 4. *Koden*, land granted for public merit. The highest class was granted in perpetuity; the others for different and decreasing numbers of generations. 5. *Shiden*, which was an estate created by special edict of the Emperor. Besides these kinds of estates, there was a certain quantity of land retained in the *Gokinai*, or five home provinces, for direct governmental purposes which was called *Kuwanden*. Land devoted to the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the lacquer tree was called *Ouchi*, and was granted out to families of a village, reverting to the sovereign if the family died out. These grants were made on the condition of a certain number of mulberry and lacquer trees being planted within a given time.

In *Korio*, Land of the Family, are found elaborated rules as to inheritance in which land, so far as it is inheritable, is treated on the same footing as other kinds of property.

The Rev. W. B. Wright asked Mr. Tarring whether he could say how long the code was in force, and whether land is at present supposed in the first instance to belong to the sovereign.

Mr. Tarring did not know how long the code was in force but supposed that being Imperial in its character it lapsed in the 12th or 13th century, on the rise of the *Shogunate*. He could not speak definitely as to the present ownership of land in Japan, but believed that just now it was in a vague and transition state.

Mr. Aston said that the modern tendency was to give up the idea of imperial title to land. He asked whether the code came from Chinese sources or was of native growth.

Mr. Tarring replied that he believed the code differed in its provisions from land laws of Chinese origin. In answer to Mr. Wright, he said that the mention of slaves in the code was distinct and that they were divided into six classes.

Mr. Wright said he had been told by farmers that they held the land in fee-simple, and did not acknowledge the sovereign as owner.

Dr. McCartee said, with reference to the influence of China on the Japanese land law, that at the time this code was drawn up there was little intercourse between the two countries, so that we should not expect to find Chinese influence very apparent in the code. As to slaves, many references to them were to be found in old Chinese books, although in many

provinces the practice of slavery has now died out. He mentioned a curious case of two families living in the same neighbourhood, the members of one being by tradition and legal right the slaves of the other; but, as the spirit of the time was opposed to it, the claim was not enforced. There was, however, a good deal of coolness between the families.

Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of both papers, and the meeting was adjourned.

JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

NOTIFICATION, No. 126 A.

It is hereby notified that permission having been given to the 153rd National Bank, established in Kiyoto *Fu* in accordance with the 'National Bank Regulations,' to issue paper money (which may at any time be exchanged for Japanese currency, — a sufficient amount of which is always kept in the banks, corresponding to the amount of the issue of their paper money), all payments either private or official, and for taxes, with the exception of those for the interest of the Public Loan Bonds and Customs' duties, can be freely made with this paper money, and the people are to accept it without suspicion.

Note.—The paper money to be issued from this bank being similar to that indicated in Notification No. 90, of 1877, and No. 16 of 1878, no specimen is attached herewith.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGEMORI,

Minister of Finance.

December 13th, 1879.

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Messrs. Inouye, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Uyeno, the Junior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Yoshida, the Japanese Envoy for the United States, accompanied by their wives, were admitted to an audience with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, at 2 p.m. on the 15th instant. His Majesty thanked the Ministers for their services abroad and presented them with money rewards. Her Majesty the Empress made the Ministers describe to her the different countries they had visited, and afterwards handed each of them a neat gold-lacquered writing box.

His Excellency, C. de Groote, the Belgian Minister, will be admitted to an audience with His Majesty the Mikado, about the 23rd instant.

A grand performance of *No* dancing took place at the Palace on Friday. The Imperial Princess, Daijin, Sanji, &c., received invitations to be present.

The old Japanese game of *Iau-o-mono*, which we have referred to on several occasions lately, is to be repeated by Mr. Shinadzu and his retainers shortly, in the presence of the Mikado, who will invite the different foreign Ministers to witness the exhibition.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kita Shirakawa, paid a visit to His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, on board the *Vettor Pisani* on the 14th instant. On the following day, the Duke entertained Port Admiral Ito and the commanders of all the men-of-war in harbour on board his ship. His Royal Highness left Yokohama for Chiba Ken on the 16th inst., in a steam launch, on a shooting excursion. Mr. Sakakibara, an interpreter of Kanagawa Ken accompanied him.

The *Fuso Shimshu* says, it is rumoured that a report has lately been received in Tokio from the Japanese Minister in Peking, stating that the Chinese Government was about to summon the Governors of the eighteen provinces to the capital, in order to consult as to the settlement of the Looshaean difficulty; and, also that the Chinese Government has now sent an ultimatum to this Government, relative to the same affair.

All Government officials of the *Chokunin* and *Sonin* rank, and also the principal *Kwazoku*, will pay ceremonial visits to the Imperial Palace, during three days commencing on the 29th instant, in order to offer the compliments of the season to their Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager.

The authorities of Shimonoski are reported to have ordered the removal, to another quarter, of the houses of ill-fame. The reason of this step is said to be the approaching opening of the port to foreign trade.

Messrs. Saigo, the Minister for the Army, Kawamura the Minister for the Navy, Inouye the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yamada, the Minister for Public Works and seventeen other principal civil and military officials were, on the 15th instant, promoted one degree in their honorary rank.

Several more Government officials have been promoted one degree in honorary rank. Among others, we notice Lieut.-General Nodzu, Major-General Nodzu, and Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

Mr. Kusumoto Masataka has been promoted to the Senate from the Governorship of Tokio Fu; and Mr. Matsuda, Chief Secretary of the Home Department has been made Governor in his stead. Mr. Matsukata however gains no pecuniary advantage by his promotion as, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, his salary as a Senator is only 3,500 yen per annum, while as Governor of Tokio Fu, he received the same amount.

It has been decided to introduce the Educational Code in Okinawa Ken next year, in the same way as in the other prefectures. A number of officers of the Education Department will proceed thither for the purpose in the early part of next month.

Mr. Kuroda, the Minister for Colonization has presented the Duke of Genoa with two splendid seal skins as a sample of one of the products of the *Hokkaido*.

On the 26th ultimo, the Governor of Okayama Ken warned all the officials in the prefecture against joining in memorials to the Government.

Mr. Kusumoto, the ex-Governor of Tokio Fu, is to officially hand over the reins of Government to his successor, Mr. Matsuda, in a few days.

A number of officers of the Foreign office will proceed at once to all the cities and prefectures, in order to make certain investigations in connection with the forthcoming treaty revision. It is expected that these investigations will be completed before the close of the present year.

The erection of the building to be used as the Tokio branch of the Mint, is nearly completed, and will be open to receive bullion early next month.

Mr. Sonoda, and several other police officers who were sent on duty to the Loochoo Islands when the Han Government was abolished, have been presented by the Council of State with monetary rewards for their services on that occasion.

A police station has been established in the island of Oshima, where the police administration of the seven Islands of Idzu will hereafter be conducted.

The organization and uniform of the police in the provinces, is to be shortly assimilated with that of the Tokio force.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

It has been decided that the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan*, will sail on a cruise to either Australia or America next March. Twenty of the recently passed naval cadets will go in her.

Certificates of efficiency were presented, on the 18th and 19th instant, to the cadets who were successful in passing the recent examination at the military college.

A rumour is current that a large increase will shortly be made in the cavalry of the Japanese army.

About one hundred horses, lately purchased for the army in Miyagi Ken, are expected to arrive in Tokio, to-day.

The soldiers of the Japanese army have not hitherto been allowed to read any newspapers except those which have received official sanction. It is said that an officer in the army has recently forwarded a memorial to the Minister, pointing out the evils arising from the present regulation.

Suganuma Yasuzo, an assistant-surgeon, attached to the artillery of the Imperial Guard, was sentenced, on the 16th instant, to a fine of two yen, for neglecting to salute His Majesty the Emperor, in the Imperial Palace in Tokio, on the 8th September last.

A return has been prepared which shows that, during the recent cholera epidemic, three hundred and eighty-two officers and soldiers contracted the disease: of these, eight officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers and one hundred and seventeen privates died. The death rate was apparently about the same as among the patients from the general public.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that Mr. Crawford, the American civil engineer in the employment of the Colonization Commission, will shortly proceed to America in order to purchase the necessary material for constructing the railway to connect the coal mines in Horonai with the port of Hakodate. On Mr. Crawford's advice the line of the proposed railway has been altered so that it will now connect the mines with the port of Tōmiya, via Sapporo.

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions that a recent report from Sydney states, that the amount realized by the sales of the exhibits sent thither by the Mitsui, Kiritau and Okura companies alone, from the 4th October to the 1st November last, amounted to £86.

Many additions and improvements having been lately effected in the gas works in Shiba, Tokio, and the business of the company having recently greatly increased, Mr. Shibusawa, the manager, gave a banquet to the principal officials of the Government and the leading merchants, &c. of Tokio, on the 18th instant. An experimental balloon was sent up as part of the entertainment.

Mr. Sekido, of Kobe, is about to establish a company with a capital of two hundred thousand yen, for the sale and purchase of government pension bonds.

A number of the residents of Ogaki, have lately formed themselves into an association called *Kintōsha* (the "Undaunted") their object being to increase home productions and decrease imports. The members of the association have agreed among themselves not to use any imported articles.

Certain merchants of Nagasaki, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, are about to establish a specie bank, with a capital of three hundred thousand yen. A large number of the shares has already been subscribed for.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shimbun* that the application for the extension of the charter of the *Beishō Kaisha* (Rice Guild) has been refused.

A company has been formed in Shin-Funamatsuchō, Tokio, for the purpose of selling the productions of the seven islands of Idzu.

Mr. Hayashi Tokuyemon's paper mill, at Akabane, Tokio, is to be removed to Mifuno Mura, in Mikawa, where the factory will have the advantage of abundant water power supplied by the Yabagigawa.

The following quantities of rice arrived in the Tokio market from the various provinces, from October last to date:—

From the North...	29,000	koku.
" Mutsu	10,000	"
" Owari, Iso and Mino	35,000	"
" Suruga and Tōtōmi	1,000	"
" Neighbouring Provinces	150,000	"
Total	225,000	"

The *Hochi Shimbun* notes in its last issue, that the Ishikawa Iron Works have been leased by the Home Department to Mr. Hirano Tōmiji, for the term of thirty years. Mr. Hirano already has a type foundry in full operation in Tsukiji, Tokio.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the proprietor of the Shintomiza Theatre is just concluding a most prosperous season. The net profits of this favourite place of entertainment amount to 24,000 yen for last season, and if the loss incurred in the disastrous attempt to introduce plays after the European style be deducted, Mr. Morita will still be 3,000 yen in pocket.

We learn from the *Chōya Shimbun*, that the Mint at Osaka, will shortly commence the coinage of a quantity of silver yen, for circulation in Hongkong, after the end of the present year.

A native paper states that permission was granted to the "Specie Bank," on the 11th instant, to commence operations, and wonders if the sudden decline in the price of Mexican dollars was caused by the fact becoming known.

Counterfeit coins, both gold and silver, are said by the *Mainichi Shimbun* to be in circulation. These counterfeits are copper or brass, plated to resemble genuine currency, and are chiefly ten and twenty sen pieces and single yen. The characters have also been found altered on a quantity of paper money, so that ten and twenty sen notes are made to do duty for twenty sen and fifty sen notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About noon on the 16th instant, as Mr. Sanjo, the Prime Minister, was driving along Miakozaka, Tokio, a man suddenly appeared at the side of his carriage and flung a petition through the window on to the seat. The man has been ascertained to be Yagishita Hichizayemon, a *heimin* of Kanagawa Ken. The contents of the petition have not been made public.

Archery has again become fashionable in Japan. Mr. Ogawara and some other lovers of the old pastime, are about to open an archery school, in Tokio, on the 21st instant.

At about 7 p.m., on the 11th instant, cries for assistance were heard by the officers on board the Japanese man-of-war *Nisshin Kan*, in this harbour and a boat was at once lowered, and sent in the direction of the voice. A sampan, with a man clinging to it, and on the point of drowning, was found and placed in safety, and the sampan lashed to the boat of the *Nisshin Kan* and towed towards the shore, but the sampan sank in a few minutes. It is said that the sampan was coming up the harbour in the evening without a light and came into collision with a steamer.

Accidents have been remarkably frequent at the Osakayama tunnel in course of construction on the extension of the railway from Kiyoto to Otsu. This would certainly lead to the belief that there is a want of either skill or ordinary care in the conduct of the work. The tunnel has again fallen in, this time through one of the timber supports being removed. It is said that one workman was killed.

The *Asahi Shimbun* reports that Mr. Fukuda, an Assistant Judge of the Osaka *Saibansho*, was, on the 9th instant, suddenly arrested and conveyed to the Central Police Station of that city. It is rumoured that the arrest was on account of his having accepted bribes from suitors.

Some six *kannur* of gunpowder exploded at about half-past eight o'clock, on the 15th instant, at the military powder magazine in Itabashi. Fortunately, none of the rest of the powder stored in the same place exploded but as it was, one workman was fatally injured. The next day another explosion took place. One man was slightly injured.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that Mr. Shotai, the ex-king of Loocoo, is about to establish a school in Tokio for the purpose of teaching the sons of his former subjects, the Japanese language. About fifty students are expected to arrive in Tokio shortly to enter the school.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that a heavy gale occurred at Osaka, on the afternoon of the 6th instant. Several wrecks are said to have taken place in the vicinity and many lives lost.

Seven *heimin* of Fukuoka ken have, says the *Choya Shimbun*, been tried by a special court and acquitted of complicity in the assassination of the late *Saigy*, Hirokawa, and received money to enable them to return to their homes. The Court has still to try Nakamura Rokuzo, and several others, for the same offence.

About one hundred of the Tokio firemen are to be sent to Loocoo, to form the nucleus of a fire brigade. An engine and all the necessary appliances will accompany them.

The *Kiyoson Doshin* (Political Society) will, after January next, hold meetings once a month, when the debates will be conducted exclusively in English. The object is to prevent several of the members who have visited England and America from losing the knowledge of the English language they then acquired.

Mr. Magaye, the former editor of the defunct *Somo Zasshi* has been released from prison, his sentence of three years' imprisonment having expired.

The application made by the *Hokokui* (association for the preservation of the shrines at Nikko) for permission to carry out its object, having been granted by the Government, Mr. Nabeshima, the Governor of Tochigi ken, and other members of the association are now collecting subscriptions in aid of the work.

An asylum has been erected in Tsukiji, Tokio, at a cost of ten thousand yen, for the education of the blind, and will shortly be opened.

Messrs. Sanjo and Iwakura, have lately presented the sum of three hundred yen to the Blind Asylum, in Tokio.

A balloon will be sent up for experimental purposes from

the premises of the Gas Company in Shiba, Tokio, on the 18th instant.

Mr. Iwakura, the Vice-Prime Minister will entertain his friends and acquaintances and the principal government officials, at his residence, on the 18th instant, in order to celebrate the eightieth birthday of his mother. The aged lady is still in good health and spirits.

We learn from the native papers that the Governor of Kanagawa ken has applied to the Treasury for a grant of 3,500 yen towards the expense of repairing the roads on the Bluff.

Two natives of Saghalien (man and wife) have lately arrived in Tokio, and will give performances of music and dancing at Asakusa, next month.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, rinderpest has made its appearance in China, and all cattle coming from Hongkong or Shanghai are to be carefully examined before they are permitted to be landed in Yokohama.

Lieut.-General Toriwo, says the *Mainichi Shimbun*, is known to be a very earnest believer in the Buddhist faith, and it is currently reported that he is about to endow, in his native province, a theological school for inculcating the particular tenets of that sect.

The usual cholera return has been issued by the Sanitary Bureau, and includes all cases reported up to the 13th instant. The total number of persons attacked since the outbreak is 164,243; of these 97,080 have died and 46,470 recovered, while at the time the return closed there were still 20,693 patients under treatment. The percentage of mortality has been 59.11 per cent, and the proportion of patients to each 10,000 of the population of the country 47.06.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th December, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$7,454.04
Merchandise, &c.	\$1,317.35
Total.....	\$8,771.39

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$6,088.10
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 960.17
Total.....	\$7,048.27

Miles open 18.

KORE AND OUTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th December, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$10,821.67
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 2,577.55
Total.....	\$13,399.22

Miles open, 35.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 8,384.70
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,656.55
Total.....	\$10,041.25

Miles open 47.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SOME THOUGHTS ON TREATY REVISION.

(Translated from the *Fuso Shimshi*.)

ON the 10th of last September, our government selected from among the *Sangi*, the dauntless, active and shrewd Inouye Kaoru and placed him in the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The government had of late become noticeable for its inactivity and this step was at the time universally considered to be most beneficial. The Takagawa government, having at the outset made mistakes in our foreign policy, it afterwards pursued a temporising course by which no heed was paid to our rights or interests, so long as immediate troubles were avoided. We were thus placed at the mercy of the foreign powers who lost no opportunity of depriving us of our national rights;

which have not yet been restored to us. For such a small nation as Japan to retake those rights in antagonism to the will of such nations as England and France whose policy is, that whatever they can maintain by their might is right, requires a man of both firmness and shrewdness at the helm of its foreign intercourse. Both Ito and Okuma, are shrewd in the management of business but they seem to be deficient in firmness. Soyejima is firm, but lacks shrewdness. It is then only in Inouye, though perhaps not in the highest degree, that we find these two qualities combined. That he is an able manager of business can be seen by the manner in which our national finances were conducted at the time when *hans* were abolished and *hens* established, a great change, which did away with the feudal system which had existed in this country for hundreds of years. That Inouye is firm, may be seen by the way in which he opposed the opinions of the then Minister of Justice, Eto Shimpei at the time of the burning of the Imperial Palace; and how he opposed Saigo Takamori's scheme for an expedition against Corea, when every other member of the government concurred in advocating hostile measures. This is the reason why we expressed our satisfaction at the time of Inouye's appointment to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Terashima, who could neither be praised for good qualities or condemned for wrong actions was at the head of that department, we did not think it worth while to criticize the progress of treaty revision. Inouye, possessing the qualities fit for the post which he now holds, we do not look upon in the same light as we did Terashima, and, as we had previously hoped, we hear that he is showing much activity in the important duties entrusted to him. What are the objects of treaty revision and in what manner are the negotiations to be carried out? Mori was a short time ago sent very suddenly to England as our Minister; we had thought up to then, that it was the intention of the Government to carry on the negotiations in Japan and that for this purpose our Ministers abroad had been recalled, can it be that it has been decided to again open negotiations directly with the foreign governments? We hear too, that Yoshida will shortly be sent to Italy to represent our country. Recently there have been many reports floating about respecting the manner in which the government has determined to carry out treaty revision. We do not mean to say that we believe these rumours in full, but so long as they exist we cannot overlook them, we shall bring them forward, criticize them and place a few suggestions before Inouye who is now responsible for all matters connected with treaty revision, which we consider as a matter of the gravest importance to Japan. Rumor says, that the government recalled its ministers to various foreign powers some time ago, for no other purpose than its own convenience; and that step was not caused by the foreign powers agreeing to send their representatives to Japan to negotiate treaty revision here and that Mori has been sent to England to open negotiations there; it is also said, that negotiations will not be carried on for the purpose of having all our commercial rights restored, but to consult with foreign governments about our tariffs so as to bring about their modification. It is also said that in Europe, the different nations have to consult with one another before tariffs can be arranged; and for such a small and powerless country as Japan even to mention its national rights in Europe, would appear there absolutely ludicrous; under such circumstances it is now only intended that a new tariff to regulate our trade be shown to the European governments and to consult with them on the matter, asking them accede to it. Such is the report, should it prove true, we should like to ridicule the absurdity of such a plan and such reasoning, but unfortunately we cannot. It may be perfectly true that tariffs in the countries of Europe and America are determined upon by mutual consultation between the parties concerned, but this does not mean that each nation has not the right of fixing its own tariff; consultations take place because there is mutual concession of their respective rights. None of those countries would think of giving up to the other any privilege without receiving some equivalent in return. Japan is differently circumstanced, it has made concessions without receiving any in return, and it was powerless to refuse those concessions. If foreign nations agree to the alleged new tariff we shall have to make

some concession in return, while if they refuse, we have not the might to oppose their will. Such a mode of action is like indirectly inviting foreign powers to come and demand concessions and saying that we are willing to make them; for what else can we expect from the foreign powers with whom we have to deal, when we remember that they resemble hungry wolves and never lose an opportunity to promote their own interests, and cannot be influenced by argument, however reasonable or just, to give back the rights of which they have so unfairly deprived us. With such a policy as this, it is impossible to predict when the national rights for which we thirst will be restored to us. One who has self-respect will be respected by others, and those who have not, will be objects of scorn. The reason why our foreign intercourse has been brought to its present condition—foreigners filled with pride and looking down upon us with contempt—is because from the time when we first commenced our intercourse with them, they frightened us by their threats, and we, regardless of our interests or even common sense, acceded to whatever demands they made and let them in every way have their own will, we lost our self-respect and they have more and more looked down upon us. Though we may not at present be able to procure the abolition of extra-territoriality, there is no doubt a time has arrived when we should regain our commercial rights and invigorate our national spirit and wealth. Should we at such a time lose all respect for ourselves and say, that such a poor and small country as ours should not even be able to make mention of its national rights abroad and that all we can do is to bring the new tariff before the foreign governments and ask them to kindly consider and approve it? Foreigners can never be induced to have any respect for us, nor can they be made to observe our rights. While such a state of affairs exists they will look down upon us more and more and lay before us perpetual demands. What we want now, is to get full power to control our own tariffs; to consult with foreign powers for their adjustment is a matter of secondary consideration to be settled in future. When we possess the right to control our tariffs and then open negotiations for their adjustment, we shall in that case have power to refuse any demands for concessions; but, when we have it not, it would simply be opening the door to enable foreigners to obtain concessions from us. If foreign powers be now disposed to agree to the new tariff, we think that they would be just as willing to assent to our regaining our commercial rights intact; while on the other hand, if they refuse the one, they are just as likely to refuse the other. Why do our officials act so timidly and with no feeling of self-respect, and why do they not boldly try to advance the power of their country? If the European nations refuse to grant our just demands there is a plan to resort to and compel them. Let us enter into a special convention with the United States and other friendly powers, and make treaties by which those who do not observe our rights will be subjected to many inconveniences. There are a few words which we should like to say to the Minister to England. We hear that the determination of the government is, that the revision of the treaties shall be carried out, although we may have to make some slight concessions and that the alterations made by this revision are to last only for a brief term; we think that this is very deplorable. The present treaties were agreed to by the officers of our former government who were utterly ignorant of the nation's interests or the affairs of the world. It can fairly be said, that the whole of the treaties originated from sheer deception; it was like inducing a blind man sign a contract, because our government had no idea of the consequences. On this plan, we have now the right of revising the treaties, our eyes have been opened, we now know the affairs of the world, and were we now to enter into treaties we can no longer plead ignorance and we may not for a long time be able to get the right of revising them again. If we be unsuccessful in our present negotiations we may never be able to free ourselves from the disgraceful appellation of a semi-independent nation. We hope that our rights will be upheld with much firmness; there is no reason for haste; if we cannot gain our point next year, let us go on with equal firmness, adhere to our cause in the year following, time is of no object so long as in the end we succeed in regaining those rights to which we are naturally and equitably entitled.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

EVERY individual and nation desires to secure respect, and to maintain it inviolate when once attained. It is now a long time since disputes first arose between Japan and China relative to Loochoo, and no settlement has, as yet, been arrived at. Both these powers are perfectly well aware that it is altogether opposed to the welfare of the Eastern world that they should refer their differences to the arbitrament of the sword, but China cannot withdraw her claims without a loss of dignity, and as Japan is wholly unable to do so either, it seems not improbable that war will, at no distant date, break out between the two nations. We have lately received from Reuter's Company a telegram dated in London on the 4th December, to the effect that "The United States Government have made an offer of mediation to China and Japan regarding Loochoo." This telegram is unofficial and should not be regarded as altogether reliable; we are also without any details giving the terms of the proposition. Again, as the matter is one of vast importance to this country and secrecy is a great essential in diplomacy, we should have refrained from basing any argument upon this private telegram, were it not that it was through private individuals that the public first learned any particulars of what was being done. Mr. Young, General Grant's secretary first, and now again this telegram from the far distant capital of the British Empire. The whole transaction is therefore laid bare to the gaze of the world. We will now inquire, supposing the telegram to be true, what object could the United States have in making this sudden offer of mediation between the two Empires? When General Grant was in China, last summer, the members of the *yamen* told him that Japan's action regarding Loochoo was extremely improper and selfish and requested him to use his influence to bring about a settlement. This the General declined to do, stating that he was only a private citizen and he could not interfere in the matter. After the General arrived in Japan, the same subject was talked over between him and Mr. Ito, the Home Minister, at Nikko, but General Grant would give no definite opinion and contented himself with saying "that the disagreement between the two Empires about such a trifling cause was much to be deplored," and he "should like to see them come to an amicable arrangement between themselves so as not to be exposed to the misfortune of an interference by European nations." Such being General Grant's views, we must attribute the offer of the United States to his good offices. Should this really be the case, it shows that both the Government of the United States and General Grant are of one mind in this matter and we know the General has extended towards us the kindest sympathy. We have had many tokens of the good feeling of the United States for Japan, not the least of which, was their being the first to agree to a revision of the treaties. It is, we think, undeniable that this Government has made the offer of mediation without any idea of self-interest, which none of the European nations would have done under similar circumstances. If therefore, the telegram is authentic, we must return our sincere thanks to the Government of the United States of America for their friendly and well-intentioned offer, and also to General Grant, who was the cause of that offer being made. The question then is: Should Japan and China accept the offer made by the United States? We answer emphatically—No! The Chinese Government having already requested General Grant to bring about a settlement—whatever their real intentions may have been—will, perhaps, gladly accept the proposal, but Japan should at once and decidedly decline it. Mr. Monroe, the fifth President of the United States said on one occasion:—"Whatever disputes may arise respecting the political affairs of America, we must under no circumstances permit the interference of European powers or accept their arbitration." We would now apply these very words to Japan, and desire our Government to carry them into effect. Did not General Grant himself wish the two Empires to come to a mutual understanding to escape the misfortune of European interference? We are of opinion that the offer of the United States is made in good faith and from no desire to interfere, unless out of

pity for the sad state of things that is gradually growing up in the East. The United States would not feel offended at our refusal to accept their offer and the policy of declining foreign interference should be always steadfastly pursued by Japan. If a mutual understanding could be arrived at between the powers they would not require any mediator, but if it cannot, why then a mediator is of no practical use. Now as regards this Loochoo question, Japan cannot recede from the position she has taken up and resign her claim at the behest of China, nor can China without incurring disgrace. Such being the actual condition of affairs, what possible good can be derived from the mediation of the United States? If the latter were to say to China,—“Your claim to Loochoo is unreasonable and unjust and you must abandon it,” would the Chinese agree to do so because of the mediation of the United States? We do not think it at all likely. Again, if the United States were to say to Japan, “you have been too hasty and should restore the *Han-si* to his former position and permit him to send tribute to China or else arrange to pay China compensation,” is it at all probable our Government would entertain that proposition? We all know perfectly well it would do nothing of the kind; in fact matters have reached that stage that we cannot recede one single inch from the position we have taken up. It is therefore very evident that under these circumstances we do not require the interference of any foreign power. It would be extremely discourteous to the United States to accept their offer of mediation knowing at the same time that it would be barren of results. It should also be borne in mind that Japan and China are so situated that they should unite to restore the falling fortunes of Oriental nations and place them as regards dignity and importance on an equal footing with the nations of Europe and America. Seeking the interference of a foreign power about a trifling matter like this Loochoo affair would go far to lower their dignity and decrease their influence. When we sent the expedition to Formosa and our Ambassador proceeded to Peking afterwards to arrange the dispute, Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister, acted as mediator on that occasion and brought about a peaceful settlement by getting China to pay us half a million taels. The action of the two Governments on that occasion did not meet with our approval. If it becomes the custom of Eastern nations to invoke the interference of Europe and America in their disputes, it is impossible to foresee what amount of difficulty may arise with those powerful countries. England, Russia, France, Germany, &c., are not at heart like the people of the United States, although their eyes also are blue and their hair fiery red. We, the yellow race, are already in danger of becoming slaves to these people. Should we not therefore be careful?

A PARLIAMENT FOR JAPAN.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

ON previous occasions we have given our readers a brief description of the two Chambers which constitute the Parliaments of Rome (sic) and England. At the same time we mentioned that the establishment of these Parliaments did not in any way arise from the wishes of the people of those countries. We also asserted that in the United States of America no advantage was found to accrue from the fact of their having in that country two deliberative Chambers. We will in the present article consider what kind of Representative Assembly is best suited to the circumstances of Japan. Should the Parliament of Japan consist of two Houses? We answer most positively—No! There are two kinds of Upper Chambers viz.—the House of Lords and the House of Expert Lawyers. The former is the kind that exists in Rome and England and the members must all belong to the high and exalted class called “Lords.” The other description of Upper Chamber is composed of experts selected from amongst the people. In our opinion the *Kwa-zoku* of Japan are utterly unfitted to form an Upper Chamber, both as regards their social position and ability, although they may be wealthier than the other classes of the community. It must therefore be patent that no good result would ensue from the establishment of a House of Lords in Japan. The question then arises should we have the other kind

of Upper Chamber, i.e. the House of Export Lawyers? We think it also would be valueless. If it was established, what system of election would be adopted and in what way would the members differ from those in the Lower Chamber? If only the best men are to be elected to the Upper House, then the Lower House would be composed of the refuse and be altogether an inferior assemblage. If one Chamber monopolizes the talent of the empire, it naturally follows that the other will be nothing but a gathering of mediocrities. Under the constitution of the United States, a Senator must be at least thirty years of age and a Member of Congress at least twenty-five. The term of office of a Senator is six years that of a Congress-man two. Senators are elected from amongst the lawyers in the different States, and Congress-men from the general body of the people. American writers who favour the system of dual Houses, assert that the Senators are careful and prudent, while Members of Congress are reckless and liable to sudden changes of opinion, and that unless there existed the two Houses, the one to act as a check upon the other, the policy of the country would continually be changing and great evils would consequently arise. In our opinion the reason why the Congress of the United States has become so reckless and volatile is due to the fallacy of having two Chambers in the country and not to the Members themselves. The law is such, that Congress is composed of inferior men, how then can they be blamed for giving constant proof of their inferiority? Should this evil be remedied by making the qualification for both Chambers alike, there would then be a direct violation of the principle which lies at the very root of dual Houses. It appears therefore, that viewed in any light, evils are sure to arise from two Chambers and it is manifestly preferable to have only one Assembly and let it be composed of the most clever and experienced men in the country. Careful observation of the present state of matters in Japan has led us to the conclusion; that enlightened men of experience are not to be found among the wealthy classes who are, as a body, destitute of knowledge. Consequently if we have a Representative Assembly, its members must be paid; as the most suitable persons to belong to it could not afford to attend gratuitously, it will therefore be better to have one Chamber than two, as the expense will be less, there being fewer persons to pay. But even suppose that the Members of the Upper House could be induced to attend without pay, the expense of their election, travelling allowances, &c., would all have to be borne by the nation, so it is very evident that from an economical standpoint a single Chamber is preferable. From the very oldest times we find that in those countries which have two Houses the Members of the Lower House are always the most numerous, this we presume is with the object of decreasing expense. If the Members of an Upper House are many, the expense is great. If they are few, a system of bribery would probably be introduced, as it is always easier to influence a few people than a large number. Indeed heavy expenditure and bribery stand, in this instance, in juxtaposition, if one is avoided the other ensues. It is extremely difficult to escape from both evils. For the foregoing reasons we assert, that the system of dual Houses of Parliament is valueless and if anything injurious.

MADAME DE SAINTE-FOLYE'S BABIES.

(From the *Cornhill Magazine*.)

Madame la Comtesse de Sainte-Folye, wife of the Prefect at Ville Joyeuse, had been married ten years, and had all that time been vainly expecting an heir, when, at last, finding that neither the pious waters of Lourdes nor the ferruginous ones of Spa availed anything—perceiving, moreover, that St. Lactitia, her patroness, disregarded sundry votive offerings of waxen babies and silver-gilt hearts made at her shrine, she resolved that she would adopt a child whom she might call her own. It was told on a former occasion how that Madame de Sainte-Folye was a very wilful lady, who, when once she had got a whim into her amiable head, took no rest till the same was satisfied. Her husband had discovered this at the outset of his conjugal career, and made compliance his rule of life, so that when his consort announced her intention of adopting somebody's baby, he answered, "Yes, my dear," in the tone of a man who would not think of offering opposition. He did not even ask how the bright lady proposed to obtain an infant to her liking, though he noticed that she spoke about the matter as if babies were to be procured in the open market like puppy-dogs.

Such was indeed Madame de Sainte-Folye's opinion; or rather she imagined that there were so many cumbersome babies lying

dandled about the world by mothers who would rather have been unencumbered, that it would be easy enough to summon a number of them for inspection, and then make a choice. But, of course, Madame de Sainte-Folye wanted a cleanly baby, well dressed, with blue eyes and nice rosy cheeks—a baby who never squealed, and who smiled when spoken to. Others of the ordinary sort were not to her taste at all; and in explaining her wishes to her husband's secretary, M. de Beantoupet, she was particular in requesting that he would find her a baby whom she would be proud to exhibit in her daily walks, borne in the arms of a plump Burgundian nurse in a peak cap.

M. de Beantoupet was a young man, who always dressed in the latest style of fashion, and spent most of his time in snubbing people who came to the Prefect to ask for favours or redress. The Prefect was too shy a person to dismiss applicants himself, and too indolent to concern himself much about the general business of his high office. He was a great whist-player, a lover of horses, dogs, and fat cattle. He never missed an agricultural show, but liked to attend these sights unofficially, without putting on his uniform or being speechified to. He abhorred state, and could never be drawn into making a speech of more than five minutes' length, which had caused him to be somewhat respected as a man who thought more than he spoke, though in truth he thought nothing. Count de Sainte-Folye was one of those placemen who keep their offices a long time, because they make no enemies. He had his pockets full of the small coin of civility—kind words, which he distributed ungrudgingly to all postulants. But he gave them nothing else, and generally allowed them to understand that he had bestowed on them all that it was in his power to grant, which is the sum of what a man can do. The people of Ville Joyeuse gave their Prefect credit for the best intentions; but knew that in all serious conjunctures the man to go to was M. de Beantoupet, who took his instructions not from Count de Sainte-Folye, but from the Countess, who was the real Prefect. Thus M. de Beantoupet enjoyed all the prestige which usually encircles the private secretaries of high officials in every country under the sun.

Now M. de Beantoupet, having received Madame's commands to look out for a baby, shrugged his shoulders at the unwelcome job, and proceeded to execute it in the most summary way by sending for the Commissary of Police, and biddling him go and make a choice from among the most personable infants at the Foundling. The Commissary bowed, saying that his own discernment in the matter of babies was not great, seeing that he was a bachelor, and had always found one child look very much like another; but he promised to appeal to the most experienced nun among those who dry-nursed the foundlings, and doubted not that they would make their election with a full sense of the importance of what they were doing.

"I suppose you want a boy?" said he as he took his leave.

"Why should you suppose we want a boy? I have really not thought about it," answered M. de Beantoupet.

"Well, people who adopt children generally desire boys, to whom they can leave their names."

"Boys are unsafe kind of property to invest in, though," remarked the private secretary; "they get into debt, or become Radicals and disgrace the names you lend them. I think we had better have a girl."

"Girls make runaway marriages, you see."

"Yes, but they change their names in going to the bad, so that you are well rid of them."

"Or a girl may turn out well," proceeded the Commissary, "and in that case you have the regret of parting with her just as you begin to find her companionable."

"Oh, as to that," answered M. de Beantoupet, with a wink, "you little know madame, if you think that she is going to attach herself to anybody through a course of years. This adopted child of hers will be the toy of a few weeks, and after that she will be very sorry that she ever indulged the whim. However, that is her own lookout."

The Commissary smiled and withdrew. Two hours later, there arrived at the Prefecture a florid peasant-woman, in the custody of a buxom Black Sister or Carmelite nun. The nun carried a bundle of baby-linen; the peasant-woman bore one of the gravest infants that had ever been seen.

Such a solemn, round-eyed, pensive little girl it was, for the Commissary had decided for a girl after all. It neither wailed nor smiled. It did not put its thumb in its mouth, nor struggle in its swaddling-clothes, nor rub its fists into its eyes. It had none of the wayward tricks of infants, but lay still in its nurse's arms like a little waxen image, or like some small cherub that should have come to earth for some high purpose—to lead a life of Philosophy, and set an example of staidness in demeanour to all her sex, first as a child, and by-and-by as a woman.

"There, madame!" exclaimed the nun, as she lifted the veil from the baby's face, "this is the best-conducted child in our house. She was left on our door-step one terrible winter night, with a dog-collar round her neck and the name of Fido on it. So we christened her Fidelity."

"Poor little thing!" ejaculated the Countess. "Why, you allowed a dog to become its godfather!"

"Oh, no, madame!" answer the nun, scandalised.

"Yes, yes," laughed the Countess, "it doesn't matter. I have known dogs who behaved much more like Christians than men. How serious this child is, though! Have you no idea of who its parent were?"

"None whatever, madame. We conclude that the dog-collar was put on her as a mark for identification."

"But supposing the parents should turn up and claim the child just after I had become fond of it?"

"Oh, there is no danger of that," replied the nun, shaking her head. "That's against the rules of the Foundling. Once a child is put into it, it becomes lost to its parents for ever."

* See *Cornhill Magazine* for June 1879.

By this time Madame de Sainte-Folye had lifted the baby out of the nurse's arms, and was again eying it with a smile which invited response. The baby stared back at the Countess, but did not smile. Hither timidly the Countess began to dandle it, but she might as well have dandled a doll for all the pleasure the baby evinced in this mode of caress.

"Dear me!" murmured Madame de Sainte-Folye. "I hope this child is not always going to stare at me like that. I should be as afraid of her as if she were a grown-up woman."

"Is Madame afraid of grown-up women?" inquired the nun demurely.

"Well, no, but I like to see people about me laugh," was the rather rueful rejoinder; "but perhaps this child has—has the stomach-ache."

"They shout loud enough when they have the stomach-ache, Madame," answered the nurse bluntly, and she proceeded to give the baby a character for capital health as well as sweetness of temper. According to her, no more eligible child for adoption could have been discovered. "And she will become a pretty girl, too," added she. "Look at her large eyes and small mouth, you can always judge by those tokens. They are worth as much as a big dowry to girls."

"Well, well," said the Countess, in the tone of one who wants to hope for the best, "I will try and be a mother to the poor little creature, and I will even do something for the dog, her godfather, if he calls here." Saying which, she unlocked her desk and drew out some bank-notes, which she tendered to the nun as a gift for the Foundling. She Sister murmured her acknowledgments and retired, leaving the baby and the nurse to be the guests of the Prefecture from that day forth.

Our expectations are seldom fulfilled to the letter, so it cannot be denied that Madame de Sainte-Folye did not derive from her new acquisition all the excitement she had anticipated. On the contrary, the baby's presence had on her a subduing effect, which her husband was the first to appreciate. That long-suffering official had never found his house so quiet as he did during the first few days after little Fidélité had been introduced there. The Countess went about with a serious countenance, putting her forefinger to her lips and saying, "Hush! Baby's asleep!" or "Baby's just going to sleep!" For a man who loved quiet this was nice enough, and the Prefect, who was not devoid of humour, chuckled inwardly to think that a mite of a child had achieved the feat of calming those exuberant spirits and that pertinacious loquacity which the Countess had never abated to please her husband or M. de Beantoupet.

Unfortunately, the balcony days which had fallen upon the Prefecture were not destined to last long. Fidélité happened to be the offspring of one Soulot, a dog-fancier—which means a fancier of other people's dogs—and of his wife Leonie *née* Hurlard, who worked in a cigar factory and was not a pattern of the virtues. Those people used to put their children at the Foundling for the same reason as that eminent reformer of mankind, J. J. Rousseau, did—because they did not care to be bothered with them. Fidélité was the third who had been deposited on the doorstep of the old *Maison des Enfants Trouvés*, which frowned, black as a prison, in one of the most deserted streets of Ville Joyeuse, and the collar had not been put round her neck as a mark for future identification, but simply out of the facetiousness in which M. Soulot, her father, revelled at times when he had been drinking much of the white wine of his native province. In parting with their child the pair of Soulots had certainly never meant to claim her again, but they happened to hear that a baby, remarkable for having been lodged at the Foundling with a dog-collar round her neck, had been adopted at the Prefecture by no less a person than the Prefect's wife, and this, of course, altered their plans. They began to feel very parental indeed towards their little girl.

One bright morning a man smelling strongly of dog, and a woman diffusing an odour of spirits, rang at the Prefecture and were admitted into the vestibule, along with a well-clipped and curly poodle who trotted at their heels. The man carried a toy terrier in his arms and the heads of four puppies protruded from his pockets—two on either side. He gave his name of "Soulot" to the footman, and stated that he had come to speak to the Countess on a matter of business. The footman, concluding that he had come to speak about the sale of a dog, went upstairs with his message, and Madame de Sainte-Folye, who had some time before expressed to M. de Beantoupet the wish to have a tiny pug, ordered the man and his wife to be shown up. But when the Soulots had been ushered into the Countess's presence with the poodle, they put their hands to their eyes and began to snivel. "It's very kind of you to have adopted our poor little daughter, Madame," whimpered the dog-fancier, "but you may be sure we should never have parted from her if we hadn't been compelled by poverty."

"Then it's you who are my poor baby's parents?" asked the Countess, eying the pair in deep disgust.

"We are the father of the dear little girl with the dog-collar," responded Soulot, blowing his nose aloud.

"Ah! And is that gentleman—I mean that dog, the owner of the collar," continued the Countess, pointing to the poodle.

"That's he, Madame," said Soulot's wife eagerly, as if she thought there was an excellent joke in the whole matter. "This poodle—he was only a puppy then—was outgrowing his collar, so we put it on the little girl, just to know her again if we wanted to claim her."

"But you can't claim her," replied the Countess, coldly. "Oh, Madame! we can't do without our little girl—our poor little girl!" ejaculated Soulot's wife, and began to shed bitter tears through the unclean fingers which she put before her face.

Madame de Sainte-Folye was not a prefect's wife for nothing, and she saw these unvarnished Soulots were as insincere in their emotion as they were ill-founded in their demands. It was quite evident that the only object of their visit was to extort money; nevertheless, it was a question as to whether there would be any

prudence in refusing them some compensation for the adoption of their child. Impulsive in all things, Madame de Sainte-Folye put her hand into her pocket and extracted half-a-dozen napoleons from her purse, but at the sight of gold the ill-smelling Soulot, who would have sold his child for six francs had they been offered to him in a confidential way as a maximum bid, shook his head and thought he might hold out for a higher sum. "No, Madame, I want ten thousand francs," said he, stubbornly.

"Why, you incredibly base man, you are not entitled to a centime," exclaimed the Countess, indignantly.

"Oh! oh! we want our child," whined the female Soulot, raising her voice, as if she wished the servants to hear.

"And we want ten thousand francs," repeated the male Soulot, likewise raising his voice, so that the poodle barked and the four pups in his pockets snarled.

"You shall not have a son from me," cried the Countess, stamping her foot, "and if you are not gone this minute, I will have you taken to prison. Oh! you bad people, go away with you!"

It was not the stamp of the Countess's foot, but the opportune entrance of M. de Beantoupet, that induced the Soulot couple to decamp. As they went, however, they muttered threats and pitched their voices in the most lamentable key, so that to the footman who let them out they did really appear to be parents in deep affliction.

"Ah! bad luck to those who rob the poor of their children!" howled Soulot, as he stood on the doorstep with his wife by his side, and his four pups craning their heads out of his pockets. "Heaven didn't mean that the rich should take the children of the poor when they haven't any of their own. The poor have parents' hearts as well as the wealthy."

"Bad luck to the woman who has robbed me of my girl, my poor little girl," shrieked the she-Soulot, shaking both her fists in the astonished footman's face, and this worthy couple, as they left the Prefecture, collected quite a little mob by their dismal vociferation.

When Count de Sainte-Folye heard later in the day of what had happened he emitted a low whistle, which was always tantamount with him to a signal of alarm, and observed to his wife "You'll see, my dear, that all the tag-rag and bob-tail of the town will soon be making a political question of this baby."

"They may break out into revolution about it, if they please," exclaimed Madame de Sainte-Folye, with intense feminine energy. "But even though they took you to the guillotine along with M. de Beantoupet and the whole of the Prefectural Council, I'll not give the baby up."

"Thank you, madame," laughed M. de Beantoupet, who was present.

Now Madame de Sainte-Folye had been put much out of conceit with her baby by discovering that it was the child of an unwashed pair of dog-stealers. Being of an imaginative turn she had conceived in her mind a pretty romance about the solemn infant's supposed birth. She had decided that the little girl must have been abandoned by a high-born mother in reduced circumstances who was dying of consumption when she laid the poor mite on the step of the Foundling, hoping it would there find a comfortable home. Even the incident of the dog-collar seemed to the Countess to have a poetical significance, for who could tell but that this collar was that of a faithful dog who had followed the high-born mother and child in their wanderings, and had at last, by a spontaneous doggy instinct, offered the collar—his only property—to the little girl as a parting gift? There had been a time when, scanning the baby's grave face, the Countess had been seized with a slight shiver, fancying she discerned in its lineaments the half-intelligible lines of some most piteous story. . . . So it was a mortifying disappointment to find that little Fidélité's name was Soulot, and that, judging by the theory of congenital tendencies, she might possibly grow up to be as ugly as her mother and as scampish as her father. Anyhow there could be no pleasure in adopting a baby whose family were known to the whole town as vagabonds.

Nevertheless, from a mere spirit of feminine resistance, Madame de Sainte-Folye resolved to keep the child; and her combative instincts became finely aroused when the Radical journal of Ville Joyeuse, a low print called *Le Tocsin*, published a maliciously untrue account of the adoption story. The *Tocsin* was one of those organs whose notes ring as falsely as the chinking of base coin. It had no principles beyond attacking everything that was done by people in authority and buttering the lower orders with rancid flattery. It represented that the Soulots, having been obliged to deposit their child at the Foundling under great stress of poverty, the Prefect and his wife were making an oppressive use of the law in debarring them from recovering it. In this view all the mothers of Ville Joyeuse were disposed to concur. The case was one purely of sentiment and did not admit of arguing; if the Soulots really loved their child, it was sheer inhumanity to deprive them of it. The dog-fancier and his wife soon found it paid them very well to wash their faces and loaf about with the air of persons who were poor and sad, but respectable, and to whine their untruthful story into the ears of all the active characters of the Radical party. A fund was raised. After handing over a moiety to the bereaved parents, it was decided that the remainder should go towards defraying the expenses of a lawsuit which the Soulots were to bring against the Prefect for the recovery of their infant. A pushing young barrister with no work to do, one M. Bobinard, nobly undertook to plead the dog-fancier's cause for nothing, and three Red Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies bound themselves by an oath to bring the Prefect's dastardly conduct before the notice of Parliament. Dismayed by these things, poor M. de Sainte-Folye besought his wife not to resist the popular clamour; but, in making this request he had the misfortune to speak of Fidélité as a disreputable brat, which gave Madame an excuse for forthwith emptying all the vials of her wrath upon his head.

She happened at that moment to be sitting with the baby on her lap. Catching it up, she held it close to her husband's face, so close that the Prefect stepped back, pulling a grimace which af-

frighted the infant. Then its dear little tongue became suddenly loosed, and it began to howl in a voice of awful shrillness, as if to make up at one go for all its bygone silence. "My goodness, stuff something into that child's mouth to make it stop," cried the Prefect, appalled.

"It's you who are making it weep with your brutality," screamed the Countess, indignantly. "I know you never loved the child, and it's most unmanly of you to join in persecuting the poor little thing."

"My dear, I'm not persecuting," stammered the Count, wiping his eye-glass nervously with his coat-tails.

"Don't tell me," retorted the Countess. "You're joining with the rabble, as you always do when they shout. You've no notion of governing like a man. If the mob asked you to give up your wife I believe you would hand me out to them through the window."

"I don't think I could do it without your consent, my dear," replied the Prefect, with plaintive irony.

"That's right, be sarcastic now," rejoined the Countess; "but if you and the mob think to coerce me, you're mistaken. I know M. de Beautoupet will stand by me."

The Prefect's secretary, who had been a witness of the conjugal tiff, coughed shyly as if inclined to disclaim the chivalrous sentiments imputed to him. He was, however, spared the necessity of making any statement by the opportune arrival of a messenger, who brought a telegram from the Home Office. This document was thus briefly worded: "*You must give up the baby.*" The Prefect, with an inward sigh of relief, handed the message to his wife, who immediately said that she did not care two snaps of the fingers for the Home Minister; but then, feeling the uselessness of resistance, sat down to weep, and presently had a fit of hysterics. M. de Beautoupet took a prompt advantage of the situation. Seizing the baby, he caught it up, hurried from the room and ran to the nursery, where he ordered the nurse to leave the house without a moment's delay and take the child to its parents. Ten minutes later the Soulois were as much surprised as disgusted at being put in possession of their own. A baby was the most unwelcome of all gifts that could have been made to this couple; and while the nurse plumped into a chair and overwhelmed the pair with reproaches for getting her deprived of a good place, the dog-fancier eyed his now speechless offspring with consternation. As for the female Soulois, she examined the beautiful swaddling clothes in which little Fidélité had been attired by the Countess, and tried to console herself by wondering for how much they would sell.

Meanwhile the Countess, having recovered from her fainting-fit, and finding her adopted baby gone, took the gods to witness that she was an ill-used woman, and retired under her tent—that is to say, into her boudoir—meditating plans of vengeance. She remained cloistered in dignified sulks, for the rest of the day, and might have sulked through the morrow also, had she not been aroused towards evening by a noisy procession passing under the Prefecture windows. The Radicals, whose schemes had been disconcerted by the unexpected return of the baby, had concluded to make what political capital they could out of their easy victory by carrying the child in triumph from its parent's house to a certain lay school where it was to be reared according to the soundest Liberal principles, untainted by religious teaching. All the ragamuffins in the town had mustered to solemnize this important occurrence. First came a Radical brass band, playing the "Marseillaise" with a manly independence of the laws of time and tune; then an open fly, driven by a Republican coachman and containing the nurse with the baby and three Radical politicians, each provided with a money-box which they rattled in the faces of the people, begging pence for the Republican cause in general. Behind followed more Radicals on foot, with a great cohort of street boys, slatternly women and dogs. This soi-stirring procession, halting before the Prefecture, hooted Madame de Sainte-Folye who appeared at the window of her boudoir; and were making preparations for holding a Radical concert when the guard of soldiers on duty at the Place turned out and ordered them peremptorily to move on. This they did with characteristic alacrity, though they uttered derisive cheers against the military as soon as they had rounded a corner and were out of sight and shot.

One may imagine that, after this affair, which had made her odious in the eyes of some people, ridiculous in those of others, Madame de Sainte-Folye had had enough of adopting babies; and so she had. But Fate does not always shape our ends for us according to our likings, and from the day when it went forth that the Prefect's wife had been deprived (by law, some said) of the child which she had meant to treat so kindly, the Prefecture became a resort for all the mothers of the province who had babies to dispose of. Some came to the Palace with their squeaking progeny in their arms and offered to sell Madame little boys or girls of any age cheap and to seal the bargains by bonds having legal force. Others accosted the Countess as she was going into church; or stopped the Prefect and M. de Beautoupet in the streets, tugging these officials by the coat-tails and bidding them inspect babies that could be recommended as sound of wind and limb. There were other mothers again who, with a less mercenary maternal affection, deposited their children on the steps or in the lobbies of the Prefecture, converting that decorous government institution into a branch house of the Foundling. It became one of the daily plagues of M. de Beautoupet to see the chief clerk of the office enter his study and say, "I have just found another baby in my waste-paper basket, sir," or "We've just found two babies in the coal-box," or again, "What am I to do with this baby, sir, which I found in the cupboard where we keep the archives?"

"Give them to the police," was M. de Beautoupet's invariable cry, for he knew that the very name of infancy had now become odious in the Countess's ears. Nevertheless, as the secretary was not a bad fellow, he occasionally felt a twinge at reading some of the doleful epistles which distracted mothers had penned to the

clothes of the infants whom they foretook. He comforted himself by reflecting that if the Countess had consented to adopt but one out of every ten of the infants brought to her, she would soon have had a family fit to vie with those of the old-time patriarchs.

The Countess, in truth, was becoming very savage at the pranks which were being played with her—pranks which she persisted in thinking were practised from a desire to annoy her, rather than out of any genuine wish to supply her with babies. She put up with a great deal of perfidious commiseration from friends of her own sex; and chafed to hear unmistakable titters behind her whenever she appeared in any public place. The French are merciless jokesters, and when it becomes a question of poking fun at officials there is nothing they will not do to raise a laugh. It became the custom for the vulgar street-crowds to utter cries like those of babies whenever they saw the Prefect or his wife; and one night when the Count and Countess were at the theatre a wag let down a big baby-doll from the gallery right over the prefectural box by means of a rope, amidst the uproarious merriment of the house. The author of this unseemly jest was collared by the police and taken to the lock-up; but it was impossible to punish all the other facetious fellows who imitated him by purchasing dolls and exhibiting them in comical attitudes at unseasonable moments. A certain Radical rhymester went so far as to compose a ditty called *Le Bébé*, which, though interdicted in music-halls, was bawled loudly in the wine-shops, to the total subversion of loyalty among the masses.

All this was bad enough, but, alas! still worse things were to follow.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LAW REPORTS.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, 16th December, 1879.

Between WILLIAM ALFRED MALCOLM, trading as MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co., plaintiffs; and JARDINE, MATHESON & Company, defendant.

JUDGMENT.

The facts of this case are extremely simple. The plaintiffs were consignees of 584 bundles of sheet iron per *Viceroy*, which arrived here in September last and of which steamer defendants were agents. By the terms of the bill of lading the iron was to be delivered from the ship's tackles, when the ship's responsibility was to cease. On the arrival of the steamer, defendants inserted an advertisement in the local papers addressed to the consignees of cargo, the material part of which, for the purposes of this case, was as follows:—

Those consignees who are desirous that their goods should be landed by the agents of the steamer as heretofore, will please make the request in writing to the undersigned at the same time as their bills of lading are sent in for countersignature.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

The plaintiffs, acting under the terms of the advertisement, wrote to the defendants and requested them to land their iron. The defendants who were at this time employing one Mr. D. Scott, as landing agent for the steamer generally, directed him specially to land the plaintiffs' iron. In the course of the transit of the iron from the ship to the shore, or in the process of landing it at the *hatoba* (wharf), the iron was wetted with rain water. The plaintiffs' claim to recover damages from the defendants on this account, but the defendants deny that the wetting was caused by negligence at all, and allege that, even if such negligence were proved against Mr. Scott or his *employés*, that they are not, under the circumstances, liable for it.

It will be well to dispose of the legal question first.

The defendants' counsel argues:—That the defendants were not employed as plaintiffs' agents, but only as agents for the ship; that if they were employed by the plaintiffs they were not so employed as to incur any liability by reason of such employment; that the advertisement issued by the defendants was of such a nature as to exclude their liability if employed by the consignees of goods; that they employed a proper landing agent, which was all that was obligatory upon them; that defendants were not carriers for hire and therefore, only liable for gross negligence; and that plaintiffs might and should have sued Scott, who was the only person liable, even assuming that defendants were actually employed by plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirkwood called evidence to show that heretofore the practice of agents of ships landing goods for consignees, had been to employ their own compradores or foreign landing agents to discharge the goods, and the plaintiffs admitted, that they had themselves acted in this manner.

Mr. Kirkwood argued upon this, that there was an usage of trade at the port, which would relieve the defendants from responsibility when employing such a sub-agent as Mr. Scott, and that the plaintiffs had expressly or impliedly authorised his employment and accepted his liability instead of that of the defendants—or in other words, that the circumstances of the case showed a privity of contract between the plaintiffs and Mr. Scott.

Counsel for the plaintiffs relied upon the well known doctrine laid down in the case of *Coggs v. Bernard*, 2 Smith's L. C., viz.—“that if a man undertakes to carry goods safely, he is responsible for damage sustained by them in the carrying through his neglect though he was not a common carrier and was to have nothing for the carriage;” and also on the general liability of carriers for the acts of their servants and sub-agents. He also relied much upon the fact that the defendants had previously and so lately as the month of May last, landed goods for the plaintiffs from a steamer of which they were agents, and rendered accounts and received payment of landing charges in their own names.

I am of opinion that the defendants in this case did not land the goods as agents of the ship. The liability of the ship and her owners ceased by the terms of the bill of lading on delivery of the goods over her side; and it is therefore very improbable that the master would authorize his agents to incur the further risk of landing, except in the case of cargo not being claimed by the consignees and it being necessary to discharge it before the ship left the port. I think that under the terms of the advertisement there was a special contract made between the plaintiffs and the defendants for the landing of the goods, and that under that contract it was open to the defendants to execute the work either by their own servants or sub-agents. The evidence certainly goes to show that the defendants did not make any profit out of these transactions generally, or specially out of the present matter, but it appears that they might have done so had they pleased, when employing their own Chinese servants to do the work, and it is quite clear from the bill (exhibit “I.”) rendered by the defendants to the plaintiffs in the month of May last, that they did then at least act in a manner to lead the plaintiffs to believe that they were the actual recipients of the landing charges.

I cannot entertain any doubt that the defendants would have been liable to the plaintiffs for damages (supposing any to be proved in the present case), if the landing had been conducted by their own compradore who, as Mr. Keswick says, acted in such matters as the sub-agent of his firm; and I cannot see that the evidence of practice (I cannot call it custom), heretofore prevailing in regard to the employment of foreign landing agents, in any way lessens the defendants' responsibility when, for their own convenience they elect to employ one in lieu of their own compradore. I do not think that the authorities upon usage and custom cited by Mr. Kirkwood apply to the facts of this case, and I cannot find any evidence to satisfy me that the plaintiffs expressly or impliedly authorized the defendants to employ Mr. Scott as sub-agent on their behalf. On the other hand, the liability of any person who takes upon himself the safe transport of goods from one place to another, whether for hire or not, to answer for damages caused to such goods by his negligence, or that of his servants, is unquestionable. Mr. Kirkwood argues that in this case the defendants receiving no hire should only be held liable for gross negligence. It is very doubtful whether the defendants in this instance were or were not gratuitous bailees in the legal sense of the word, but I think it unnecessary to discuss the question, because the class of negligence imputed by the plaintiffs to the defendants is what the law, in the case of a carrier or other person holding himself out for the careful and skilful performance of a particular duty, would include as gross negligence. The latest judicial definition of gross negligence that I am aware of, is that given by Willes J. in the case of *Grill v. The General Iron Screw Collier Co.*, L.R., 1 C.P., 612; where that learned judge says:—“I quite agree with the dictum of Lord Cranworth in *Wilson v. Brett*, 11 M. & W. 113, that gross negligence is ordinary negligence with a vituperative epithet, a view held by the Exchequer Chamber, *Best v. Southern Devon Railway Co.* 3 H. & C. 337. Confusion has arisen from regarding negligence as a positive contrast of a negative word. It is really the absence

of such care as it was the duty of the defendants to use. A bailee is only bound to use the ordinary care of a man, and so the absence of it is called gross negligence. A person who undertakes to do some work for reward to an article must exercise the care of a skilled workman and the absence of such care in him is negligence. Gross therefore, is a word of description and not a definition.”

Thus I find as a matter of fact that the defendants by their sub-agents or servants did not exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in and about the protection of the plaintiffs' iron from wetting by rain. It is quite true Mr. Scott and his men have sworn that tarpaulins were duly put over the iron in the boats, but it being quite clear that this precaution did not prevent the rain from getting to the iron and no exceptionally bad state of the weather having been proved or even alleged, I am led to the conclusion that the tarpaulins must have been insufficient for the purpose, imperfectly put on, or perhaps not put on sufficiently soon; and upon these grounds I hold that the damage in question was caused by negligence of the defendants' sub-agents or servants in such manner as to render them, the defendants, liable to the plaintiffs for the damage so sustained.

I have only further to assess the amount of such damage. I agree with Mr. Kirkwood that the defendants are not liable for the difference between the contract price for the resale of the goods on arrival at the port of destination and the amount realised at auction; but I must proceed, so far as possible, upon the general rule that the amount of damage must be ascertained by the ordinary market value of the goods at the place and time at which they ought to have been delivered, independently of any circumstances peculiar to the plaintiffs. Now the only evidence as to the market value is that of Mr. Barlow, who says the market price of such iron as that in question would have been about \$4.50 at that time, and he also said that when he inspected the iron on the 10th September, it was damaged to the extent of 12 to 15 per cent., or expressing it in money about 45 or 50 cents per picul. This evidence also goes to prove that the auction sale was a fair one, inasmuch as the iron realised at it \$4 per picul, or some 50 cents under what he (Mr. Barlow) stated to be the market value. I assess the damages payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs at the sum of \$117.00 for loss on iron, and \$46.25 charges, making together the sum of \$163.25, and for this sum there will be judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

EMIL WIEGAND vs. WILLIAM COPELAND.

The following order, as to the mode of sale of the property, was yesterday issued in the above case:—

“After hearing the evidence presented by both parties, and the arguments of counsel, as to the best method of selling the partnership property, decreed in this cause, I have come to the conclusion that it is for the best interests of the parties that the property and business be sold in lump, as a “going-concern,” and that, in the advertisement of sale a brief description of the said property be given so that the extent and variety of the same may be understood by the Public.

It is therefore ordered that the partnership property of Copeland and Wiegand be sold, as directed by the judgment or decree, rendered in this cause on the 6th of December inst., by the United States Marshal in one lot, and that the sale include the good-will of the business and the name under which it has been heretofore conducted, viz: the “Spring Valley Brewery.”

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul General.

THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

BY CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR
OF THE “TIMES OF TAIKO.”

CHAPTER XXIX.

A CHALLENGE.

Benkei had been waiting but a very few minutes when those he looked for came in sight. They were eight men with Hiromori at their head; all in armour and, as Benkei

confessed to himself, 'likely looking rabble' enough. In their midst walked the old waiting woman, hobbling along with many grimaces and expressions of fatigue, for though the men-at-arms evinced no excessive desire to hasten their pace, it was all too rapid for her decrepit limbs.

Had they maintained the order in which they were then proceeding, their leader must first have reached the point of peril, but restrained by some unhappy instinct, he stepped aside and let his followers pass before him into the shadow of the pine tree, from which immediately afterwards issued a clamour of voices and a clashing of weapons that summoned many a scared face to door or window, and startled the sacred doves from their roosting places under the eaves of the fane.

Benkei, prefacing his assault by a yell of which such giant lungs alone were capable, had leaped out from his post, and before the Heike men-at-arms found leisure to think of resistance, three of their number were down with severed limbs or cloven skulls. The attack would probably have been successful even under less favourable circumstances, for the first panic caused by its suddenness was prolonged both by the assailant's formidable aspect and by the irresistible might of the blows he dealt. As it was, however, Benkei found his best ally among his enemies. Hiromori had never contemplated a hand to hand encounter with such swordsmen as he knew or suspected Yoshitsune and his companions to be. Even with the advantage of the surprise his scheme was designed to effect, he had deemed a score of followers too few to secure success, whereas he now saw himself with less than half that number, surprised in his turn and taken at a grievous disadvantage by it might be an equal force. For the field of his troubled vision being entirely occupied by the monster figure that dealt havoc among his men and the ponderous blade that came nearer and nearer at each sweep, he neither waited to assure himself of his assailant's numbers nor dreamed of seeking to avert his party's discomfiture, but turning at once, made off at the top of his speed, setting an example which was immediately followed by those of his men to whom Benkei's blows had left the ability to fly.

Acting on his first impulse the victor set out in vigorous pursuit of his retreating foes, but he was by no means as swift of foot as stout of arm, neither did the invectives and challenges he shouted after Hiromori serve in any way to arrest the latter's progress. He was fain therefore to abandon the chase, which he did with much evidence of dissatisfaction, for in truth the chief object of his hazardous venture was defeated by Hiromori's escape.

"The knave will be all the hotter for this rebuff," he muttered as he retraced his steps. "'T were hotter done had I let his rabble pass ere I struck, but by my faith I counted not on such a craven. I must even take to my heels like my young master, lest they should reckon I have lagged from want of will."

Thus soliloquizing, he sheathed his sword, and casting a rueful look at the bodies of his three victims, was about to set off after his companions, when his glance fell on the old serving woman who had acted as Hiromori's guide. She had thrown herself down behind the portal at the foot of the steps leading to the fane, and lay there so motionless that Benkei fancied for a moment some chance buffet had put a final period to her mischievous machinations. But when, raising her not ungentle from the ground, he heard her shrill voice for the first time tremulous with entreaty, such a mood of wrath and loathing took possession of him, that at its aspect the old hag's words dying away on her lips, she gazed with silent terror at her master's darkening face.

Holding her up with one hand, yet without the faintest evidence of effort, he twined his muscular fingers round her withered throat, and for an instant it seemed that no power on earth could save the wretched creature's life, but Benkei had mistaken himself when he set about such a deed.

"Pah!" he exclaimed, casting her from him, "you will live long enough to be punished by your conscience yet. I leave your retribution in juster hands and save my own the stain of your distempered blood."

Fortunately for Benkei's future peace of mind, his anxiety to rejoin Yoshitsune prevented him from paying any further attention to the beklame's condition, for however laudable his forbearance was in intention, it proved abortive in practice. The revulsion of feeling which had sufficed to

turn him from his revengeful design, betrayed him at the same time into an involuntary exercise of his giant thighs, so that when the people in the neighbouring houses ventured to visit the scene of the combat, they found four corpses; three being those of the men at arms who had first been struck down, and one, that of an old woman, whose neck had apparently been broken by a fall, not—as they supposed—from the steps of the fane at the foot of which she lay, but from the unconscious hand of the master she had not scrupled to betray.

Meanwhile Benkei was pursuing his way at a speed to which his huge limbs were little accustomed. He had certainly succeeded in interrupting the execution of Hiromori's design, but on the other hand the respite thus obtained for his friends might be rendered null by his own delay, unless indeed they should decide to set out without him, in which case there was all the more reason for expedition. Stimulated by these reflections and meeting few obstructions in the still unpeopled streets, he reached Shomon's house considerably later than Yoshitsune and Saburo indeed, but still not so much after them as to have caused inconvenience or serious delay.

The whole party, including Iné, were assembled there, and immediately on Benkei's arrival Yoshitsune placed in his hand a letter he had just received from his uncle the Lord Seneschal.

The course Yorinasa suggested in reply to his nephew's offers of service was one which late events rendered peculiarly appropriate. He said that the best aid Yoshitsune could give him in the impending struggle would be to make his way with all speed to Oshiu, and exert his influence to procure Hidetora's prompt action. One sword more or less at Kiyoto, however deftly wielded, could make little difference, whereas the knowledge that a hundred thousand men were marching southward would paralyze many an arm among the Taira allies. As for the Imperial Mandate, its transmission to the various provinces had been undertaken by Yukiye, uncle to Yoshitsune's step-brother, Yoritomo, and it was already well on its way northward. "I should have been glad indeed to meet you face to face," wrote the Seneschal in conclusion, "that we might discuss the events which have hitherto kept us strangers as well as those that will, with the gods' help, presently reseat us in the places from which we have been so long ousted, but since this may not be, let the unity of our action atone for a separation which it rests with ourselves to abridge."

"And now what say you?" asked Yoshitsune after Benkei had perused this letter. "My own inclinations are so much opposed to my judgment that I can scarcely reconcile myself to any decision. Yours therefore shall be the casting vote. Whether it be given for the fight in Kiyoto or the flight to Oshiu, I am resolved to be guided by it."

"Verily, master," Benkei replied, "if the straight road were less plain my poor sagacity might well take a wrong turning, but it seems to me that this is not a case of choice but constraint. The Lord Seneschal's behests are imperative, not only as a matter of discipline but also expediency, and if we have to keep our swords sheathed now, they will be all the keener when the times comes to draw them."

Well said, Benkei!" cried Saburo, breaking the silence with which Yoshitsune, received his follower's counsel. "It may be hard to turn one's back on poised spears and brandished blades, but we fight for a cause not a fancy. Moreover it seems to me that we shall win the affections of neither the Lord Seneschal nor the Earl of Oshiu by joining the melée here against the wish of the former and without consent of the latter."

"So be it then," Yoshitsune interposed with ill-concealed impatience. "If I must needs leave my uncle to face the worst peril alone, and suffer my cousin, Yoshinaka, to be before me in the field, 'twill go hard if I fail hereafter to atone for this tardiness. Let us prepare for our journey with what speed we may lest something interpose to change our purpose."

"Our preparations need not delay us long for the matter of that," said Benkei, "since our swords are all the baggage we may carry."

"Yet perhaps it were not altogether lost time if we waited till you had changed your doublet, Benkei," suggested Saburo, pointing significantly to certain dark stains upon the giant's bosom and sleeves.

"Where got you those Benkei?" Yoshitsune enquired

eagerly. "Is it possible that you carried out your scheme of ejection single-handed after all?"

"Nay, nay, master," replied Benkei laughing. "You give me credit for too much perseverance. The truth is that my feet not being nimble enough to put the distance I desired between myself and Hiromori, I fell in with him on the way somewhat sooner than he expected."

Yoshitsune's face flushed crimson at these words. "Benkei," he exclaimed passionately, "if to this faint-hearted retreat we are about to undertake, is to be added the ignominy of having deserted you at a moment of danger, neither my uncle's counsel nor your countenance shall persuade me to turn my back on Kiyoto."

"You have little cause for compunction on my account," Benkei hastened to explain. "I might have avoided our pursuers with perfect ease, but the place was admirably suited for an ambush and it seemed unreasonable that my own servant should be suffered to act as my enemies' guide."

"Then you by yourself having deliberately waited for Hiromori and his half score of followers, were yet able to continue your way without hurt?" Yoshitsune cried admiringly. "Truly I know not whether to rejoice more at my enemies' weakness or my comrades' strength."

Benkei seemed somewhat astonished at this eulogy. "By my faith," he said, "'tis not displeasing to win praise unawares, but if the truth were told my utmost merit was a lucky speculation. I thought those fellows would not count on finding one of us alone, and if they fled from me, 'twas mainly because they believed me to be in your company."

There was such an air of simplicity and good faith about the strong man's depreciation of his prowess, that his hearers were fain to leave his modesty undisturbed, but from that time Yoshitsune began really to appreciate the loyal manliness of one whose name was destined to be associated with his own in all future histories of chivalry and valour.

Much however as they admired the brave purpose of Benkei's action, neither Yoshitsune nor Saburo failed to perceive that the momentary respite it had procured was likely to be dearly purchased. Hiromori's renewed attempt would surely be as much more formidable as his temporary defeat had been humiliating, and a moment's delay might render his revenge inevitable. Without even pausing therefore to arrange the details of their plan, the whole party, including Shomon, set out from the capital, and travelling with no thought save that of speedy progress, reached, while the morning was still young, that little hostel in the suburbs at which Iné had rested on her journey three months before.

From the first they had foreseen the impossibility of continuing their route together. So large a party must necessarily attract observation, and thus give an easy clue to their pursuers; for that they would be pursued there was no reasonable doubt. Nevertheless it was not strange that in the presence of imminent danger the idea of dividing their strength was particularly distasteful. On what principle was the division to be performed, and who might take upon himself to promise the certainty of reunion? Ever since they set out, Yoshitsune had considered and reconsidered the matter without attaining any satisfactory conclusion. No one of the party was either known to Hiromori, or if known, easily recognized by description, except Benkei and Iné, and there was a fair hope that the latter's flight from the Seneschal's castle was still ignored by the Taira captain. But as for Benkei, not only was he presumed an especial object of pursuit, but also his gigantic proportions made it an easy matter to trace him whatever disguise he might assume. Under these circumstances it seemed imperative that the first principle of division should include the separation of Iné and Benkei, but beyond this there was nothing to mid resolve. To act as Iné's escort would appear like shunning the danger of Benkei's company, while to follow Benkei would be to leave Iné unprotected, and Yoshitsune found it impossible to reconcile himself to either alternative.

Arrived at the hostel, however, Saburo proposed the only arrangement which seemed to meet all the difficulties of the case. He desired, he said, that Iné should leave Kiyoto exactly as she had come there; that is, escorted only by his own three retainers. In this way she would be

most likely to escape observation, and by following at first a route different from that of the others, they might arrange to come together again at some place beyond the reach of pursuit.

To this plan Yoshitsune was fain to give his assent, adopting, however, a modification suggested by Benkei, which was that their routes although different, should be so chosen as to cross at certain points, thus by a little adjustment of time enabling each party to assure itself so far of the other's safety.

Here then they once more parted Yoshitsune, Saburo, Benkei and Shomon proceeding northward by the main road, while Iné and her escort made a long detour to the west. As yet there were no guard-houses to challenge their passage, neither was it at all probable that Hiromori could already have made any dispositions to obstruct their progress. Their only danger lay in pursuit, and under these circumstances one might have expected them to hasten their steps as much as possible. But while Iné's escort strained every nerve to leave the capital far behind them, never did men proceed more leisurely or discover more frequent occasions to loiter than Yoshitsune and his companions. The truth was that anything resembling flight, and above all, flight under such conditions, was equally repugnant to each of the four, so that although they told one another nothing of this sentiment, it found unmistakable expression in the tardiness of their advance.

The first point at which the two routes crossed was a village some thirty miles north of Kiyoto, and it had been agreed that whichever party reached this place first, should there await the other's arrival. Now although in the early part of the day Yoshitsune and his followers found many obstacles to haste in the heat, the dust and the inconvenience of attracting attention, they began towards evening to be strangely uneasy on Iné's behalf, partly no doubt because they had been so long separated from her, but mainly because their own apparent freedom from pursuit suggested the possibility that Hiromori had discovered her traces and overlooked theirs. Thus before sunset they had quickened their pace to one of which such men urged on by such a dread alone were capable, and only halting now and then just sufficiently long to ensure permanence of this effort, they reached the first trysting place a little after the midnight watch had concluded its clanging circuit of the quiet village streets.

As they were approaching the inn Benkei arrested his companions' advance by enquiring what course they proposed to pursue in the event of not finding Iné in the village.

"Surely," said Yoshitsune, "it is not necessary to consider such an unpleasant contingency until it arises?"

"I know not how it may seem to others," replied Benkei, "but since for my part, should we not find our comrades here I intend, with your permission, to set out citywards forthwith by the route they ought to travel, I deem it better to seek your sanction now while we are beyond the range of listening ears."

"Benkei speaks wisely," Shomon interposed, and his forethought reminds me that we are not perhaps doing well in approaching the inn after this fashion. Should it so happen that our friends are already there, we shall have no need of prudence, but if not, our setting out to seek them at such an hour cannot fail to excite suspicion, and yet I think none of us will be content to delay a moment."

All this seemed so clear that the only marvel was it had not already occurred to Yoshitsune himself. He did not however hesitate to adopt his followers' counsel, or to acknowledge its expediency. Shomon was sent forward to ascertain whether Iné had arrived, while the rest of the party turned aside into the avenue of the village temple and there awaited his return.

Saburo had neither offered suggestion nor expressed approval during the progress of these arrangements, but it was easy to comprehend and sympathize with the reason of his reticence. Indeed these four men had so completely appropriated the perils of the journey not only by the route they had chosen but also by their method of pursuing it, that Iné's risk had not hitherto caused them very serious uneasiness, although, as we have seen, it had not by any means been absent from their thoughts. Now however the aspect

of things seemed completely changed. They did not remember that whichever party had arrived first must of necessity have experienced this same solicitude on the other's account, but finding that none had any word of comfort or confidence to relieve the access of disquiet accompanying that moment of inactive expectation, they began to conceive a thousand contingencies, each of which afforded fresh grounds of impatience and remorse. Even Benkei, usually so hopeful, scarcely sought to conceal his dejection, and as he mounted the temple steps to watch for Shomon's return, he looked a very different man from the blithe soldier who had stood that morning in the shadow of the pine-tree, fitting his fingers to the sword that was presently to be raised against odds few would have deemed it anything but madness to encounter.

Yoshitsune was the first to recover from this mood. Coming to Saburo's side, he laid a hand upon his shoulder and said with a laugh: "Why, Saburo, one might fancy we sought occasion to be downcast. Most probably Iné is at this very moment looking out for our arrival at the inn, with less despondency than we, though with juster cause to be anxious. Remember how very little chance there was of any pursuit being directed towards the route she chose."

Saburo raised his head and a sudden gleam of hope shone in his eyes, but it changed almost immediately to a gaze of redoubled apprehension, and Yoshitsune following the direction of his look, saw that Benkei was descending the steps girdling up his loins and adjusting his swords in his girdle after a fashion that needed no explanation.

Almost at the same moment Shomon came running down the street, but his comrades scarcely waited to question him for his aspect conveyed all the information they required. Neither did they pause to take counsel of one another or to cast up the chances that might have delayed Iné's coming. Enough had been said to shew that each was animated by the same resolve, and so, remembering neither the long journey they had already performed nor the fact that they were in all probability hastening to encounter an overwhelming number of foes, they placed themselves forthwith under Benkei's guidance and turned their faces once more towards Kiyoto.

The road was neither so direct nor so easy to travel as the route they had followed in the day time, but for all that, and despite the numerous delays entailed by the enquiries they were obliged to make, the drawing saw them but a very few miles distant from the point where they had parted with Iné on the preceding morning. Thus with scant intervals of rest they had traversed some sixty miles between two sunrises, and finding at this stage a roadside hostel just opening its doors to early wayfarers, they determined to rest a while, not indeed because they felt themselves fatigued, but since they knew that they must now be on the eve of adventures which would tax their powers to the utmost.

For having been able to assure themselves that Iné had not reached this point on her journey northwards, they might no longer doubt the cause of her detention. Saburo indeed still hoped that her escort had discovered their pursuers in time to avoid them by choosing another route, for he knew the men too well to believe them capable of surrendering their charge so long as they might wield a weapon, and of such an encounter as must have preceded their defeat there was yet no evidence. Moreover, being ignorant of Hiromori's feelings towards Iné, he found comfort in the reflection that under any circumstances her life would be safe, since the Taira captain's only purpose in detaining her would be to obtain tidings of his enemies' destination, and Yoshitsune, it need hardly be said, was careful not to impart any information that might deprive his comrade of this small solace.

Benkei, whose intimate knowledge of the country had caused him to be chosen as guide, now assumed the leadership of the party, for little scrutiny was needed to shew that both Yoshitsune and Saburo were no longer capable of calm reflection. Yet these were men whose pulses the peril of death might not quicken!

On entering the hostel therefore, Benkei was the first to accost the landlord. Had any travellers, answering to the description of Iné and her companions, stopped at the inn or been observed to pass it during the last twenty-four hours?

The question was put plainly and without any attempt to conceal the importance attached to the reply, for if Benkei himself retained the power to be discreet, he might not exercise it in the presence of such impatience as his companions displayed. It was not wonderful therefore that the landlord, perturbed by the abrupt and prepotent tone of his questioner, should have hesitated to answer, or answering, should have imparted no little emphasis to his negation.

Benkei however evidently found something particularly offensive in the man's demeanour, for without another word he seized him by the throat and carried him struggling and gasping outside the porch.

"Now, my master," he said, just relaxing his iron grip sufficiently to allow his victim to breathe, "I think you can clearly see the result of anything like mutiny. Answer me therefore as plainly and briefly as you can. What guests have you in your hostel?"

Benkei's interdiction of diffuseness seemed somewhat superfluous, for the half choked landlord had more difficulty in uttering than in curtailing his words.

"Six men at arms and an esquire," he gasped, and whether he would have added anything to this statement it was impossible to tell, for the terrible fingers again closed on his throat as Benkei turned to restrain the excitement this information had caused his companions.

"And for what purpose are they here? Ha! you hesitate, do you?"

"Nay, Sir, nay; for the love of heaven suffer me to breathe and I will tell you all," pleaded the landlord, clinging convulsively to Benkei's arm. "They are watching for some folks who are expected presently to pass cityward on even such an errand as your honour's seems to be."

"One more question. Know you whether they or their fellows have made any capture or encountered any resistance on their way hither?"

Benkei's voice was now scarcely less hoarse or tremulous than that of the man he entreated so roughly, for his soul was stirred beyond endurance by the aspect of Saburo's awful anxiety and of the pallid face, damp with dews of agony, his companion stretched forward in expectation of the other's reply.

"I heard some talk of a combat, Sir, in which my guests' party was severely handled," the landlord answered; "but as I hope to be alive to-morrow I know not who survived or who fell in the fight."

Benkei dropped the man as though his strength had suddenly failed him, and stepping back placed himself behind Saburo, thus intimating that he not only resigned the authority he had assumed, but was also prepared to yield implicit obedience to his unfortunate comrade.

Yoshitsune understood the significance of this action. "Saburo," he said, "the direction of our course is in your hands. Three swords are at your disposal for any and every design you appoint."

Saburo had dropped his head upon his bosom and his sturdy body seemed to have contracted and shrunk as if the blight of old age had suddenly fallen on him. When he spoke his comrades perceived that they were listening to one whose mind might no longer take note of anything save the purpose born of his anguish. "Let the man warn these guests of his," he said, "that the enemies they seek are awaiting them here."

"You have heard your orders," said Benkei, turning to the landlord, "why do you hesitate to obey them?"

"Sir," the other remonstrated, "they are sorer strong men and well armed. If you must needs have to do with them, I can bring you into their presence before they have time to don their helmets."

Benkei, without deigning to notice this suggestion, strode forward and made as though he would have treated the landlord to a repetition of his previous experience, but the man would not trust himself again within the giant's clutches. Springing up, he ran hurriedly into the inn, leaving the four companions standing with their backs to the rising sun, and the memory of a fair face they had all learned to love visiting them with strange distinctness in that quiet moment between the challenge and the combat.

(To be continued.)

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Hail, welcome guest! whose kindly face
Beams on us year by year,—
In whose bright smile we well may trace
A vision of good cheer!
With mirth and jollity and fun
Thy pleasant visits quickly run;
Too swift, alas!—ere well begun
Their termination's near!

1.
A word which oft your ears may greet,
T'express society's elite.

2.
The busy hum of toiling crowd
Is heard around me long and loud.

3.
Though "men may come and men may go,"
Yet I for ever onward flow.

4.
In outward show you can't confide,
Be wise, and take a peep inside.

5.
A useful corps in foreign state;
"Police" might well their name translate.

6.
A span of time is needed here;
Perhaps a day, perhaps a year.

7.
A wondrous storehouse;—wealth untold
Is oft contained within its hold.

8.
Their fruitful store now orchards yield,
And golden harvests grace the field.

9.
A lonely stroll, 'neath moonshine bright,
Is most conducive to this light.

HOODLUM.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF DECEMBER 13TH, BY "QUAM."

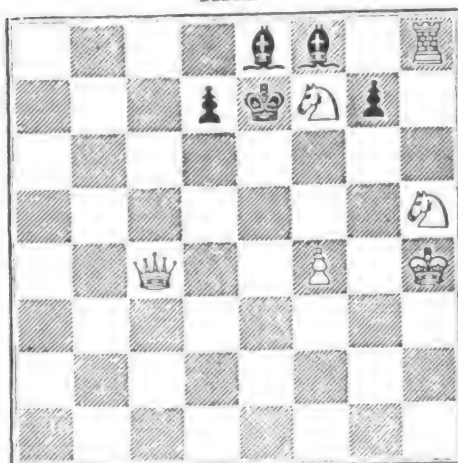
<i>Palimpsest</i>		<i>Tournaquet.</i>
P	hilosophis	T
A	rg	O
L	anda	U
Y	ar	R
M	issio	N
P	atres conscript	I
S	ali	Q
E	a	U
S	heldrak	E
T	ournique	T

No correct answers have been received.

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF DEC. 13TH, BY "C. H. WHEELER."

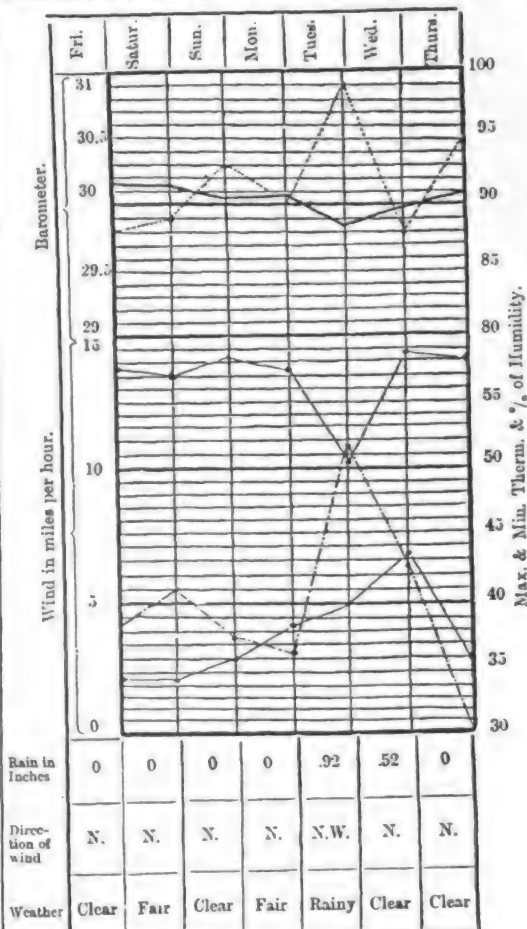
White. Black.
1—Q. to Q. B. 7. 1—Anything.
2—Q. R. or Kt. mates.

Correct answers received from Q. and V. d. P.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1879.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
Dotted line—represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind 23 miles per hour on Tuesday, 9 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The highest barometer for the week was 30.189 inches on Friday at 10 p.m. and the lowest was 29.695 on Tuesday at 10 p.m. The range was almost exactly one half inch. The lowest temperature recorded during this week was 31° 5 on Friday and the highest 58° 7 on Wednesday. The only rain during the week was on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the total amount being 1.44 inches.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Dec. 14. Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru*, Frabm, 856, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 15. Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Sendai Bay, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 15. British barque *South Scott*, Estall, 662, from London, General, to L. Knittler & Co.
Dec. 16. Japanese steamer *Seirio Maru*, Franck, 486, from Bonin Islands, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 16. Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Thompson, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 18. Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 19. Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 19. H. M. Gun-vessel *Hornet*, Commauder J. S. Eaton, 584, 506 H. P., 4-guns, 73 men, from Kobe.
Dec. 20. French steamer *Libre*, Reynier, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru* from Hakodate:—Rev. Mr. Denorey and family. 60 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Sendai Bay:—8 Japanese in steerage.

Per British barque *Sarah Scott* from London:—3 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sharia Maru* from Kobe:—100 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—Messrs. J. J. Marieno, W. R. Seaver, W. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss B. Fraser, Miss W. J. Barrows, Capt. Pyne, Mr. Mayeda, Consul to Fusan, Corea, Lieut. Gen. Muria, Col. A. Ibe, Major T. Shoda, Major M. Shimidzu, Capt. R. Abi, Lieut. K. Kagawa, Major M. Mamiya, Messrs. Jenkins, Ch. Schmitz, A. Greppe, C. H. Macy, Nugi, and Harikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Santo, Messrs. Suzuki, Kajima, Yamamoto, Yoshitomi, Sonoda, Nakauo, Saito, Nakaya, Shimomura, Nishiwaki, and Mr. and Mrs. Eshwring, in cabin, and 2 Europeans, 12 Chinese and 183 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tigre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Colomb, Ogura, Yoei and Salabelle.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 13, British steamer *Unwoblation*, Young, 764, for Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Cornes & Co.

Dec. 13, H. B. M.'s gun-vessel *Seinger*, Commander Tudor, 430 tons, 4 guns, for Kobe.

Dec. 13, Japanese steamer *Tubango Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 15, French steamer *Tanaia*, De la Marcello, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 17, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 19, Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Captain H. R. H. Tomaso di Savoia, Duke of Genua, 1,800, 12 guns, for Yokosuka.

Dec. 19, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,402, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takaago Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Seykeedo, Messrs. Seykeedo Keyjee, H. J. Hawkins, Muramatsu, J. Z. Atkinson, P. T. Goodison, J. Tirrell.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—Mr. Turner, H. E. Alvarez, Spanish Minister, Messrs. C. D. Montaudin, De Hemptine, J. H. Wong, A. Moretti, T. Morgan, Insulviui, Wohlfarth, A. Exposito, L. Manzarelli and L. Amendola.

Dec. 15, British ship *Prince Frederick*, Clague, 1,496, for Hongkong, General, despatched by G. & J. Trading Co.

Dec. 15, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 16, American 3-masted schooner *Katie Flickenger*, Gilman, 472, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. T. W. Gulick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bridge, European maid, and four children, Mrs. L. S. Whiting, Rev. D. C. Green, Dr. Lawrenson, Messrs. Mashime, E. King and servant, Onewa Chobe, Ishikawa, B. Roth, Takawa, H. St. John Smith, E. C. Kirby, P. A. Perrin, J. Milne, Yamaguchi, Maycesee, and Dr. Marten.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanaia*, from Hongkong:—

Silk for Franco... 417 Bales

" " London ... 134 "

Total ... 551 Bales

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$ 102,856.00

" " " " " " Yen 100,000.00

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Sumidaga Maru* reports: Left Hakodate on 12th instant, midnight. Experienced fine weather with light S.W. winds to port. Arrived at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* reports: Left Sendai Bay at 4.30 p.m. on the 13th instant. Fine clear weather throughout with variable winds. Arrived at 3.30 a.m. on the 15th instant at Yokohama.

The British barque *Sarah Scott* reports: Left London on the 4th of July; had strong westerly gales in the English Channel, and unfavorable weather in the Atlantic. Ran the casting down on the 39th parallel, before heavy gales and mountainous sea, during which the ship suffered loss of sails and some light spars, and had her bulwarks and chain plates strained. Came up through the Atlas Straits with light winds and calms; and experienced moderate variable winds and weather in the Pacific to Omai-saki, off which had a fresh gale. Arrived in port on the 15th of December. Passage, 163 days.

The Japanese steamer *Sharia Maru* reports: Left Kobe on Sunday evening, the 14th instant, at 7 p.m. Experienced variable E.N.E. winds with moderate weather throughout. Arrived at 1 p.m. 16th instant. Passage 42 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports: Left Shanghai 7 a.m. 10th December for Nagasaki, experienced fine weather. Arrived at Nagasaki, 2.35 a.m. 12th. Left Nagasaki for Shimonoseki, 6.20 p.m. 12th. Arrived at 10.20 a.m. 13th. Left Shimonoseki for Kobe, 2.40 p.m. 13th. Arrived 4.35 p.m. 14th. Left Kobe for Yokohama, 6 p.m. 16th. Arrived at Yokohama, 6 a.m. 18th. From Kobe to port experienced very strong N. W. gale and heavy swell with clear weather.

The Japanese steamer *Kokumaru Maru* reports: Fine weather till Rock Island, from there to port light breeze and rain.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 27th†
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 31st
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 28th°
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Jan. 5th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Dec. 24th

* Left San Francisco, 6th December, *Gaelic*.

† Left Hongkong, 18th December, *Sunda*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Co.	Dec. 29th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Dec. 24th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 22nd
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3rd
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 27th

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 20th December, 1879.)

	Ten Sats.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (Ner.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon.	Closing.				
Monday.....	15	534	522	536	369	326	113
Tuesday.....	16	529½	530	525½	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	17	538	536½	540	—	—	—
Thursday.....	18	541	539	541½	—	—	—
Friday.....	19	542	542	541	—	—	—
Saturday.....	20	541	542	544	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Oct. 7	Charlwood	London	Japan
" 17	Glenorchy (s.s.)	"	"
" 22	Gordon Castle (s.s.)	"	"
Aug. 9	Uranus	Falmouth	Yokohama
Apr. 18	Charger	Cardiff	"
Mar. 8	Lota	"	"
" 25	Alma	"	"
" 29	Craig Aird	"	"
Aug. 2	Titan	"	"
June 13	Sooloo	New York	Japan
" 22	Nippon	"	"
July 2	Fleetwing	"	"
Aug. 1	Richard Robinson	"	"
" 2	Kate Davenport	"	"
" 9	Oakland	"	"
" 30	Hagarstown	"	"
Sept. 3	Mervin	"	"
" 3	Clydesdale	"	"
" 3	Larnaca	"	"
" 25	Merom	"	"
" 26	Clydesdale	"	"
Oct. 8	St. Charles	"	Hioho
" 10	Columbia	"	Yokohama
" 25	L. J. Morse	"	"
" 28	Bullion	"	"
" 30	Leonora	"	"
Nov. 7	Centennial	"	"
July 20	Cardiganshire	Shields	"
Aug. 17	Coldstream	Hamburg	"
Nov. 5	Hesperia	"	"
Aug. —	Pym	Antwerp	"

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Generally are still very dull, notwithstanding the spurt in 16/24 Yarn, which would almost seem to have died out again. *Bombay* spinings, however, are still enquired for. *Shirtings* quite neglected as indeed are all *Manchester* goods, except *Black Velvets*. *Woolens* are dull and inanimate.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.50 to 32.75
" " Good to Best ... "	\$33.25 to 34.25
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$29.50 to 31.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.87½
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.55
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.11 to .14
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.65
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.75 to 1.90

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$9.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffetas:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.75 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.25 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.75 to 5.00
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.50
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.67½
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.62½
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.41

SUGAR.—Business has been on a very small scale. Stocks are estimated at 14,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Tahoe in bag ... per picul	\$5.60 to \$5.70
" " in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.35
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$5.70
do. in basket ... "	\$5.50
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.00

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... per picul	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... "	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.60 to \$3.00
Kerosene Oil ... "	\$1.78 to \$1.80
Newchwang Press ... "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—We hear of the sale of a few lots at \$1.80. Stocks are held to be about 280,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The demand has been small during the past week. Hanks especially have been neglected, but still holders are not inclined to make concessions of any importance. Kakedas have found buyers at quotations and Filatures, as well as the reeled Maibash, continue in favour.

Settlements:—180 bales of Hanks, 95 bales of Oshins and Kakedas, and 60 bales of Filatures, total 335 bales. Arrivals 390 bales; Stocks 4,100 bales. Total export 11,606 bales against 11,526 bales last season.

	In London at 3/10 per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.85. per kilo.		In London at 3/10. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.85. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom...			Kakeda,—Extra	\$710 to 720 24/1 to 24½	fr. 66 90 to 67 80
" Best	\$630 to 640 21/6 to 21/10	fr. 59 75 to 60 65	" Best	\$690 to 700 23 5 to 23 9	fr. 65 10 to 66 00
" Good	\$610 to 620 20 11 to 21 2	fr. 58 00 to 58 90	" Good	\$660 to 680 22 6 to 23 1	fr. 62 45 to 64 20
" Good Medium	\$590 to 600 20 3 to 20 7	fr. 56 20 to 57 10	" Medium	\$590 to 640 20 3 to 21 10	fr. 56 20 to 60 65
" Medium	\$550 to 570 19 to 19 7	fr. 52 65 to 54 40	" Common	\$590 to 640 20 3 to 21 10	fr. 56 20 to 60 65
" Common, In'r.	\$520 to 540 18 to 18 8	fr. 49 75 to 51 75	Filatures,—Extra	\$740 to 760 25 to 25 8	fr. 69 55 to 71 35
Oshins,—Good	\$600 to 650 20 7 to 22 2	fr. 57 10 to 61 55	" Best	\$690 to 720 23 5 to 24 5	fr. 65 10 to 67 80
" Medium	\$600 to 650 20 7 to 22 2	fr. 57 10 to 61 55	" Good	\$690 to 720 23 5 to 24 5	fr. 65 10 to 67 80
Re-reeled Maibash	\$690 to 720 23 5 to 24 5	fr. 65 10 to 67 80	" Med. & C'n	\$600 to 640 20 7 to 21 10	fr. 57 10 to 60 65

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " " "	3/9½ nom.
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½ @ 3 10
" " 6 " " "	3/10½ @ 3 10½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.70
" Private 6 ms. sight	4.87
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % prem.

ON HONGKONG—Private 10 days' sight	½ prem.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" Private 10 days' sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" 30 days sight Private	91
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90
" 30 days sight Private	91½
Kinsatz	544
Gold Yen	369

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The British barque *Sarah Scott* has arrived from London with a general cargo. The *Prince Frederick*, and *Katie Flickenger*, have both left with cargo for Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
China	Alderton	British steamer	1,030	Hongkong	Dec. 12	P. & O. Co.
Courier	Clarko	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13/78	M. B. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 18	M. B. Co.
Tibro	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	" 20	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	" 5	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Anna	Davidson	German barque	532	Takao	Dec. 4	Chinese
Don Enrique	B. Cremor	British ship	1,334	New York	" 8	Frazar & Co.
Lotto	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurilo Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Maid Marian	Brinckmeyer	German brig	298	Nagasaki	Dec. 12	P. Bohm
Mary P. Bohm	—	German schooner	72	Kurilo Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matiuco	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurilo Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
Nimrod	Clark	British barque	697	Nagasaki	Dec. 7	M. B. Kaisha
North Star	Janassen	Russian schooner	64	Kurilo Islands	Oct. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	—	American schooner	72	Kurilo Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo via Hakodate	" 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Sarah Scott	Estall	British barque	666	London	Dec. 15	L. Kniffier & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Growler ...	4	584	696	Gun-vessel	Practice	Com. Willcox
" Hornet ...	4	584	506	Gun-vessel	Kobe	Com. J. S. Eaton
FRENCH.—Champlain ...	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
RUSSIAN.—Abreck ...	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Crayser ...	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate, via Samusawa ...	Kumamoto Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 22nd, 4 a.m.
Hakodate ...	Maid Marian	M. B. Kaisha	Quick despatch
Hongkong ...	China	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd, daylight.
Hongkong ...	Volga	M. M. Co.	Dec. 29th, at 9 a.m.
Hongkong ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 27th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About January 3rd
Shanghai, &c. ...	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 24th, at 4 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
W. S. Young.
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpots, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. Daucanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. Only.

**MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)**

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class	1.50 yen per day, or
	40.00 " " month.
3rd class	1.00 yen per day, or
	28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJIRAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—OF—

PRICES.

60, } **BERRICK BROS.** { 60,
Corner } Corner

Stationery at the Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.

CHIT BOOKS, Full Bound, from 75 Cents.

HAND MADE LETTER PAPERS, Laid and Wove.
CREAM BLUE and AZURE, from \$5.00 per Ream.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE

"DEXTER,"

Round Cornered Indicator Playing Cards.

Yokohama, June 23, 1879.

tf.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

SCROLL SAWS,

THE NEW LESTER, with LATHE, DRILL and CIR-
CULAR SAW.

THE NEW ROGERS, with Drill.

THE DEXTER, very convenient and cheap.

HAND VICES, 1½ and 1¾ Inch jaws.

EXTRA SAW BLADES, for any Scroll Saw.

SEWING MACHINES,

"NEW AMERICAN," three sizes \$15.00 to \$40.00.

"NEW HOME," from \$12.50 upwards.

"CROWN," suitable for both heavy and light work.

"IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE," a very fine family
Machine.

One very fine GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE, second-
hand, but in good order.

MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

All the above are offered at very low prices.

Stationery of all kinds.

CIGARS, TOBACCO & SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

New Premises, No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.**

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

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JAPANESE RAW SILK IN AMERICA.

IN an article on "Silk in America," in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 13th instant, we alluded to the remarkable recent increase in the export of the "noble article" from Japan to the United States, in which latter country, it is evident, a large and rapidly augmenting manufacturing industry is now firmly established. While the quantity of the raw material imported from Japan was somewhat less than that derived from Europe, and about half the amount received from Shanghai, it had yet advanced in a degree infinitely exceeding that attained by those centres of supply. It is of considerable moment to bear in mind that Yokohama despatched to America in 1878 one hundred and forty-eight per cent more silk than in 1877, and to remember that Japan has on the other side of the Pacific its most accessible market and the one most capable of extension. Without neglecting their older customers, those concerned in the silk industry of Japan should realize that America is the country which is likely to make the most extensive future demand upon their resources. And, above all, while proud of the success which they have already attained there for their material, they should keep ever before them the caution conveyed by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America to the effect that the reputation of their goods has been very rapidly acquired: it may be lost with equal celerity by carelessness. Their prospects, at present, apart from the undue fluctuation which fashion and speculation impart to the value of silk, for a permanent absorption of Japanese reelings in America, are excellent. It appears that all attempts, on any large scale, to produce cocoons there have been abandoned. The expense of labour, joined to other causes, will probably prevent any others being made except in case of great necessity. Mr. Wyckoff, from whose report we quoted in our previous review, dwells

with some emphasis upon this point. He says that, since 1840, the substance of which silk goods are made has not been produced in the States. Only a few scattered experiments, of little profit and no commercial importance, have been made from time to time since that date. For several years previously sericulture had been a business of some development in suitable localities; but it was annihilated about thirty years ago by the ruin which followed too great speculations in mulberry plantations, and a disastrous and universal blight of the trees. It is still true that healthy silkworms can be bred and educated throughout a large extent of the northern portion of the western continent by any one who has time, patience, and mulberry trees at command; but the possessor of even these facilities has to consider the all important question whether he can dispose of his cocoons at a profit. It is not these, it is reeled silk that the manufacturer requires. An elementary maxim of the trade is that reeling is the most important process in the preparation of raw silk, and the prime factor in imparting value to the production. It is best conducted in filatures where labour, at once cheap and skilled, can be applied. At this day no other country in the world possesses these conditions in the same degree as Japan, who should continue to be mindful of her advantages in this respect, and careful to maintain and make the best possible use of them. To her it is a matter of special significance that there is no filature now in the whole length and breadth of the United States territory. And, in the present condition of the labour market that country desires none, so long as it can obtain the fibre for its looms in the state of perfection in which it has recently been received from the reels of this empire. The reasonable conclusions arrived at, from all that has been said and written on the problem whether it would not be practicable to grow silk profitably in the republic, are against the enterprise. The experience of Australia, where so far no silk manufacturing industry exists, and where several efforts have been made to establish magnaneries in which cocoons can be produced for export, tends in the same direction. Indeed, universal experimental lessons on the subject teach that it is not at all desirable to undertake sericulture anywhere on an extensive scale, as the industry is not likely to prove remunerative even in a small way, if the proprietor must first make considerable outlay for land and mulberry trees, or has to hire labor specially, or at even moderate rates, for the undertaking. If the women and children of a peasant household can rear silkworms, in addition to their usual duties; and if a sufficient number of families in a neighborhood can be employed to keep a filature busy, then capital will always be forthcoming to erect the necessary works and machinery, and to train the operatives. These conditions have been found to obtain with peculiar advantage in Japan; and there they have been utilized with results, excellent indeed, but well capable of wider scope and corresponding profit.

Only twenty-four per cent of the raw silk consumed in

America is shipped from Europe: the remaining large proportion arrives from Asia; and even some of that sent from England is of oriental origin. Of the whole quantity there is very little "country" silk, for the reason that that staple requires much labor to be expended upon it in manufacturing processes. The material produced in China, being, in the first instance, of the "country" kind, has to be re-reeled; whereas, owing to its filatures, Japan sends a fibre that is equal in quality to the best European sorts. We presume that it is generally known that "country" silk is that which is reeled in households and by primitive methods. The title "filature" explains itself. In Asia, as in Europe, the coarser and inferior sorts are kept at home. The finest and best are exported.

Mr. Wyckoff makes a practical and interesting comparison between the action, in this particular enterprise, of the two sericultural populations of the remote orient. In China many years and no little effort were required to impress upon the people the necessity of re-reeling, to suit the requirements of the American market. Reels were made in the United States and sent to China, where they were only brought into use at all by the urgent and repeated counsels of the representatives of export firms; and even then the work was often found to be very carelessly done. Then, considerable adulteration, that fetish of Chinese trade, was persisted in, sugar, salt, rice and acetate of lead being introduced with great profusion into the merchandize. "The Japanese have taken a different course. Within four or five years they have established a number of filatures, where excellent work is performed. The government has encouraged the work, and owns one of the filatures, where skilled operatives from Europe were employed at first, and native labour has since been educated. The result has been that, while the Chinese have improved very little, the Japanese have advanced with singular rapidity, and their silk has taken rank with the best in our market. No fraud is attempted by adulteration in Japanese silks, and though there is, of course, some variation in their quality, their tendency is toward a uniformly higher standard. The amount of Japanese silk sent to this market is steadily increasing." Here we find a remarkable and very pertinent instance of the enormous progress made by Japan in a period which, as compared with the history of western countries, may be computed by days. Writing in 1874, Mr. Ernest de Baviera said that, notwithstanding the importance of Japan as a sericultural country, the technical processes of filature were unknown there till two years previously. In 1872 the first filature on the French system was founded at Tomioka. A few months subsequently another was erected in Tokio. Even when he published his valuable essay, the simple apparatus of the pristine silk-workers was employed for nearly the whole production of the raw silk of Japan. Thus the manufacturing perfection noticed by Mr. Wyckoff has been attained in a period of five years time, an achievement at least as remarkable as the extraordinary alterations and improvements, which he refers to as frequently and rapidly necessitated, in American machinery by the demands of fashion for the woven fabric. It would be unfair, however, to underrate the value of, and good service rendered by, the unpretentious implements invented and long employed by the forefathers of the existing race of Japanese workers in the produce of the bombyx. An article, recently published in our daily issue, from the *Sydney Mail*, shows the admiration which the magnificent out-turn of Japanese looms—and most of these are as primitive as they ever were—has excited at the New South Wales Exhibition. And, again to quote Mr. de Baviera, the Japanese silks which appeared on the European market in the years immediately

following the opening of this country, by no means betrayed the primitive system employed for reeling and, as for the manufactured stuffs, they appeared quite equal to the fullness of modern industrial effort in the west. "Industry, skill, and above all a great expenditure of time, in these countries, closed as they were to foreign civilization, had obtained results little inferior to those which our industries owe to the progress of science." Patience, perseverance, and dexterity are the qualities which have gained for Japan her well earned notoriety not only in the silk trade, whether for raw material or woven tissues—but in numerous other departments of artistic manufacture. They should be prized as a precious heritage to be cultivated and improved, and sedulously employed in those industries where scientific invention is rapidly superseding, with its wondrous and all but sentient apparatus, the old methods where manual work was but ill aided by rude mechanical appliances. Still possessing her former advantages of cheap, painstaking, enduring, and marvellously dexterous labour, performed by docile, sober, frugal artisans, who take a pride and pleasure in their operations, Japan has now advantages even greater than those she formerly possessed over the same classes in the occidental world; and there is every hope and prospect that she will continue to turn them to good account in those departments of industry which are still her glory and her force.

Before concluding this article we think it right to add a few words in support of our proposition that particular attention ought to be paid in this vicinity to the wants of the American silk market. The authority from whom we quote draws attention to the marked change which has taken place in the currents of trade from and to the United States since the opening of the direct routes thence to Asia. It is true of raw silk that, as it is a precious article of small bulk, the freight on it adds little to its cost, even though it may have to go more than half way round the world to reach its destination. Hence one might deem that it would matter little to American buyers whether they purchased their raw material in London, Lyons, or Yokohama. In fact the centrality of the first-named emporium, its remarkable eminence as a silk market, and the facilities it offers not only of choice, but for handling, sale, and purchase, might be so many effective reasons for their still resorting thither for their supplies from Asia, if the mere gain in cost of conveyance were all that could be set against the advantages to be derived from purchase nearer to the place of production. But by the new routes the great aim of modern commerce is realized. The bales destined for America reach their ultimate bourn much more rapidly than in former years, and so cost less in insurance and interest on capital, and incur less risk of loss through a depreciation in price while in transit. The growing importance of the American factories as consumers of raw silk may best be illustrated by the statement that the receipts in United States ports were in 1878 double what they were in 1870. In the former year they were 738,381 pounds; in the latter 1,590,663 pounds. It is in the nature of trade in the staple, and the precarious conditions on which its supply depends, that there should have been fluctuations in the interval; but this circumstance does not detract from the significance of the ultimate augmentation.

MERIT AND DETRACTION.

WHO are the people? In India, for instance, are they simply composed of the few thousand members of the dominant race, with its civil and military services, and the component parts of the mercantile establishments, of foreign

origin, which control the trade of the ports and supply the indigenous population with such articles of extraneous manufacture as it needs, or has been, by force of custom born of conquest, brought to imagine that it requires? Or do the hundreds of thousands who constitute the consuming and producing classes of Hindustan—the two hundred millions of inhabitants who toil in the various departments of agricultural, artistic and domestic industries—count for nothing in the problem of political economy, the solution whereof demands the definition of that unknown term, “the people?” Or, in Hongkong, are the people composed of the comparatively few heads and dependents of the English and other foreign firms which are there established; or have the hundred-fold more numerous Chinese residents any part or place in the category? It would appear that some journalists would answer the latter part of this query in the negative. The last number of a London summary for the Far East, which, in matters relating to the English colony in China, appears to be incapable of an independent opinion, and to pose only as the echo of distant sounds, often issuing from the diapason of partiality, reverberates with such a note. We now hear from London faint repetition of what we have heard in China, with the difference that the echo, like some quaint natural mockers in queer mountain corners, travesties or emphasizes the peal of noise without which it would be silent. Thus:—“Mr. Pope Hennessy defies popular feeling, and laughs sound precedent to scorn. What are such things to a master mind like his if they collide with his notions of what he conceives should be done? He forgets, however, the grand fact that sound government is only possible where the will of an intelligent people is consulted and considered; and that the governor who rides rough-shod over a peaceful and law-abiding community, whose only object was their own security and the honour of the British name, is a despot, fit only for the dark ages of the world’s history.”

What is the “object” of British, or French, or American, or German, or any other, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, journalists, or other workers in any square of the chequered plan of existence, seeking new spheres for their industry or talent, we will not take the trouble to consider, having for the present to notice the immediate relations of one colonial governor with his “people.”

Years of experience accumulated upon experience, in the routine of difficult and complicated duties, have brought the foreign civil service of Great Britain, both in its colonial and diplomatic branches, to so smooth a working point that it is only necessary, as a general rule, for those who are charged with its administration, in gross or detail, to follow precedent, if they merely desire to ensure such a reasonable measure of success in their achievements as is compatible with their own comfort and enjoyment. It is a well-established and usually recognized fact that the heads of departments at home, who have many things to occupy their time and attention, prefer not to be too much troubled about matters, which, though they may appear locally to be of considerable moment, at a distance wear that trivial aspect which remoteness lends. Present advantage very much depends upon avoiding rather than endeavoring to remove difficulties. It is so much easier to go round an obstacle than to level it. It may be a fact that the obstacle remains; but how much trouble has been dispensed with by prudently leaving it alone. This is true in official as well as private life. To follow a well worn groove, to travel in the track of precedent, to coincide with popular sentiment, has been found by governors, heads of offices, and subordinates, to be the surest way to gain golden opinions and to obtain promotion. And it is not astonishing to find the easiest plan the one most commonly pursued. It can frequently be followed without any sacrifice of conscience. Men of independent character and

high ability have found safety in its general scheme. Australian and other colonial viceroys can often perform the functions of their high position with assiduity and credit, and yet not ruffle the susceptibilities of those they govern; and this is the usual course of affairs, the popularity of colonial rulers being, under ordinary circumstances, a mere matter of degree, depending much upon the quantity of personal magnetism possessed by each incumbent. How admirably this theory can be illustrated is shown by the London paper, which has furnished us with the text of this article, in its encomium upon the last governor of Hongkong, “who was always careful not to tread upon the rights of the people.” Had he been aware of the extent of the abuses about him, he would probably have “trodden,” and rather heavily too.

Only occasionally do questions of anxiety occur to trouble the even tenor of the way of the administrator of a British dependency; and these questions are nearly always dependent upon some clashing or mixture of races. Sometimes points arise so obtrusively that the one responsible person, if he wishes to maintain his integrity and self-respect, must notice and deal with them. It would hardly be too much to say that it is his misfortune when such is the case. For, even in provinces where aboriginal races still dwell, he may not encounter difficulty. Lord Dufferin, in Canada, found a North American Indian policy, already in operation, remarkable for its benevolence and liberality. He followed it safely, easily, successfully. Had circumstances been different, had he been conscientiously compelled to pursue a course, in the interests of humanity, hostile to the supposed interests of the colonists, all his eloquence, wit, geniality, hospitality, and administrative ability, would not have redeemed him from the opprobrium of his “people.” When he can sail with the stream, Lord Lytton is one of the most universally liked men alive. Yet he is far from possessing the affection of his European subjects in India. The fact is, he found himself obliged to take a humane interest in the native population which British residents thought opposed to their rights. He is sustained, as he ought to be, by the Imperial government. Sir Bartle Frere’s system was a different one. In South Africa his policy was certainly not conciliatory to the aboriginal races. The history of the past twelve months will show sufficiently what results he managed to achieve. Yet he, too, is supported by his superiors, who, however, would have been in a better case if they had been represented by an agent of another stamp, working a less antagonistic policy. In fact, it is a principle of the Imperial scheme, that each individual, entrusted with the direction of any part of it, shall receive the support of those by whom he is delegated. If he were unworthy of such assistance he would not have been appointed, is the unwritten maxim applied to him. All the better for him if his actions are morally worthy of the countenance on which he can depend. How strong a man must feel in himself, if he is conscious that he has earned it by the consistent maintenance of a firm, yet mild, gentle, and humane policy.

This and other aspects of the question of the relation of Governors to subject or inferior populations, tend to show that there must be cases in which it is impossible for the former to travel in the well lubricated groove which winds through the avenues of popularity among the “people” of the dominant race. Occasionally, and never before his presence is needed, a man appears whose nature defies mere conventional and prescribed restrictions; who must, regardless of all consequences to himself or that calumny which, however baseless, leaves a temporary slime on the fairest reputations, take a high ground from which to view the responsibilities of his position. Come what may, should the vulgar sky of popular scorn and hatred burst, and void its thunders upon him, he holds his way calm and unmoved. He must do what he feels to be right, in spite of cajolery

or menace; and what he feels to be right, is right in more than the grand majority of cases. Such a man as this is Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, the present Governor of Hongkong. He has set his face, not only against oppression but against the careless, perverted, and ignorant administration of a code of exceptional severity, based upon the very dangerous ground of class legislation. It is law, however; and it has to be administered, but administered in strict accordance with its own provisions and treaty stipulations, not strained and twisted and abused in violation of justice and legality. His Excellency, in his whole public career, has been an opponent of cruelty and wrong; so that the course he has adopted in the colony he is now ruling is in keeping with his earlier history. His antecedents in Parliament, where he was one of the most strenuous advocates of the cause of outraged Poland: his later career at the helm of English colonies were but precursory steps on the path wherein he is still marching, a road traced by great and noble men before him, a track stony and dark and difficult, but lighted by heroic example and smoothed by the sympathy of all well-wishers of humanity,—of all who are free from the trammels of sordid interest or selfish prejudice.

Great stress has been laid by the hostile Hongkong press upon the fact that Lord Carnarvon gave but lukewarm and qualified approval to Mr. Hennessy's earliest efforts to ameliorate prison discipline, and temper the employment of the lash and deportation in the case of Chinese evil-doers. This was but an illustration of the old Colonial Office precept, *quieta non movere*, to which we have before alluded; but the responsible employes in that department were not long before they found that the abuses signalled by the new ruler were real and radical, and had to be removed, if the honour of the British name were to be kept untarnished in the Far East. Sir M. Hicks-Beach evidently concurs heartily in the administrator's schemes of reform. But whether these be approved or censured, the truth remains that they were eminently needed, and have been inaugurated, in spite of an amount and quality of reviling which forcibly suggests the howling of that rabble of boys which went out to mock the prophet. But enough. Whatever is now felt or said, but few years can elapse before even those who traduce Governor Hennessy, and carp at his "humanitarianism," must admit that he was right. No long time hence this true servant of "humanity," and faithful defender of his country's best interests in its remote dependencies, must receive that full and honorable recognition which his consistent and energetic uprightness merits and will command. In fact even now his detractors are all contained within the narrow limits comprising the foreign residents of the island and their friends abroad. In all other circles his name is esteemed and honoured, and no where more than in Japan. A great deal of that friendly feeling, on the part of Japanese of all ranks, which we are heartily pleased to find reviving, towards the great British nation, is in large part owing to the favourable impression produced here by that British subject and Governor, of whom no less a judge of human nature than General Grant recently exclaimed, "Hennessy is one of the noblest men I ever met."

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION.

AMONG publications which we have received by the English mail is a volume of the proceedings, for the current year, of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. This is accompanied by a report of the October meeting of the members. The Secretary read reports of work done by, or in connection with, the Society during last summer. He spoke of Nordenskjöld's expedition, of Mr. Grigorief's explorations, and of the meteorological sta-

tion at Nova Zembla, where Mr. Tiaguine was in charge of scientific observations. Next he reported on the travels of Prejevalski, Potanine, Alferaki, and Peotsoff in Central Asia, and gave some of the conclusions derived from the researches of Samara's expedition, whose object was to consider the possibilities of a line of railway through that region. One of its associates had been delegated by the Society to join the explorers, and collect information and statistics upon Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva. This expedition commenced its work last spring, and by the end of July had finished the exploration of the projected line from Karatugai, where the labours of last year were brought to a close, as far as Tashkend and Samarcand. The party visited Karauziak on the Syr Daria, and the coal mines near Kojend. On the 29th of June, all the members met at Samarcand, whence they intended to start on the 5th of July in two different directions. Count Rostortseff, Messrs. Liapovnoff, Sorokin, Musketoff, Karazin and two telegraphic employes, were going in the direction of Karchi, there to meet the Amir and to acquaint him with the object of their journey. The other members, namely, Messrs Sokolovski, Smakoff, Maieff, Lunkevitch, Kreitschmer, Valetski and Pelzmann, were to proceed in the direction of Kitab Schar, Yartub and Kultiminar, where they would wait for the return of the others.

The expedition was to traverse Dechan, Yurtchi, Sar-yosio, Regar, Duchambe and Baljonak. It was expected to reach Kuliaba, and thence to survey the river Panji throughout its entire course. At Hagretimara the party was to be met by Captain Zouboff of the Imperial Russian Navy, who was following the Petro Alexandrovski route to Kobjan by the Amon Daria. On the 25th of July, Captain Zouboff was fourteen versts distant from Schirabad, and had studied the course of the Amon in its whole length. All that would therefore remain for the expedition to accomplish, would be the exploration of the ancient beds of the Amon, now dried, which are most plainly distinguishable beyond Tcharjin.

The Geographical Society had received from the head of the expedition a telegram, dated the 22nd of August, announcing that the roads from Djam to Karchi, and from Kitab to Schar, had been surveyed, as well as those from the Iron Gates by Durbend and Byars as far as the ruins of Termes, upon the banks of the Amon Daria. Meteorological and astronomical observations had been taken, and interesting collections and sketches made, by the savants and artists attached to the expedition.

The Secretary next spoke of the investigations of Mr. Kuznetsoff in the south-western districts of Europe, of the journey of Mr. Syrkoff in Bulgaria, of the anthropological studies of Mr. Merejkovski in Crimea, of the ethnographical studies of Mr. Polinkoff in the Uralian and Caucasian regions, of Mr. Kibalchitch on the Dnieper, of Mr. Europeans in the government of Onets, and of Mr. Miklukha Maclay in Australasia.

The last letter from Mr. Maclay was received last spring. He then said that his health would oblige him to return to Europe or to go to Japan, but that under any circumstances he was compelled to leave tropical countries. The Geographical Society wished him to settle in the south of Europe, where he would be able to arrange the extensive stores of information which he had collected. He had been offered a passage in one of the Russian men-of-war of the Pacific squadron which was returning to Europe. Unfortunately the learned traveller preferred going on to Australia, where, indeed, he has made some very important zoological researches. News had since been received that Mr. Maclay had been placed at the head of a scientific expedition to Polynesia.

After the report had been read, Mr. Lenz, President of the Section for Physical Geography, made a communication on the subject of the conference held in Hamburg in the month of September last, to discuss the advisability of establishing international polar stations. The speaker gave a résumé of the history of the subject, detailed the reasons which induced the réunion, and gave the names of the scientists who represented Germany, France, Sweden and Norway, Holland, and Denmark. He then announced the results of the meeting, which consisted in the elaboration of a scheme for the work of meteorological polar stations, partly obligatory and uniform and partly discretionary and special, for each one of them, and in selecting the situations in the northern and southern hemispheres where these observatories should be established. The conference declared itself an International Commission permanently constituted for the organization of polar stations. Mr. Lenz concluded his address with an expression of the pleasure which he felt in announcing that the programme drawn up by the Hamburg Conference, was identical with that prepared by the Russian Geographical Society in 1878.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

HER Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* has issued a proclamation, enjoining compliance, on the part of his countrymen, with the pilotage regulations of Japan. Among the numerous laws and ordinances which the experience of every civilized state in the world has found necessary for the protection of life and property along its shores, one of the most important is the code of regulations that governs pilots. The reason is obvious. Masters of merchant vessels trading to all parts of the world cannot be expected to possess a familiar acquaintance with all the currents, shoals and lights, in short with the navigation, of every coast, or part of a coast, on which they may find themselves. Consequently, men whose special business it is to know all these matters are called upon to direct the course; and during the time they are so employed, the vessel is almost, if not wholly, under their charge. In most cases therefore, the duties of a pilot entail care of, and responsibility for, life and valuable property. On his skill, judgment and knowledge, depends the safety of a ship, its passengers, and cargo. When one of these qualities is absent, the risk is proportionately great. Hence the necessity for a stringent examination into the character and attainments of each one who desires to serve as a pilot; and a scale to regulate his duties and emoluments. In Japan, owing to the dangerous nature of the coast, as well as to the uncertainty of the winds and currents, a stronger necessity than prevails elsewhere arises for the careful selection of trustworthy, skillful pilots; and it has long been full time that such regulations were put in force. Although the better class of the men then engaged in the service immediately availed themselves of the issue of this code by the Japanese Government, more than a year ago, and presented themselves for examination, there still remained a large number, chiefly composed of officers of merchant-ships who had been discharged for incompetence or drunkenness, who desired to continue to be pilots without qualifying themselves. Having no occupation, little or no character, and but a small acquaintance with their duties, they could afford to undersell the licensed pilots, and to tempt the cupidity of masters of vessels by returning a certain proportion of the authorized fees. But the evils did not cease here. These men were generally forced to land, without passports or permission of any kind, outside the limits laid down by treaty, and were frequently brought back, under an escort of police, to the place whence they started. In this state of things there were the elements

of much unpleasantness and discord between native and foreign officials; and it is therefore much to be regretted that a year has elapsed, since the promulgation of the regulations, before they have been made applicable to British subjects, who naturally, in view of the preponderance of residents of their nationality in the foreign population, form the bulk of the delinquents.

After comparing the code with similar regulations in other countries, we do not hesitate to pronounce them fair and just in the extreme. They provide in the usual way for the qualifications necessary to obtain a license, the districts within which pilots can exercise their calling, and the rate of their remuneration. Special overland passports, permitting the holders to land on any part of the coast, are also granted to all licensed pilots.

Granting that to many the measures of the government of this country may sometimes appear premature, unnecessary, or ill-judged, yet a certain class of ordinances must be admitted to be wise and politic; for they conduce to the benefit of every one. Such are the pilotage and harbour regulations, as well as the measures tending to improve the sanitary condition of the country. In matters of this kind, where delay is dangerous, the Japanese Government should receive the warm support of all foreign authorities and communities, even if it were accorded for no other than purely selfish reasons.

TO our own great regret, and no doubt to the disappointment of our subscribers, we have to announce that the manuscript of this week's number of "The Times of the Taisho" has been lost in transit from Tokio to our office, a misadventure which was discovered too late to allow the accomplished author the time necessary for rewriting it. On Friday at noon, finding that the paper had not yet come to hand, we telegraphed to Captain Brinkley asking him to send his "copy" with all possible despatch. By the first mail this morning we received a note from him, in which he stated that the manuscript had been mailed in Tokio on Tuesday morning. Inquiry was at once instituted at the Post Office; but no trace of the missing package can be found. For the first time, we believe, since the commencement of this serial tale, our contributor did not take the precaution of registering his despatch to us; and so, it has never been delivered. We do not know whether the postal department realizes, or desires to realize, how much inconvenience may ensue from the carelessness of its employés. At this moment we have such an acute perception of the extent of the annoyance which such misconduct can entail, that we can hardly trust ourselves to comment on it. And this is by no means the first time that the editor of this journal has had solid reason to complain of delay, misdelivery, and in one previous case non-delivery, of important communications or manuscript for publication. For the nonce we have no more to say than that we do hope that our present very substantial grievance will meet, at the hands of the proper authorities, that attention which it certainly demands.

CAPTAIN Brinkley has the mental and mechanical labour thrown upon him of rewriting a whole number of his romance; an infliction in his case the more unmerited that he is, from the mere narrow point of view of the conductor of a weekly journal, a model contributor. His "copy" is bright and legible, and demands from both "reader" and author the very minimum of correction in proof; and, still greater praise, it is always sent early. It does not arrive within a few hours of the time when it should be in the hands of the public; but leaves the writer, addressed to us, at the commencement of the week. We

mention this *en passant*, as a brilliant example worthy of being followed by less scrupulous correspondents. Meanwhile we all have to wait until next week for the thrilling scene which is evidently coming. Yoshitsune, Saburo, and Benkei are waiting without the inn for the seven strong men well armed who have abducted Iné, and to whom the terrified landlord has conveyed the challenge of the avengers. We fancy that a page or two of our next number will ring with the clang of steel, and be redolent of blood.

HITHERTO, as far as we can learn, no serious disease has been known to prevail among the cattle of Japan. Scab in sheep, of late years, has been by no means an infrequent malady; but horned stock have escaped such ravage as has decimated the herds of many countries in modern Europe. Shanghai and its neighbourhood have not escaped so fortunately. Three years ago an epidemic, closely resembling rinderpest, if it was not the same complaint, declared itself; and a foreign dairyman lost forty-nine of his animals. Native proprietors suffered in greater proportion. And now, we learn that, for more than three weeks prior to the departure of the last mail, a similar malady has committed considerable devastation among the cattle of both foreign and Chinese owners. At the date of latest advices the scourge appeared to be somewhat subsiding; but alarm on its account had by no means ceased. One authority, a veterinary surgeon, who thinks that it is a kind of typhus fever, asserts that no reluctance need be entertained to partake of the milk supplied from the foreign dairies; as, with the commencement of sickness, the lacteal secretion ceases. If this be so, the produce of both native and foreign farms may, as the *Courier* indicates, be partaken of with equal safety. We are not aware that many, if any, head of cattle are brought from China into Japan; but the sanitary authorities of the latter country would do well to see that the necessary precautions provided for in their recent proclamation are enforced. In Shanghai itself the present visitation is said to have been traced to infection communicated by an imported heifer; and two previous epidemics are believed to have originated in the same way.

THAT exquisite finish and wonderful elaboration of detail which characterise the finest specimens of silks from the looms of this empire, to which we make passing reference in our leading article on Japanese raw silk in America, is well illustrated in the description given by the *Sydney Mail* of the exhibits of tissues in the Japanese Court of the New South Wales Exhibition. We quote at some length as follows:—

Mino and Uni are specially famed for crapes and velvets, and Chikuzen for superior "obi," broad long silk sashes, worn by Japanese women. In all varieties the workmanship is excellent. The pyramidal case has crape of various colours—delicate blue, rich scarlet, pure white: crapes printed in checks, some wared, others with flowers; some woven of two kinds of silks, one of which—the yamamai, a yellowish-white—resists certain dyes, which the other absorbs. The material is dipped into the dye prepared, and, from a dull uniform yellowish tint it becomes rich red, with pale stripes. The silks are as varied in style and colour as the crapes—pure white, handsome brocades, twilled silk, kerchiefs for the neck of finest quality, rich sarasettes of neutral tints and softest hues in pink, blue, &c., prepared for linings of state robes, &c. In some of the gold brocades, thin strips of the finest gilt paper, very durable yet very flexible, are woven into the silk; and for embroidery these paper strips are rolled upon silk threads, and have all the beauty of gold threads of finest quality, without the hardness. Opposite to the central case a collection of silks and satins is seen; these are in some instances magnificently embroidered; birds, flowers, and various figures produced with exquisite finish—triumphs of patience and skill. In some cases the groundwork is formed of silk woven with dyed threads most beautifully shaded; on

this tinted surface wonderful designs are formed by combining embroidery with painting; this work is done by men, and the designs are used for ornamenting state robes, theatrical costumes, and recently for articles for export. There are sachets of great variety, embroideries for screens, cushions, &c. In the centre of the inner court, in a small salon, two chairs and an ottoman of exquisite workmanship, embroidered on satin, may be seen—these have been mounted by Sydney upholsterers. In this part of the court fine specimens of piece embroidery are found, intended for quilts and sofa-coverings; the ground, black satin of superior quality; the borders, scrolls, or leaves, of gold, with flowers of silver or glossy white silk. Under these magnificent robes, the national dress of Japanese ladies in the highest rank, the designs in some cases are startlingly grotesque—landscapes, gorgeous flowers, with extraordinary birds of gayest plumage, but the material and the work of the finest quality. Over one cabinet of great beauty two pieces of tapestry hang, which, according to the explanation of the intelligent Japanese, Mr. Asami, who is in charge of the exhibits, are the "Gobelins of Japan," and set forth a portion of the history of Confucius and some of his immediate followers. The philosopher appears to be mounted on an enormous bird with golden wings, a broad golden scroll waves round his head, and similar scrolls, with mysterious characters inscribed, are carried by his disciples.

WE are unable, this week, to do more, with reference to the fifth annual report of the Minister of Education, than acknowledge its receipt, and state that the results which it shows are, in the main, eminently satisfactory, and reflect great honour upon the organization and work of a department whereon much of the future welfare of Japan depends. We will endeavour to take an early opportunity of giving the subject somewhat more than cursory attention.

EUROPEAN journals continue to occupy themselves with the prospects of a contest between Japan and China, an event all near probability of which is now happily dissipated. While we have every reason to believe that any irritation caused by diplomatic differences, perhaps still existing on either side, will disappear under the soothing touch of time, and to hope that a permanent alliance, tending to the maintenance of peace and the spread of commerce in Eastern Asia, may be entered into between the two countries, we still find matter of interest in intelligent or even mistaken conjecture and comment, made at a distance, on the international relations of the two empires. In the 1st of November number of the *Examiner* the following paragraph occurs:—

Japan is determined not to be outstripped by China in her preparations for the coming conflict. Intelligence received from a Russian officer on board the *Djigit* at Yokohama, states that the Mikado has given orders for the construction of fifty gunboats, each to be designed on the "floating gun carriage" principle, and to carry a single heavy gun. The number seems large, and may possibly be exaggerated, but it is beyond doubt that at present China's naval strength is dangerously in excess of that of Japan. The Mikado, it is true, has five ironclads to the one possessed by China, but any of the four gunboats—*Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, and *Delta*—with their 28-ton guns, would be able to riddle the Japanese men-of-war, and four others of the same type are shortly to arrive at Canton from England. China besides possesses thirty-five gunboats of various designs, nine of them so large that a Russian officer considers them equal to the corvettes composing the fleet at Vladivostock. Japan, on the other hand, has only eight gunboats, most of which are inferior to those of China. The fifty new ones which she now proposes to construct will be used entirely for the defence of the Japanese coasts, thus allowing the five ironclads to proceed on cruiser service in Chinese waters. The new gunboats will carry only a crew of thirteen men, whereas the older ones have seventy or eighty on board, and the larger gunboats of the Chinese flotilla carry as many as 180. The recent naval war between Russia and Turkey was waged chiefly with the torpedo. The coming one between China and Japan promises to be largely a combat between fleets of gunboats.

THE Mitsu Bishi Company's enterprise in opening a line of steam communication hence with Hongkong, by way of Kobe, bids fair to prove remunerative to itself, and to do much towards increasing the commerce of certain districts on the shores of the inland sea with remote countries. "Dai Nihon," a contributor to the *Hogo News*, in an article on the development of the export trade, gives some very interesting and valuable information. We learn that shipments from Yokohama and Kobe to Hongkong by the Japanese vessels, between the 4th of October and the middle of December, were,

	Tons.	Value.
Per <i>Niigata Maru</i> , from Yokohama	12	...
" " " " Kobe	304	\$47,256
" <i>Sumida Maru</i> " Yokohama	33	...
" " " " Kobe	262	40,749
" <i>Niigata-Maru</i> " Yokohama	30	...
" " " " Kobe	347	\$8,706
" <i>Tokuego-Maru</i> " Yokohama	30	...
" " " " Kobe	143	17,724
" <i>Niigata-Maru</i> " Yokohama	50	...
" " " " Kobe	669	95,485

The total amount of cargo carried by the M. B. steamers on the four return trips was, for Kobe 1,110 tons, the value being \$90,729.42; whilst the gross tonnage of goods exported from that port to Hongkong was, in the five trips accomplished, 1,725, and the value of the goods \$239,940. The largest item of export is copper, which goes chiefly to India via Hongkong. The balance of merchandize sent away consists of articles of food used by Chinese, such as beche de mer, edible sea-weed, awabi, mushrooms, &c. And so great is the demand that the supply does not nearly meet it. By the *Niigata Maru*, such quantities of goods of this description were shipped that the market, both in Kobe and Osaka, was exhausted, and prices were forced up thirty per cent. The writer goes on to suggest that the capabilities of the newly started line might be greatly increased, if the Mitsu Bishi Company could so arrange its service as to establish a connection with some one of the many lines of steamers running from Hongkong to India; or by extending the present line to Bombay. The route last-named would not at first be likely to prove remunerative; "whilst the former is" in the opinion of the author, "not only practicable, but would from the very beginning most likely prove profitable, on account of the facilities it would afford to shippers of coffee, &c., to the United States, and importers of Bombay yarn, considerable quantities of which have arrived here direct during the present month; being almost the only direct importations of that article that have been made to this port for years. This certainly presages well for Kobe, which should, now that there is direct and regular communication with Hongkong, import all (or nearly all) the cotton yarn now used or distributed in Osaka; which amounts to three-fifths of the entire quantity imported into Japan." There is much soundness in Dai Nihon's views. It has long been evident that the capabilities of the southern regions of the empire are susceptible of much extension; and not only may the export commerce of Kobe be largely developed by means of the increased facilities for sea carriage afforded by the new scheme of the proprietor of the Mitsu Bishi Company; but, with the opening of new ports and the improvement of means of land transit, the prosperity of other towns and regions may be enhanced, to the advantage of the whole empire. We may take the opportunity of referring to the previous intelligent and careful communications of the same writer to the *Hogo News*. One on the depreciation of *satsu*, and another on the growth of cotton in Japan, may be specially referred to. We commend the lucid arrangement of many statistics in the latter article to the attention and imitation of more ambitious writers.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly & Co. the "Nautical Pocket Almanac" for 1880. A simple glance at the table of contents will show that it is a valuable *rade mecum* to all masters and officers of vessels plying in the waters of China and Japan. It gives the names of all the steamers running from Shanghai, lists of mail and house flags, signals showing the depth of water at various bars, the distances from Shanghai to other ports in the Far East, the signals in use at the principal ports, their harbour regulations, and the positions of buoys, lights, and beacons on the coasts.

REFERRING to a short article in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 13th instant, "An Old Member" of the Yokohama Amateur Athletic Association endorses, by letter to the *Herald*, the views which we ventured to propound. He gives excellent reasons for the removal of the *renue* of the Society's meetings from the present distant, and in many respects inconvenient, position on the Rifle Range, to the more central and commodious Cricket Ground. He also candidly states the evident and possible objections to the proposed alteration; but we are happy to see that he concludes that the drawback would be more than compensated by the advantages accruing from the change. He proposes that the loss attendant upon the inability of the committee to charge gate-money should be made good by the sale of programmes, presentation of which would admit non-members to the enclosure, a portion whereof should be reserved for the occupancy of members of the Association and Cricket Club. No doubt the matter will meet with the consideration of both bodies, who should find no difficulty in perfecting some arrangement which will conduce to the benefit of the Yokohama Athletes and the public who rejoice to witness their contests. "An Old Member" pertinently says, that the present is the best time, as the Treasurer has a good balance in hand, which the present location, if it is to be retained, will soon deplete for necessary repairs to the running path, dressing room, and stand.

GREAT FIRE IN TOKIO.

SHORTLY after noon yesterday intelligence was received in Yokohama that a disastrous fire was burning in Tokio, and threatening, with the brisk gale then blowing, to defy control and prove at least as extensive as that which wrought such havoc in November, 1876. The result has unfortunately only verified the prediction. A reporter, whom we sent to the scene of the calamity, wrote to us at nine o'clock last evening as follows:—

"Any one acquainted with the geography of Tokio can realize the amount of destruction from the statement that the whole district bounded by Kiobashi and Nihonbashi on the left and the sea on the right is utterly destroyed; while at this moment the flames are carrying on their terrible work on the east side of the river, as well as in the island at the mouth. The area covered by the fire is far larger than in the great fire of 1876. Then the flames travelled in the same direction, but not so far. In Tsukiji, the church, as well as several houses and schools, are burnt down. Messrs. House, Bögel and some of the missionary societies are among the chief foreign sufferers.

"In the presence of a great calamity of this nature, organised charity naturally cannot be applied at once to alleviate the misery of the sufferers. Thousands—I may say with truth, tens of thousands—of people of both sexes, and of all ages, are homeless to-night. They are encamped in all the open places in the neighbourhood of the fire with their household gods around them, a few mats erected to keep off the wind,—and it is very bitter to-night,—a *hibachi*, perhaps a few *futon*, a chest of drawers, a cat, and possibly also a dog. It would be impossible to convey by words alone, to anyone who has not seen

them, the terrible position of these poor creatures, suddenly cast adrift in midwinter without the shelter of a roof-tree. A large number of them are children of tender age; many are old and feeble: some, it seemed to me, were too feeble to carry their blankets to an open space, and were forced to sit down on the roadside, in the violent biting wind, and clouds of dust, to—heaven only knows—perhaps to die. The local authorities are doing all they can at a pinch by giving food to all comers; missionaries also, to their honour be it spoken, are, to the extent of their power, giving shelter; and, in a few cases, private individuals have set to work to assist the homeless creatures. In this connection I cannot refrain from mentioning the case of one gentleman who, albeit not given to the melting mood, ordered rice to be cooked, rough shelter to be set, and as many as possible of the sufferers to be invited to partake of both;—and all this on the ruins of his own house. The case is one within my own observation, and it caused me to think better of human nature when I saw a man, forgetting his own misfortune, give his time, money, and possibly also his health, to mitigate the distress of people of another language and another race, and doing all this so unostentatiously that I doubt if any one, except those relieved, and even not all of those, will ever know who their benefactor was.

"I have heard as yet of no loss of life, nor am I in a position to make even an approximate estimate of the number of houses burnt."

The following streets have been destroyed:—

Hakuya-cho, Iwakura-cho, Kuremasa-cho, Shimomaki-cho, Honzaimoku-cho, Shinizumi-cho, Ogawa-cho, Saga-cho, Suzuki-cho, Gusoku-cho, Matsuya-cho, Hakcho-bori, Honhatcho-bori, Naka-cho, Kamejuna-cho, Yechizen-bori, Mizutani-cho, Minato-cho (Teppozu), Iritsue-cho (Tsuikiji), Suikai-cho, Tsukuda-jima, and Kawaguchi-cho (Reigan-jima).

PHILIPP FRANZ, FREIHERR VON SIEBOLD.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

(Translated from the German of Gerhard Schirnhöfer, Secretary to the Horticultural Society of Vienna.)

THE name of Siebold has long been known and honoured in the cultivated world. His services as botanist and geologist, as ethnographer and mineralogist—in short, as a naturalist in general, were rare and extraordinary, and drew towards him the attention of the whole scientific world; while at the same time they received high and universal recognition. Nothing was therefore more natural than that there should exist a wish publicly to honour this distinguished man by some outward and visible mark, i.e. by the erection of a monument to his memory. It is true that no such was required to hand down his name to posterity, for he has given us himself a monument *perennis* in his scientific writings and magnificent works, as well as in the treasures, unparalleled in their wealth and value, which he has collected, and which still form the chief points of attraction in the great museums of Leyden, Würzburg, and Munich.

Nevertheless, it is to a certain extent a duty of the world, which has derived so much mental sustenance from his collections and scientific writings, to give public expression to its high appreciation and gratitude by the erection of a memorial. On the 25th August, 1873, in the horticultural congress in Vienna, held in connection with the great exhibition, it was proposed that a monument to him be erected; and the proposal was received everywhere with much enthusiasm.

As the work is now approaching a conclusion, and as everyone is not fully acquainted with the circumstances, the difficulties and the accomplishments of Siebold's life, it has been deemed desirable to give some particulars on these matters, and we are gratified in being able to honour the memory of this celebrated man, even in a slight degree, by the following short biography.

Philipp Franz, Freiherr von Siebold, sprang from an old and much esteemed Bavarian family, and was born at Würzburg on the 17th of February, 1796. His ancestors before him had exhibited a praiseworthy love for the natural sciences; and so it happened that, while still a boy, Philipp Franz showed a thirst for similar knowledge.

The perusal of scientific works and books of travel was his favourite occupation, and formed his chief amusement in the interval of his other studies. It was therefore quite natural that he should devote himself to the study of medicine, as this profession has, of all others, the most to do with science. In 1820 he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Würzburg.

Armed with an unusually large fund of general scientific knowledge, penetrated with a strong desire to visit those distant lands which were the scenes of his boyish fancies, filled with a wish to see more than ordinary sights, and steeled by a vigorous will, fate was kind to him, for his desire, his love of inquiry, and his vigour were all put to a fiery test in a far distant land, which, up to that time, was almost wholly unknown.

In the year 1822 a new expedition of the East Indian Army went to Java, one of the Dutch possessions abroad, and Siebold was appointed medical officer of the first class by the King of the Netherlands, on account of his already recognized ability. He joined the expedition, and in 1823 reached the town of Batavia in Java. The following year a special mission set out from Batavia for Japan with the object, not only of improving commercial relations, but also to learn as much as possible about this curious country. Siebold had to accompany it, and to his young officer, hardly twenty-seven years old, was assigned the honourable and responsible task of superintending the scientific portion of the mission, for which purpose the Dutch Government placed a considerable sum of money at his disposal.

How well Siebold justified the honourable trust reposed in him, will be seen as this recital progresses. On the 9th of August 1823, the mission approached the island of Deshima. This is a small island artificially constructed by the Dutch in 1641, and lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagasaki. A terrible storm arose as their vessel was about to enter Nagasaki harbour, and every soul would have been shipwrecked, if the Japanese had not come to the assistance of the sorely pressed Europeans; and so the vessel got at last safely, on the 11th of August, to its destination. The Europeans had to undergo an examination by the Japanese authorities not unlike that to which criminals are put in other countries; but this was only to be expected from the state of the Japanese laws and customs in those days.

The Japanese Empire, called also Nippon, was up to that time, in imitation of its neighbour China, quite closed, and all strangers were forbidden to enter it without special permission to do so. But for this very reason the country had possessed a particular interest for the cultivated world, and exercised an extraordinary influence on our young scholars. The steps of all the Europeans, who by peculiar favor were admitted to visit Japan, were watched with Argus eyes; for, with such fanatical jealousy do people of this kind guard their native land, that they regard it almost as a desecration if it be trodden by strangers. It was very dangerous even to go for a single moment out of sight of the Japanese officials; and this of itself shows the great obstacles which a student of the country had to encounter. Our scholar, however, surmounted them all with unusual skill.

Among the Japanese, as with most Asiatic peoples, a peculiar respect was paid to those who possessed the, in their eyes, mysterious knowledge and skill in the healing art; and Siebold soon discovered that, on account of his medical knowledge, he was treated with much more confidence than any of his companions. Moreover, it is also certain that his rare urbanity, as well as his open and winning ways, drew every one, even the suspicious Japanese, towards him. When he commenced to work with his electric and other scientific apparatus, he must have appeared to them almost a worker of miracles. But it must not be concealed that Siebold also made a great impression on these people by other means; these were various presents, pearls, dresses, and especially the bright and ringing ducats the sound of which took captive the hearts of the Japanese. Before his influence in Japan had become great, he had to overcome much chicanery and disappointment, and to avoid many serious dangers to his own life—disappointments and dangers which can only be understood by those who have had opportunities of comprehending the peculiarities in the life of this people. Under such circumstances the path of the student was thorny, and the troubled hours and

bitter cares which he had to experience must at times have made Siebold almost lose heart. Still his hopefulness, thirst for knowledge, and strong will always conquered ultimately. When once he had become master of the situation, it could not give him very much trouble to penetrate into the interior of Japan. He travelled from one end of it to the other, accompanied by Japanese physicians and young men desirous of acquiring knowledge; he was the animating spirit, the guiding genius of this small expedition of Argonauts, seeking for the golden fleece of natural knowledge. A new world, new in all its forms, new in its marvellous flora, new in its rare fauna, new in its arts and beauties, new in all its colours and all its ways, unfolded itself in Japan to the astonished gaze of the student. Siebold was the right man for this; he knew how to inquire, to comprehend, and to value it all. In Japan he commenced several of his important scientific and literary works; and from time to time he sent to Europe the art treasures which he collected.

He first went to Yedo, the capital of the Empire, and residence of the Shōgun, a town said to contain a million and a half of inhabitants, in the year 1826. Here he had the fortune and honour of being received by His Highness the Shōgun; i.e. of expressing devotion in a crawling posture. The embassy soon returned to Nagasaki; but Siebold received permission to remain longer in Yedo; on condition that he would instruct Japanese physicians further in medical and surgical knowledge. That he used this permission for a further stay in the capital as much as possible for the purpose of increasing his collections and information, can easily be understood; but still he felt bound in gratitude to exert himself in spreading knowledge among the Japanese who surrounded him. His labours in this direction were certainly beneficial to Japan; for it must be said to the credit of the people, that, if they have certain failings, and especially a love of gain, in common with other Asiatic nations, yet they honourably distinguish themselves from the others by their thirst for knowledge, and their capacity for acquiring it.

From Yedo, well assisted by his pupils, he was enabled to penetrate the innermost secrets of Japan; and the Japanese, forgetting their patriotic duty to conceal all from the foreigner, betrayed matters which up to that time were unknown to the student. Even treasures from sacred temples devoted to the Buddhist or Shintō faiths were given to him for his good words or his gold. All kinds of drawings and maps came into his possession. One of the highest persons in the empire, the chief court spy, made him a present secretly of the chief map of the country, which voluntary gift Siebold naturally felt himself obliged to acknowledge with hard ducats. He accomplished all this, notwithstanding the isolation of the Japanese, and the strict laws of the land. But to the student himself the materials which he had collected seemed already so much, that if they were to be of any scientific use he must make up his mind to put them in order, and therefore he concluded, surprised and overjoyed at the unexpectedly brilliant results of his studies, to proceed to Europe, whither he had already sent the greater portion of his treasures. But in this zenith of his fortune, there came a serious danger suddenly, like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. One of those whom he had bribed, but who seems to have received too little, informed the Shōgun of the story of the map which the chief court spy had sold to Siebold. Both were thrown into prison and were tried as traitors to the country. Sentence was given that, instead of the public punishment of their offence, they were both to commit *harakiri*. Whether the court spy, in devotion to his master, and from loyalty to the law of the land, actually did so, or not, is a secret; but it is certain that for a considerable time it was believed that Siebold would be forced to commit suicide, or undergo the full penalty of the law. Meantime his friends and countrymen exerted themselves in his favour, and at the end of fourteen months detention he was released and sentenced to perpetual banishment from the empire. On the 1st January, 1830, Siebold left Nagasaki, where he had been incarcerated.

After a stay of six years, full of difficulties and dangers, but joyful in a wide range of knowledge, and above all rich in information and experience, bringing to his native land a hitherto unknown, unexplored, kingdom of natural and art treasures, Siebold arrived in Holland in July, 1830.

The king received him with truly royal grace, tendered him the thanks of the Fatherland, whose pride he now was, and which he had so enriched by his scientific collections; and, in order that he might arrange his treasures at leisure, and also in recognition of his services, appointed him a major unattached. He now pursued his work with accustomed resolution, and one learned work after another began to appear from his pen.

During his stay in Japan the great work: "*De historia naturalis in Japonica statu 1824*," was completed, as also "*Epitome lingue japonicæ*," in Batavia 1824. After his return appeared "*Catalogus librorum japonicorum*," and "*Index in bibliothecam japonicam*," and in 1833 "*Bibliotheca japonica*" in six volumes in Leyden. He had presented the greater part of his collections to the museum at Leyden, where he arranged them himself, thus making this one of the most valuable and interesting of existing museums. In 1832, appeared at Leyden a magnificent edition of the "*Fauna japonica*," in completing which work Siebold received valuable assistance from the zoologists Tommink, Schlegel and Haan. In the publication of the "*Flora japonica*" he was also indebted to the learned botanist Zuccarini, of Munich. He had done good service by introducing the tea plant from Japan into Java; and also enriched our gardens by bringing home many hundreds of new shrubs, and ornamental as well as useful plants.

In 1842 he was raised to the rank of baron (Freiherr) in the Netherlands, and was appointed by the king a colonel unattached on the general staff of his majesty. Siebold now resided chiefly on his estate at St. Martin on the Rhine, or in Bonn, and laboured with restless zeal at his scientific works, and especially in his great book "*Nippon*." Nevertheless he took a great interest in all questions relating to Japan, East India or China, and especially in matters affecting commerce. For he was consulted on these questions from all quarters; as in the whole of Europe there was no second individual who possessed such knowledge of Japanese and kindred languages, or so much insight into the political or mercantile conditions of that distant country.

In 1845 Siebold married Helene, Baroness von Gageru; and from this union sprang three sons, worthy of their father, and two daughters.

Siebold travelled through Europe in all directions, and thus placed himself in direct personal communication with all the scholars of his time, and there was hardly a scientific institution or academy which did not seek the honour of numbering the great man amongst its members by appointing him a corresponding member. In 1853, in obedience to the request of the Emperor Nicholas, he went to St. Petersburg. There was then a project in Russia to enter into commercial relations with China, and especially with Japan, through and from Asia, and by Kamtschatka. The Emperor had heard of the knowledge and attainments of Siebold, and hence the flattering invitation to Russia. His advice was valued on the Neva; and, decorated with the order of Vladimir, he returned home from the north. The year 1859 gave Siebold's career a quite unexpected turning. The Indo-Netherlands' company saw their trade with Japan, which hitherto they had almost monopolised, put in jeopardy. Privileges once only possessed by the Dutch in virtue of commercial treaties, had since been wrested from the Japanese by other great powers, such as the British, French and American; and all these nations now carried on an active trade in their productions with Japan. The Dutch thus lost much of their influence in these islands. The Shōgun also was sorely perplexed, and his power threatened by these new invaders. Now was shown on all sides a natural desire that Siebold should be the saviour and intermediary in these distresses. Truly it was a curious turn of affairs! Siebold, who twenty-eight years previously had been cast into prison, and banished from the empire, appeared suddenly as the Messiah for all! What thoughts must have passed through our scholar's brain! What events must have been recalled to his memory! But it is a fact that he responded to this call to his beloved Japan with joy; it presented him with the wished-for opportunity of increasing his knowledge and completing his collections. So in 1859 he went a second time to Japan, and he came a kind of minister plenipotentiary to that Yedo which, twenty-eight years previously he was compelled to leave as a political prisoner. He was received on all hands with the highest

marks of attention, because everyone had the highest expectations of what he would do; even the Shōgun himself gave him a portion of his palace to reside in, and met him in the most unconstrained manner. In the year 1861, with the full consent of the King of Holland, he entered directly into the service of the Shōgun. But, great as Siebold's political knowledge undoubtedly was, and great in appearance at least as was the confidence placed in him on all sides, yet he did not succeed in the task of clearing up misunderstandings in all directions, of pacifying contending parties, of acting as a medium, and reconciling the contending wishes and efforts of each nation. Jealousies between great nations are seldom settled otherwise than with the sword. Dissatisfied with the want of success of his mission; and now regarded, moreover, with suspicion by many with the exception of the Japanese, who always remained thankful to him, he left Yedo, and to the regret of the Shōgun, returned to Nagasaki, in order there to dedicate himself quietly to far more grateful studies, and to continue, with accustomed zeal, his investigations. Although his stay in Japan, on this occasion, was somewhat short, yet he collected a large quantity of new treasures for Europe.

But his ant-like love of work was not to continue long. By certain intrigues he was led to believe that the king of Holland had appointed him to Java, and would therefore accept no excuse for his further detention in the Japanese service. But the weary Siebold could no longer feel himself at peace in Java, and so in 1864 he returned to Europe. The Netherlands had no longer any charm for him, and therefore he turned his steps towards his native town of Würzburg. Here he lived entirely in his studies, and presented the treasures of nature and art, which he had collected during his second visit to Japan, to the local University. Moreover, he personally superintended their arrangement. At the same time he wrote many letters of travel and scientific essays in the *Allgemeine Augsburgische Zeitung* with especial reference to this second journey.

During this great activity, the Emperor Napoleon III. invited the scholar to Paris in order personally to confer with him, the most experienced man in Europe in all matters relating to Japan, on the best means of bringing about closer commercial intercourse between France and that empire. The rich mercantile world of France was much interested in the question, in the hope that it could interchange the productions of French industry with the raw produce of Japan. It was ultimately arranged that he should form and lead a new expedition to Japan in the interests of France. With almost youthful enthusiasm Siebold, now seventy years of age, accepted the unexpected prospect of a third journey to Japan; all the more so because he hoped, with the favour of the Shōgun, and also with the full approval of the Emperor Napoleon, to establish schools on the European system—an old and favourite desire of his. But this idea did not meet with sympathy from the French monopolists, because they believed that they saw in it a source of danger to their own industry. The subscription for the expedition, which was to amount to four millions of francs, came in slowly; and before it was completed 1866 arrived with its various bloody dramas in different countries of Europe. The expedition had to be abandoned, and Siebold returned to Munich in order to arrange in the saloons under the Arcades the great ethnographical museum there. Here he caught a succession of colds, and also suffered from blood poisoning; and in the midst of his incessant scientific activity this great naturalist, on the 18th October, 1866 gave up his life to the Creator of that nature which he loved so well. Two days after Philipp Franz von Siebold, Colonel in the Dutch Army, was conveyed with all the military honours belonging to his rank to eternal rest, mourned by his grief-stricken family, and regretted by the world which lost in him one of its greatest scholars, and most untiring naturalists.

Bavaria may justly be proud that she can call this distinguished man her son and citizen. But his fame is not confined to the region of the white and blue standard.* No, wherever the German tongue is heard it may with justice be said that German science, German earnestness, German energy and will, found expression in Philipp Franz von Siebold. In the German towns, Leyden,

Würzburg and Munich, Siebold's extraordinarily rich and valuable collections are the chief points of attraction in the museums. Moreover, in all great libraries worthy of mention, Siebold's many scientific works form a memorable monument, as lasting as bronze. As a further proof of the full recognition which was accorded everywhere to his great and rare services, we may mention that sixteen reigning monarchs and princes endeavoured to express their thanks to the scholar by awarding him various orders of their respective countries.

But it is not this which makes Siebold celebrated; to use Wagner's expression his celebrity will rest on "the new facts which this diligent and enthusiastic inquirer has added to the realms of knowledge; his scientific works are his permanent glory."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 23rd, 1879.

Telegraphic communication is interrupted with Cabul. British reinforcements are obstructed.

LONDON, December 26th, 1879.

Heavy reinforcements are being sent to Afghanistan. The steamer *Borussia* has foundered in the Atlantic. Two hundred lives lost.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1879.

JAPANESE ERA 2539, MEIJI 12TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 17TH DAY, JIN-YO-SI.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at No. 27 Bluff, the wife of WALTER MOURMILYAN, of a daughter.

On 24th instant, at No. 227 Bluff, the wife of E. FLINT KILBY, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 26th instant, at No. 162, JAMES ROBERTSON, aged 39 years.

The French mail steamer *Tibre* arrived last Saturday morning, and the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* on Christmas morning. The Shanghai and way port steamers have also arrived and departed, the arrival being thoughtfully arranged by the Mitsu Bishi Company one day in advance of schedule time, so as not to interfere with the holidays. The American mail by the *City of Peking* is momentarily expected.

Among the men-of-war there has been little movement. The Italian corvette *Feltor Pisani* returned to the anchorage from Yokosuka, where she has been in dock, and the British gun-vessel *Grozier* left for Kobe, yesterday.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tunis* left Hongkong yesterday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m. with the European mail of the 19th of November.

The German frigate *Vineta* sailed from Europe via Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope for Japan early in November. This vessel was well-known in these waters two years ago. Prior to her departure she received on board several Japanese cadets for instruction in the duties of the naval profession.

The departure of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco, has been fixed for Saturday, the 3rd of January, at 4 p.m. This will interfere as little as possible with the holidays.

* The colours of the standard of Bavaria, (Translator).

In another part of our issue to-day will be found a translation of an interesting address on Siebold, the renowned naturalist and writer on Japan, delivered by the Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Vienna to his colleagues. Speaking thus as a scientific man to scientific men, the evidence he furnishes of the great value of Siebold's labours is unimpeachable. We are informed that the monument referred to is now on the point of completion. The site chosen for it is a large square in front of the royal palace in Würzburg, Siebold's native town. The statue, which will represent him in full uniform, is placed on a pedestal of granite given by the town. The completion of the image was delayed by the death of the sculptor first chosen—Schwanthaler of Munich. As further proof that the inhabitants of Würzburg are conscious of the honour conferred on them by their distinguished townsman, it will be interesting to mention that a hill outside the city, commanding a view of the valley of the Main, and a favourite resort of the people, has been called Siebold's hill. In the town itself public places have been laid out, containing nothing but Japanese shrubs and plants, for which the inhabitants are indebted to Siebold. We learn that the Japanese memorial-stone at Nagasaki, erected solely by means of Japanese subscriptions, has been finished.

Another exhibition of the *Ian-o-mono* took place in the Fukiage gardens on the 23rd instant. It was organized by the ex-prince of Satsuma, who was also one of the contestants. Among those present were the ministers of state, many nobles, the foreign diplomatic corps, and a number of other guests, Japanese and foreign. The weather was very favourable for outdoor amusements of this kind, and all those present thoroughly enjoyed the sport provided.

The latest *Graphic* contains a portrait of Professor Nordenskiöld, which we are certain our readers who had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the illustrious Swede, during his recent sojourn in Yokohama, will say much more resembles someone or anyone else.

Some idea of the enormous expansion in the tea trade of British India, a comparatively speaking new industry in that country, is afforded by the fact that the exports of tea from Calcutta to Great Britain from the 1st of January to the 31st ultimo, were 27,856,554 lbs., as compared with 24,527,341 lbs., exported during the same period last year.

The sanitary bureau has issued its usual report of cholera cases up to the 20th of December instant. The total number of persons attacked to that date since the commencement of the epidemic was 164,278: of these 97,246 have died, 47,273 recovered, and 19,576 remained under treatment. The percentage of mortality amongst the patients has been 59.31 per cent; and the proportion of cases which have occurred to each ten thousand of the population, 47.07.

We understand that Yanagawa, in Chikugo, has lately been included in the numerous towns which now enjoy the benefits of telegraphic communication with the rest of the empire.

Those who are apt to feel alarmed at the continual paragraphs which appear in some sections of the press, descanting upon the decay of British valour, may derive some satisfaction from the perusal of the following incident in the present Afghan war.

"A party of Ghazis were surrounded on the top of a precipitous hillock, where—having made up their minds to die and in dying to sell their lives as dearly as possible—they had made their final stand. It was then that Captain Sartorius—a brother of the officer of the same name who won his Victoria Cross in Ashantee—proceeded with eight men of his regiment—the 59th Foot—to laboriously climb up the bare rock and to tackle the fanatics in a death struggle. We have heard a good deal recently of the manner in which the Victoria Cross is nowadays said to be given away too cheaply; of, in short, men being dubbed heroes because they did not run away—but there has not in the whole course of the Zulu or Afghan wars been a more plucky thing done than this deliberate advance of nine British soldiers—not forgetting a sepoy of the Baluchi regiment who volunteered to accompany them—to try conclusions with twenty desperate men who had made up their minds to die. A scrimmage—and a hot scrimmage—at the end of the climb was certain, for the Ghazis could not bolt if they had wanted to. The result was that "Tommy Atkinses" and Ghazis all came rolling down together—a stabbing, thrusting, and swearing crowd. The British soldier, however, can generally take care of himself in a fight of that sort, and at the

expense of one man killed and a few more—including their leader—tumbled across the fingers—the whole twenty fanatics were accounted for."

We understand that Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan is closed for the winter vacation between the 23rd instant and the 5th of January next. During this period the hearing of all ordinary civil suits for sums exceeding one hundred dollars is suspended, unless taken by consent; and the time allowed to defendants for putting in answers to suits instituted during the vacation will be computed from its expiry. The offices of the Court are closed each day at noon. The Court, however, takes and hears urgent motions and applications in Admiralty and Bankruptcy matters. The Summary Court also is open to suitors; and the Police Court hears criminal charges and disposes of police causes as usual.

He must be querulous, indeed, who would complain of the weather which the winter season has so far provided. A more enjoyable Christmas, for those who like to keep their holidays in the open air, could hardly have been provided. It is not with a wind rather boisterously caressing that they are likely to find fault. Hence many of our residents have taken advantage of the vacation to seek recreation in the surrounding country; and Yokohama has been partially deserted,—even more tranquil than usual,—during the past week. This has not prevented the accustomed decorations of the various stores and buildings, many of which are embellished with great taste and beauty of design. Notably gorgeous in their ornamentation, and display of those choice comestibles and viands without which Christmas would require to be rechristened, are the two principal butchers' establishments; and the elegance of the show in the windows and rooms of the noted French *patisserie* of Main Street must not pass unmentioned. Notwithstanding these signs, however, the dullness of the times throws its sombre shadows in many directions. The episcopal congregation is unable, apparently, to contribute enough funds to provide more than a junior clerk's salary for its coming chaplain; and the annual treat of a Christmas tree, with Santa Claus presiding in person and scattering his timely gifts, has had to be foregone. There was no pleasant gathering, as of yore, on Christmas eve at the Gaiety Theatre to celebrate the advent of Yule-tide in this pretty and appropriate manner. Fortunately, however, some friends of the little ones determined that the day should not be an entirely blank one for their protégés, and organized a little festival, nominally for the children of the Union Church Sunday School, but to which the whole juvenile population of the settlement, with their parents and friends, were cordially invited. The scene of the entertainment was the Union Church, where from half-past three till nearly seven in the evening a very pleasant time was spent. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Wilkin, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, made his report. He stated that the pupils were divided into nine classes, commencing with the elder boys and girls, and ending with the infant section of little ones from three years old and upward. The average attendance during the early part of the year, in fair weather, was from sixty-five to seventy. Since the end of October the number has increased to eighty; and during recent Sundays it has even reached one hundred. As regards scholars of ten years old, and over, there is a marked preponderance of girls. Mr. Wilkin has since informed us that the school library contains four hundred volumes, and is much used. Several hymns and songs were sung by the children. At the close of these and other exercises, which naturally, in consideration both of the celebration and the edifice where it was held, were principally of a sacred character, a distribution of liberal and well selected gifts was made, each one of at least one hundred and fifty children receiving some memento of the joyous season. Following this ceremony a series of dissolving views, comprising subjects both biblical and secular, was exhibited by Mr. Charleson, to the great delight not only of the younger but of the elder portion of the visitors, of whom there were so many that the Church was quite filled. The promoters of the fête deserve the best thanks of the children for whom it was designed, and of all those who take an interest in the welfare and improving pleasure of the rising generation.

Among the Christmas festivals we must not omit to mention the special services at the French and English churches. At

the former the customary *Missa prima in noctis* commenced on Christmas eve at half an hour before midnight, and attracted a large congregation. The Very Reverend Monseigneur Qsouf officiated at the altar, and the choir was reinforced for the occasion by some well-known amateurs; who, together with the organist of Christchurch, performed a mass by Luigi Bordese under the direction of Mr. Keil. During the robing of the Bishop a *prière* by the Flemish composer Beltjens, and at the Elevation a duet for tenor and baritone, *Ecce panis*, were sung. The *Noël* was by the French composer Adam, while the instrumental pieces included:—*Offertorium*, *The Hallelujah Chorus* from Handel's *Messiah*; and *Sortie*:—the *March of the Priests* from Mendelssohn's *Athalie*.

At half-past ten on Christmas morning a very large congregation assembled in Christchurch, which had been beautifully decorated by some of the lady members who always take upon themselves that labour of love. A full choir rendered, with splendid precision and effect, the grand old liturgy of the established Church of England. Specially noticeable were the anthems by Elvey and Goss, and a spirited *Te Deum* by the late Reverend Dr. Dykes of Durham. The sermon was preached by Mr. Garratt; and at its conclusion Handel's glorious *Hallelujah* pealed through the edifice. We much regret to learn that Mr. Griffin, who for the last four years has thrown all his enthusiastic energy into the musical services of Christchurch, retires from the post of organist at an early date.

Messrs. Val Vose, the ventriloquist, and Ira Brown, the banjo performer, have commenced a series of entertainments in the Gaiety Theatre. Both gentlemen have attained a wide reputation in their respective spheres of performance; and reference to the eulogistic critiques which have appeared in the press of the various countries where they have given performances, fully warrants us in anticipating that those who form their audiences here will have no occasion to regret the disposal of either their time or their money. We believe that the manner in which Mr. Vose conducts a conversation between a number of figures—his "merry odd folks"—is equally amusing and extraordinary.

A fire occurred at Aoki machi in Kanagawa yesterday morning at about two o'clock, and was not extinguished until half-past six. At one time, in consequence of the heavy gale which was blowing, it was feared that a very large portion of the town would have been destroyed; and, as it was, one hundred and thirty-five buildings were burned down. We are sorry to report that three firemen lost their lives in endeavouring to check the conflagration. The fire is said to have originated in a small building used for storing wood.

H. M. S. *Iron Duke* arrived at Amoy on the 4th instant and the *Egeria* was expected in the same port on the 6th. It was intended that they should remain until the 12th, when the Admiral was to proceed to Swatow in the *Egeria*, the *Iron Duke* going on to Hongkong.

At ten minutes past two on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, a slight shock of earthquake, of about four seconds duration was felt in this settlement.

The *China Mail* mentions that the Spanish gunboat *Melivela* was seen to founder in a late typhoon, with all on board, numbering fifty souls. She had left Mindoro, and was caught in the worst part of the storm, her disappearance having been seen by those on board of a sailing vessel that arrived in Manila on the 13th with the sad news. The Captain of the *Melivela* had been but recently married, and his wife was on board. Several of the native crew had also their wives with them.

We publish, in another part of our paper, the new regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea, which have been acquiesced in by all the leading maritime nations of the world. These rules are taken from the *London Gazette* of the 30th August last, and are of such importance that we give them nearly *in extenso*. We have printed these rules in a handy form for the convenience of those persons who may desire to become thoroughly acquainted with their provisions.

It is understood, says the *Shanghai Courier*, that the resignation of Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong-

kong previous to Mr. Hennessy, and for the last two years and a half Governor of Queensland, is now in the hands of Her Majesty. Sir Arthur has had a partial stroke of paralysis and has been ordered home. It is considered improbable that he will return to the colonies to finish his term, and if the position he now holds be declared vacant, Mr. Hennessy is the first on the list for promotion.

We have received, from the publishers, a very complete and correct cabinet map of Yokohama, compiled and drawn by Mr. A. Farsari of No. 80, Main Street. Its range extends from the butcheries at Honmoku to the railway station, and from the furthestmost occupied houses on the Bluff to the sea. A distinct and effective system of shading shows at a glance the foreign lots, both occupied and unoccupied, the government buildings and Japanese houses, while the names of the principal streets and public buildings are plainly marked. Additional information may be obtained by consulting a table in the upper right hand corner, where the respective locations of the Consulates, Banks, Steam Ship Companies, Hotels, Newspaper Offices, Churches, and Clubs are given, the position of which can easily be ascertained on the plan by reference to the corresponding numbers. Mr. Farsari's work will be found a very useful companion to all residents in, and visitors to, this settlement.

PARIS LETTER.

The working class in its widest sense cannot complain, that their movements and "aspirations" have been crossed of late; they have been allowed to welcome back the amnestied, and to hold an official congress at Marseilles. The government, like the country, looked anxiously on at the experiment of self-government. Now the results have been lamentable. The ex-communists have been received, not as penitents, but something like martyrs and conquerors; they have allowed themselves to be led by demagogues of the most suspicious character, who have not hesitated to shake the red-flag before the tri-color, and to make the Commune, not symbolical with clemency and a new life, but with revolt and a crusade against, not the upper, but the middle classes, whose origin dates from their own, but who have elevated themselves by industry and economy; the powers that make men free and independent, and that are within reach of all. As was natural, a reaction has set in, which has compelled the government to display its determination, not only to uphold the constitution but to ensure itself from being out-raged. For taking up this salutary preservative, as well as conservative attitude, there are so-called liberal organs that accuse the ministry of employing the processes of the Second Empire and of the reign of de Broglie and Buffet. This is inexact; order and respect for the law must be maintained at all hazards. The "total" amnesty has been disposed of by the friends of that cry themselves.

The working classes have now held their third unfettered congress at Marseilles; the first came off at Paris, the second at Lyons. Not a practical consequence has flowed from the deliberations. Invited to expose their grievances, by a society only too ready to accord relief where possible, and to suggest remedies, the resolutions have failed to come to business. At Marseilles, the meeting has positively degenerated into a broad farce. Men of sense there were none, and the male sex seems to have been replaced by women without a call, who spouted the most arrant stuff and nonsense about their sex's wrongs and the injustices of employers. One strong minded female is reported to have been expelled, for indulging in the interruption, "you are a pack of old fools." It has leaked out that the women delegates were not strictly belonging to the class, whose complaints they formulated, but whose remedies they failed to propose.

The Municipal Council of Paris, has not been very wise in its generation; it now occupies a wing of the Louvre, beside the ruins of the Tuileries caused by the communists, whose crimes they appear to forget, by demanding for those at New Caledonia the entire amnesty: nay more, a returned communist took his seat at the board, sent there by the frondeurs of a city ward, to protest against the injustice of excluding the deepest dyed of the 1871 insurrectionists, from returning to France. M. Gambetta has got unpleasantly mixed up with the agitation, which I do not think will be put down by any prosecution, for the French love agitation, and believe it to be logical to turn against the executive for upholding the law. The existence of the Republic depends upon the courageous unity of the moderate republicans against that radicalism which has ever been the bane and undertaker of preceding republics. So many vast interests, not only in France, but in Europe, depend on the issue of the combat, that one does not like to follow up painful possibilities. There is Emile de Girardin in one of his eccentric moods, hounding on the people to demand that logical liberty, which means licence and a total disregard of the feelings and the prejudices of others—factors in administration that no statesman can overlook. There is Louis Blanc, wakened up from his Rip van Winkle slumber since 1848, and who can see no change in the world, and that his doctrines about the abolition of competition and the handing over to the state the functions of private companies, are as effete as the fœdal system or Orleansism. He has also re-branched his theories on education, which are not quite so sophistical as those on capital and labor. He points out the error of com-

selling students to graduate in a common rule of studies, ignoring altogether relative aptitudes and capacities. There is at least two grains of wheat in this bushel of chaff that might repay the finding.

The price of bread continues to fall, and this is an event of no small magnitude. Were the poor pinched, in addition to being out of employment, or in the receipt of a diminished scale of wages, they could easily be wickled and welded by agitators in want of a stump. A time arrives when stomachs cease to reason and fail to remember good counsels.

The winter has apparently come upon us unawares, and a series of biting frosts and pitiless north-east winds, have recalled us to consult the almanac. The newspapers are full of periodical advertisements of patent medicines, and what is perhaps more agreeable, of a fall in the price of fuel and a reduction in the cost of furs. It is to be presumed, that the vintage has been rescued at the twelfth hour, as there are no complaints of ruin in the journals, and the name of a vineyard proprietor rarely is to be encountered in the list of bankruptcies. But their place is occupied by numerous small tradesmen, ephemeral companies, and firms that have been going down hill for years and which the new commercial struggle for the fittest and the strongest has swept away. There is a suspicious lull in connection with a host of financial schemes recently floated; where profits were made by puffing up the value of shares leaving the unwary to buy bundles of paper. Notwithstanding all the costly lessons the French have received, they will still not only nibble, but bite, at every hook well-baited with the promise of high interest. France is not out of this wood yet.

It might be truly said now of the French army, that not a soldier wants a button to his gaiter; if the men be not up to the standard of organisation intended, the war material is complete; the defence of France is made; the bill has been published—some two and a quarter milliards—to repair, not so much the devastations of the Germans, as to make good the criminal neglect of the Second Empire. And yet I often think Frenchmen are not proud, not satisfied, at this noble and wonderful reascension. They are secure from external attack; internal divisions are really their only enemy. The country is nervously anxious at every turn of the cards of Europe. The alliance of Germany and Austria ought to gratify her, in the sense that it is a further bulwark for the peace of the world, but it is not so. France feels she is isolated, in the sense that she has no tangible ally, which by the by, she has constantly refused to make. She boasted she was free and wished to remain so; she is apprehensive that England may join the new coalition. There is no danger for France in all this, and it redoubles to impotence that "Salvation Army," which the Czar could threaten us Westerners with, when it pleased his Majesty to commence the work of destruction.

The colossal success of the Credit Foncier loan, asking for nine hundred millions, and being offered eleven milliards; with a surplus revenue of fr. one hundred millions for the first nine months of the current year, despite reduced war taxes and stagnant trade, led me lately to cast a glance on the "good old times," not from Beaumont's grandmother's point of view, who only bewailed, her fleshless arm her withered leg, and lost time, but to the epoch of Mme. de Sévigné, who wrote, "one is at despair; has not a son, and does not know where to borrow; we cannot coin, the farmers do not pay rents, and there is no one giving ourselves to the devil." Omer Talon reported to Louis XIV. that, "the peasantry were ruined, had to lie on straw, their chattels having been seized to pay taxes; the only atom of property they possess is their souls, which however, cannot be sold by public auction." La Bruyère wrote; "the peasants are like wild animals, black, livid and burned with the sun, since they have to live in the fields; at night they retire into holes, live upon black bread, water and roots." In 1649, the royalist soldiers broke into the churches of St. Cloud, Meudon, Clamart, &c., stripped the clergy of their canonicals, threw down the sacred vessels, pillaged and carried off every valuable article, and violated young girls aged ten years, who were with their mothers at mass. France cannot desire to re-see these old times; but how she ought to be grateful for her prosperity, and sage to secure the means that have attained it.

Patti has at last crossed the Rubicon, and with success. Since her conjugal escapades, she was afraid to appear before a Parisian audience, not that the French took part in her rights or wrongs; they only saw in her an artiste with an incomparable voice, whom they fondled and petted when she was "warm and young" and innocent. She has returned; the voice as perfect as of yore, but she has become old, has incipient crow's feet at the corner of her eyes, is putting up flesh, and has lost that girlish step and gait so much admired. Her mouth has now a hard expression, and her smiles seem to lack sunshine. At the Trocadero, five thousand spectators received her rapturously, almost with frenzy. But then her singing was sublime, full of earnestness, and gratefulness, to be forgiven for her philosophy, in which Elöisa shared—"Curse on all laws, but those which love has made." Friends prevailed upon her husband not to prohibit her singing, and the separation trial will be heard in a few weeks. One thing she must not do,—appear on the stage with Nicolini, who was the cause of the famous "accident at St. Petersburg." Virtue must be assumed.

Pending the time that the police capture the manlier Waller, who appears to be everywhere and nowhere—a kind of *Onesie Lambert*!—they have arrested a most extraordinary character, one Courtmet, better known on the gaudy records as the "Comte de Navarre." He is over seventy years of age, has belonged to the dangerous classes since his teens has escaped from prison several times, and committed some audacious thefts in the city. By means of his capital make up, coloring his hair, shaving off whiskers, "getting fat and lean by turns," he baffled the force and yet lived under the

eyes of the police for five years; he was even a constant attendant at the trials in the Courts. He had two mistresses who "made him up," and owing to their falling out, his appearance was neglected; one denounced him, and the rest followed. Prevost, the policeman, who cut up his two victims is not expected to live, he suffers from a low fever, not so much owing to remorse for his guilt, as for the disgrace brought upon his poor old mother. At the time of his arrest, he was a handsome, portly man, aged forty; now he is a wreck; bent, white haired, and a skeleton.

Six men are expected to be guillotined, two in Paris, within the next week.

Judge to female prisoner: "Have you been previously condemned?" "Yes, *mon juge*, three times by the doctors—but you see I am still in good health."

Mamma to little daughter: "What is that strange cat in the kitchen eating with yours?" "Oh! Mamma, it is the soldier of our cat come to visit."

Master to servant, "Why did you only bring me one of the three volumes of Little's dictionary?" "Because I thought one was enough to read at a time."

It was with downright fear and trembling, that Patti decided to face again Parisian spectators after the rupture with her husband—a Frenchman and Bonapartist with a host of friends—and her scandals with M. Nicolini; she is, and is not, a favorite here, her husband's politics have told against her, and her love of money and parsimonious habits, do not contribute to enhance popularity. In a sense the Parisians claim to have, if not made, perfected the *prima donna*, whose *once* infantine ways, delighted the crowd. Next month her demand for a separation will be definitely heard, the only difficulty, the question of money. The Marquis de Caux has not a son, and she married him, it is well-known, for his title. The match was made up by the Empress and turned out unhappily as most of those she arranged have done, Marshal Canrobert and his Scotch in-laws excepted. Adelina Patti believed in the duration of the Second Empire, and to become a real marchioness, with the *entrées* into the best society under imperial influence; the dream vanished, and she had only a husband, with a title of little value, *sans terre* and influence, to provide for, as a consequence of the battle of Sedan. Rossini, who was her guide, philosopher and friend, warned her not to marry the marquis; an artist, added the old cynic with his purse-drawn lips, ought either to marry a prince or an actor; she failed in the first, but helped herself to the second, her Marquis having degenerated to her agent. There ought not to be much difficulty about the separation as there are no children in question; these generally being the objects of contest in a demand for separation, as whichever of the parents is nominated guardian, claims more or less to have had reason on their side; the marquis wants a good annuity, and Patti finds it hard to pension "a creature she abhors." It is rather against Nicolini than the diva, that public opinion is severe, as not only has he destroyed one home, but has deserted his own; this will never allow him to appear next February in a Parisian stage with Patti. It was to make amends with the public, that she consented to sing at the Trocadero Concert for the Distressed Artists' Society, and which led to fr. 61,000, being realised. Five thousand persons went as much to see as to hear her, and there was a vague belief that a scene might ensue. Everybody who was anybody was present, and many gentlemen and ladies appeared in full dress at the *matinée*, which is not usual—at least at the Trocadero Concerts, which have the reputation of being free and easy. Patti looks her thirty-six years; she is fading fast, but her voice is as pure and rich as in its pristine purity; when she sang, not a few closed their eyes and brought back their thoughts to ten years ago, when she was in all the splendor of her youthful glory at the Italiens. The French were right on this occasion in saying the diva had put her "soul" into her singing—though *time* is generally employed like a noun of multitude. When she was recalled, she appeared leaning on the arm of M. Halanzier, the ex-director of the opera; she seemed to be deeply affected by the intensity of the ovation, for the audience represented all sections of society, and in her smiles I could detect she had a desire to enjoy a good cry—not a bail, though a cheap female luxury. She sang two airs from *Sémiramis* and *Ernani*, and the ladies were more frantic in the case of their *mouches* than the gentlemen with their hands. Sarah Bernhardt, the capricious, broke her promise to assist, and was pretty unanimously hissed—she believed beyond doubt the world could not contain two Cesars. Patti volunteered to replace her, by singing in French, at the piano, Victor Hugo's charming ballad—"If you have nothing to say to me," set to music by the Baroness Willie Rothschild; her costume was satin and red velvet, trimmed with a fringe of pearls and steel.

Marseilles has not done much at the *univier* congress to keep up the dignity of the fair sex, or to advance their reputation for modesty and good sense. France has quite a large number of female orators, more at home in clubs and public meetings than at their domestic firesides—if they know such. *Adieu*, they all seemed to have settled down in Marseilles like a swarm of bees, and positively excluded the men from speaking. They commanded the meeting, and one unfortunate fellow who attempted to laugh at the programme of the lady parliament, was soon made to descend from the tribune and was ultimately expelled. The sisters were, as usual, divided: one desired to have her sex on a perfect equality with man, another demanded that females ought to rank even their superiors, while a third denounced all men, whether generals, parsons, priests, popes, presidents or kings, as equally worthless, undesirable, and to be avoided. It was at this stage a policeman was carried out, suffering from epilepsy, caused it is supposed from an over-violent effort to keep his countenance; nothing but a visit from Mrs. Victoria Woodhall can restore the oratorical

fortunes of Frenchwomen. Unhappily they have killed any utility there might be in these kinds of gatherings, for the public is very kindly disposed to help the working classes out of any Slough of Despond in which they may be fixed, provided the means be indicated; it is in vain holding meetings and bayings to the moon to redress whatever social injustices woman may labor under, and if in this good work, the aid of men be necessary, women must secure that, by avoiding making fools of themselves.

Madame Grévy will give three important receptions during the coming season, balls are not yet spoken of; the President's health is not strong. I do not think this is exactly the reason why she hesitates to make young folks happy with a dance. I rather suspect she fears that the republic would not contribute a sufficient quota of ladies; if so, she is mistaken, as I have met many beautiful creatures at her soirées, and they were but the *arant garde*, be assured, of a goodly regiment. M. Gambetta after all may lead the way in this respect, he is not so averse, as last season, to giving a ball where ladies could be received by one of his many lady-friends, just as Lord Lyons, another bachelor, acts when he entertains. There have been a great many strangers visiting Paris this autumn, the Russians and English mustered very strong. The Prince and Princess of Wales can hardly be called visitors, they appear in Paris more frequently than many members of the French aristocracy, who bury themselves alive in the depths of their old castles, awaiting the restoration of their King, Henri V., who does not lead a return hermit life, but visits, travels a little, and enjoys field sports a great deal, while his lady is reported to write his very confidential letters. The members of the Orleanist family are holding their autumnal party gathering at Chantilly, the residence of the millionaire widower, the Duc d'Aumale. The Princesses run down from Paris in the morning and return at night; they do not like to sleep there, partly because the new castle is incomplete, and partly owing to the repugnance felt at residing under a roof where so tragic a suicide, or murder, as that of the Duc de Bourbon took place, the last representative of the illegitimate children of Louis XIV. and who left the property to the Duc d'Aumale. The latter is expending twelve million francs to restore the building, it will not be quite perfect, as that would involve a few more millions. Having no children, it is supposed that the Duc de Chartres, his nephew will come in for the property; he is the only member of the unpopular Orleanist Princes that finds any grace in the eyes of the public. As for his brother, the Comte de Paris, no one bestows a thought or a look upon him; oddly enough, he met with a carriage accident a few days ago, near the railway station of Neuilly, and quite close to the spot where his father, the Duc d'Orleans, was killed from the same cause.

Ladies who have resided in Paris, and have done a little shopping, must have made a pilgrimage sometime or other to the famous soft goods shop, *Bon Marché*, and it did not belie its name. Articles could be had there fifteen per cent cheaper than at the Louvre, and it was a very pleasant place to walk about in, as the assistants never teased you as at the Louvre, by bawling into your face, "Can I serve you, &c.?" The proprietor of this shop, M. Bourciant is dead, a young man comparatively speaking, and who attended to his business till attacked with consumption, of which he died. The doctors had recommended him to embark in agriculture for a cure: he did so; he established a large dairy, and sent all the milk twice a day to a children's asylum gratuitously. His wealth must be enormous: he leaves a young wife but no family, and it is his mother who carries on the business. Last week I visited the vast premises to see what the winter fashions were to be. There was a vast collection of rich and warm looking materials: the Oriental patterns predominated, and brocaded stuffs and embroidered tissues were very general. Silks, satins, and velvets are in all colors, but claret, delicate green and blues predominate. Colors are not at all so showy as last year; promenade dresses are in the new Lyons damask, and blue (gendarme) faille, with embroidered galon. Prune colored Indian cashmere also goes well with the new damask. Panther vigoque and other velvet are in favor for street dresses; coats and jackets are tight-fitting, and have artistic buttons and *brandebourgs*. Fur will be largely employed for trimming. When colored mantillas are worn, they must be in harmony with the dress, they too are covered with Indian patterns. The hats are, in shape, the same as during the summer; if anything, they are a little more audacious: the newest material for these is a kind of velvet full of cracks, like an old China plate for example. The *toque* is still a favorite, and it is to be hoped it will long continue so; a pretty opera cloak is made of white plush, lined with old gold colored satin.

The new popular opera house is a fact; it will reopen in a few days, and it ought to prove a success if the company keeps to its scale of moderate prices; this is not at all the French idea, which continues to augment prices the moment people accord their patronage to an undertaking. It requires a little fortune to go to a few of the chief places of amusement; happily they are the strangers who pay, as the natives go to cheaper houses; then they have cafes to fall back upon. The *Opera Comique* has been re-opened after its decoration and repair; it was positively a filthy place for any lady to enter, and she never left the dusty, dirty, boxes, without bringing away a souvenir of her visit. Now the house is really charming to spend an evening in, and the bill of fare is generally good. M. Carvalho has given the *Pré-aux-Cleres* and *Romeo and Juliette*, both attractive pieces, and very well executed. As for the Opera, it appears to be in a chaotic state; no singers, and worse, but little prospect of them. There is a conjurer here, a professor Herrmann, who is taking the town by storm with his astonishing tricks; he cuts up birds as unceremoniously as bank notes, and his empty pockets are a perfect cornucopia; the strangeness of the performance lies in his doing all in the middle of the spectators and independent of machinery or assistants.

JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Generals Yamada, Minister for Public Works, and Oyama, Chief Superintendent of Police, were, on the 19th instant, appointed Councillors of the Decoration Bureau.

Sums of money will shortly be distributed amongst about seventy Policemen, who were sent to the Loochoo Islands when the Han Government was abolished.

A native paper states that an Englishman, named Mr. A. Marks, has lately been appointed Japanese Consul in Australia, and that he has agreed to serve in that capacity without remuneration.

It is also reported that the condition of Loochoo is peaceable and the people are apparently contented. A central police station is to be established shortly, and the principal officers and most of the constables will be sent from Tokio.

On Thursday last the Central Board of Health in Tokio was closed for the Christmas vacation, and will not reopen until the second Thursday in January.

A Notification has been issued by the Council of State, containing the postal regulations for the 13th year of Meiji, (1880).

His Majesty the Emperor has invited the Imperial Princes, the Daijin and the Sangi to attend the usual New Year's festivities at the palace.

Some of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Kochi Ken are about to publish a daily newspaper, to advocate their views, and bring into notice the capabilities and wants of the district.

A permanent Board of Health is to be established in connection with the Home Department and local Boards in the different Prefectures. The careful performance of their duties by these Boards should go far to prevent the recurrence of a cholera epidemic, as fatal in its results as the one just ended.

His Excellency the Vice-Prime Minister, has invited the Prime Minister and all the chief Government Officials, to a new year's entertainment which will extend over two days.

His Majesty the Emperor was so indisposed a few days since that he was unable to take his usual exercise on horseback. His Majesty has, however, completely recovered and resumed his ordinary amusements. He attended an exhibition of *Iakomono* at the Branch Palace, at Shiba, on Tuesday.

The Emperor visited the Naval College on Tuesday, and witnessed the distribution of certificates to the successful students at the recent examinations.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun* that an Envoy Extraordinary will, in a few days be appointed from amongst the Sangi or Chokumin, and be despatched to China early next year, on a special mission.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister had an audience of His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday last. His Excellency's lady was received by Her Majesty the Empress at the same time.

The two French officers in the War Department, who are leaving for Europe, were also admitted to an audience. His Majesty thanked them for the services they had rendered to the empire during their stay in Japan, and presented them with rolls of silk brocade as a farewell gift.

Mr. Kono Toshi Kama, the vice-president of the Genro-in, has been appointed president of the meeting of provincial Governors which will take place next year.

His Majesty the Emperor visited the Council of State on the 24th instant.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Genoa left a considerable sum of money for distribution amongst his attendants during his recent visit to Tokio.

The new Governor of Tokio Fu celebrated his appointment, by giving an entertainment to all the leading officials in the Fu, on the 24th instant.

Several valuable horses have lately been presented to His Majesty the Emperor.

His Majesty has lately interested himself greatly in rifle shooting; and the gallery at the palace has been enlarged. A grand rifle match will take place early next year, when the prizes will be distributed by the Emperor in person.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The cavalry of the Tokio garrison were exercised in revolver shooting on the 24th instant.

It has been finally decided to erect the new Naval college in the foreign style. The estimated cost is three hundred and twenty thousand yen.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, we learn that the cost of the new powder manufactory at Tokio will be two hundred and twenty thousand yen. The money has been handed over to the Military Department for disbursement.

The following rules have been issued for the guidance of persons or public bodies, wishing to engage the services of the Japanese Military Band (Kiyododan).

1.—The band consists of a certain number of performers, but as this number may occasionally be reduced, it will not be necessary to specify the number of performers required, in any application for the services of the band.

2.—When the services of the band are required by a Government Department, the application must be made by the head of that Department or in the name of the Department, and be addressed to the President of the Kiyododan or the Kiyododan itself. If the application is made on behalf of a private body or individual, the application must be made in accordance with a form which will be prepared hereafter, specifying the reason the band is required, the date of performance, place, &c.

3.—If the services of the band are required by two or more private persons on the same day, the first application received shall be granted. Applications by the Government shall, in all cases, take precedence of other applications even although they may have been granted.

4.—Persons whose applications have been granted, will have to make their own arrangements with the band, respecting the number of performers, and time and place of attendance.

5.—All necessary instruments, music, &c., will be supplied by the Kiyododan.

6.—Persons employing the band may supply the performers with meals, but are strictly forbidden to furnish them with any wine, or other intoxicating drink.

7.—The cost of employing the band will vary, according to circumstances, from ten to twenty-five yen. This will include the expense of the transit of instruments, &c., and the remuneration of the band-master and performers.

8.—The sum fixed as the cost of employing the band, must be paid to the Kiyododan, within ten days from the date of employment.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Another meeting of the citizens of Yokohama took place on the 20th instant, in the Town Hall, in order to appoint the members of the proposed Yokohama Native Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hara Zenzaburo, the well-known silk merchant, was entrusted with the presentation of the petition asking to be allowed to establish the Chamber.

A great sale of horses has been held in Mita, Tokio, and lasted for six days, commencing on the 20th instant. Racing took place there on the 20th and 21st instant.

Mr. Yonekura, the Director of the *Beisho Kaisha*, in Kagi-garcho, Tokio, is about to establish an association in Fukagawa, which will conduct all sales or purchases of rice for cash only.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the match factory established in Hakodate, last summer, by the Colonization Commission has proved very successful. The matches produced are of excellent quality and have been disposed of at a moderate price, thus proving a great boon to the inhabitants.

In consequence of the large demand for copper at the Mint (says the *Akeshu Shimbun*) the number of workmen in the Ikuno copper mine is to be increased.

The competitive exhibition of cotton, sugar, &c., at Osaka, will be held in the Government Museum building there, on the 15th March next. Mr. Tanaka and several other officials will leave Tokio about the 9th January to arrange the preliminaries and get everything in order by the day appointed for opening. It is reported that there will be about three thousand exhibitors of cotton from Hiogo, the famous cotton district of Japan.

The *Hochi Shimbun* of the 25th instant says that a rumour is current, that the government will dispose of one million silver yen in a few days.

Mr. Nakamura Dota has been appointed manager, and Mr. Koidzumi Shinkichi, assistant manager, of the "Specie Bank." The new institution will commence business in a few days at its premises in Honcho dori.

The *Glenorchy* has brought about thirty miles of submarine telegraph cable, which is intended to be used in laying a fresh cable across Tsugar Straits to Hakodate.

It is stated, in the native journals, that an exhibition on a small scale will be opened next March in Kiyoto.

About five millions of the new one yen denomination of kin-satsu are ready for issue, and will be exchanged for the paper money now in circulation, as soon as the five and ten yen denominations are completed. It is stated that two yen kin-satsu will be abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Russian gentleman, residing in Tokio, has forwarded a sum of money to the Colonization Commission, for the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire in Hakodate.

Mr. Otani Mitutaka, has presented five hundred yen to the fund for the same benevolent purpose.

The local newspaper has recommenced publication, but in consequence of the great losses of type, &c., is only able to appear twice a week, instead of three times as formerly.

The *Akeshu Shimbun* states that "Mr. Matsuda, the new Governor of Tokio Fu, summoned the manager and editor of the *Iroha Shimbun* to the Fusho on the 19th inst., and had some conversation with them the nature of which is yet unknown."

Beppu Kuro, a shizoku of Kagoshima, who was some time since sentenced to five years' penal servitude for a political offence, had his punishment reduced for good conduct while in gaol to two years' imprisonment. He was released altogether on the 17th instant.

Another fire occurred in Fukagawa, Tokio, on Sunday night. It broke out at about half-past ten o'clock p.m. and was not extinguished until half-past eleven, when some sixty houses had been totally destroyed.

Numerous donations have been made to the fund for repairing the Tenriji Temple, at Saga, in Kiyoto. His Majesty the Mikado has given five hundred yen, and Lieut.-General Toriwo, one thousand and five. It is to be hoped that this interesting relic of ancient times will shortly regain its pristine grandeur.

Japan is about to add to her constantly increasing and admirable light-house system by the erection of a light at Cape Yachi-ishi, near Tsuruga.

On the 15th instant there was a fall of snow at Matsumoto: the ground was covered to the depth of about an inch.

The new buildings at Sapporo, for the Colonization Commission, are to be proceeded with in March or April next year.

The native papers record several gifts by charitable persons to the Tokio poor-house.

In future, Japanese debtors who are unable or unwilling to liquidate their liabilities, are to be sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying according to the amount of the debt.

Mr. Hakoda Chiyota, the editor of the *Yei Shimbun*, was fined five yen on the 23rd instant for publishing a libel on Mr. Nakashima Ichibe.

The editor of the *Kofu Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Tsuruda Kanai, was also fined five yen for a similar offence on the 20th instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, December 21st, 1879.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	\$ 7,353.47
Merchandise, &c.	\$ 1,159.75

Total.....\$ 8,513.22

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

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Merchandise, &c.	\$ 983.68

Total.....\$7,485.68

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The Sultan has approved the proposal of Baker Pacha that the military service for all races and creeds be compulsory.

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The steamer *Penguin*, outward bound to Calcutta, has run ashore off Jebel Tuzur, in the Red Sea.

There is a panic in New York in consequence of bill speculations in railway stocks having collapsed.

The meeting referred to in this morning's telegram was held at Balla. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting and counselled moderation. Several other meetings were held on Saturday, but all passed off quietly.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Prince Bismarck has finally declined to participate in the Bi-metallic Conference.

Obituary—Countess Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress of the French.

Allahabad, 24th November.

Reports from Turkistan state the Nuk Mohamed, late the chief rebel leader at Kabul, has made his way *en* Balkh to the frontier, and means taking refuge with the Russians. The Amcer may leave for India any day now; probably he will be sent quietly away. No display of force will be necessary. Several headmen who have broken promises regarding furnishing supplies have been arrested.

Sir Andrew Clarke goes home next month.

Subadar Mahomed Karum Khan, of the 18th Punjab Infantry, has been dismissed the service for failing in duty at the time of the attack on the British Embassy at Kabul and elsewhere.

On Sunday and Monday, the 2nd and 3rd, Rangoon was visited by a cyclone of considerable violence, the worst weather that has been known there for many years. No very great damage appears to have been done, though several fine trees were rooted up. The rain was very heavy, but the wind shifty and gusty, rather than strong. Oppressively hot weather has followed, and the mugginess of a Madras September broods over the land.

St. Petersburg, 25th November.

It is re-asserted that Prince Gortchakoff is about to retire. Extensive internal reforms in Russia have been decided upon and a pacific policy is expected.

Allahabad, 25th November.

A raid in considerable force was made by Dhoetwals and Waziris near Chapri on the 20th. A detachment of the 18th Bengal Cavalry followed the raiders, killing five and wounding others without any loss on our side. The Zaimushts raided on the morning of the 24th and the cavalry again followed up the raiders, recovering the cattle and property stolen at Chiculo, killing and wounding some of the enemy. Three sowars were slightly wounded on our side.

Bombay, 25th November.

A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from London, of the 25th, announces that Mr. John Delane, who for upwards of thirty years was Editor of *The Times*, is dead.

London, 25th November.

The Chilians have defeated the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia at Iquique, and captured the Peruvian corvette *Pilcomayo*.

Mr. Daly, the proprietor of the *National* newspaper, has been committed for trial, but bail was accepted. Killen Davitt, and others were remanded. Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Edinburgh, where he commences the electoral campaign. He has been enthusiastically welcomed. Consols, 98½, 5 % Rents, 115½. Bar Silver, 53½. Four % 79. Four and half % 86½. Paris Exchange on London, 25. 24½.

Reinforcements of troops are being sent to the west of Ireland owing to increased agrarian intimidation. Davitt, the liberated Fenian who was arrested for sedition, has been committed for trial, and bail was accepted.

Mr. Gladstone, in his electoral campaign, made his first speech at Edinburgh yesterday, in which he framed a powerful indictment against the policy of the Government and pointed out the necessity of replacing the present majority, which was absolutely responsible for the said policy, by a Liberal majority.

St. Petersburg, 26th November.

It is currently rumoured here that it is the intention of England, in concert with Persia, to occupy Herat. The *Golos*, in commenting thereon, accuses Persia of ingratitude to Russia.

London, 26th November.

It is expected that the steamer *Penguin* will become a total loss.

Allahabad, 26th November.

On the Maidan-Ghuzui road on the 23rd, after General Roberts had arrived, word was brought that several Sepoy Regiments who had attacked the Residency were at a village six miles off. A squadron of the 9th Lancers, and two squadrons of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under General Ross, were sent to capture them. They took the road leading to Banian and after trotting eight miles found the face of a low range of hills with a fortified enclosure having four towers. While making for it, a volley (? musketry) at 200 yards was fired at the cavalry from a tower. Fortunately the Lancers were in skirmishing order, and only one sowar was slightly wounded, two horses shot dead and another crippled. The hills were instantly covered with armed men and a heavy fire opened upon the cavalry, which withdrew. The enemy showed in great force and the cavalry could not dismount to attack. At day-break, after an eight miles' march the open valley was reached and it was found that the hills had been deserted. The men were then marched back to Maidan. The Nagas are rising in large numbers, and Konoma is occupied by 4,000.

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The steamer *Penguin*, outward bound to Calcutta, has run ashore off Jebel Tuzur, in the Red Sea.

There is a panic in New York in consequence of bill speculations in railway stocks having collapsed.

The meeting referred to in this morning's telegram was held at Balla. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting and counselled moderation. Several other meetings were held on Saturday, but all passed off quietly.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Prince Bismark has finally declined to participate in the Bi-metallic Conference.

Obituary—Countess Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress of the French.

Allahabad, 24th November.

Reports from Turkistan state the Nuk Mohamed, late the chief rebel leader at Kabul, has made his way *via* Balkh to the frontier, and means taking refuge with the Russians. The Amir may leave for India any day now: probably he will be sent quietly away. No display of force will be necessary. Several headmen who have broken promises regarding furnishing supplies have been arrested.

Sir Andrew Clarke goes home next month.

Subadar Mahomed Karum Khan, of the 18th Punjab Infantry, has been dismissed the service for failing in duty at the time of the attack on the British Embassy at Kabul and elsewhere.

On Sunday and Monday, the 2nd and 3rd, Rangoon was visited by a cyclone of considerable violence, the worst weather that has been known there for many years. No very great damage appears to have been done, though several fine trees were rooted up. The rain was very heavy, but the wind shifty and gusty, rather than strong. Oppressively hot weather has followed, and the mugginess of a Madras September broods over the land.

St. Petersburg, 25th November.

It is re-asserted that Prince Gortchakoff is about to retire. Extensive internal reforms in Russia have been decided upon and a pacific policy is expected.

Allahabad, 25th November.

A raid in considerable force was made by Dhostwals and Wazaris near Chapri on the 20th. A detachment of the 18th Bengal Cavalry followed the raiders, killing five and wounding others without any loss on our side. The Zaimushts raided on the morning of the 24th and the cavalry again followed up the raiders, recovering the cattle and property stolen at Chiculo, killing and wounding some of the enemy. Three sowars were slightly wounded on our side.

Bombay, 25th November.

A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from London, of the 25th, announces that Mr. John Delane, who for upwards of thirty years was Editor of *The Times*, is dead.

London, 25th November.

The Chilians have defeated the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia at Iquique, and captured the Peruvian corvette *Pilcomayo*.

Mr. Daly, the proprietor of the *National* newspaper, has been committed for trial, but bail was accepted. Killen Davitt, and others were remanded. Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Edinburgh, where he commences the electoral campaign. He has been enthusiastically welcomed. Consols, 98½ 5% Bents, 115½. Bar Silver, 53½. Four ¼ 79. Four and half ¼ 86½. Paris Exchange on London, 25. 24½.

Reinforcements of troops are being sent to the west of Ireland owing to increased agrarian intimidation. Davitt, the liberated Fenian who was arrested for sedition, has been committed for trial, and bail was accepted.

Mr. Gladstone, in his electoral campaign, made his first speech at Edinburgh yesterday, in which he framed a powerful indictment against the policy of the Government and pointed out the necessity of replacing the present majority, which was absolutely responsible for the said policy, by a Liberal majority.

St. Petersburg, 26th November.

It is currently rumoured here that it is the intention of England, in concert with Persia, to occupy Herat. The *Golos*, in commenting thereon, accuses Persia of ingratitude to Russia.

London, 26th November.

It is expected that the steamer *Penguin* will become a total loss.

Allahabad, 26th November.

On the Maidan-Ghuzui road on the 23rd, after General Roberts had arrived, word was brought that several Sepoy Regiments who had attacked the Residency were at a village six miles off. A squadron of the 9th Lancers, and two squadrons of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under General Ross, were sent to capture them. They took the road leading to Baniuan and after trotting eight miles found the face of a low range of hills with a fortified enclosure having four towers. While making for it, a volley (? musketry) at 200 yards was fired at the cavalry from a tower. Fortunately the Lancers were in skirmishing order, and only one sowar was slightly wounded, two horses shot dead and another crippled. The hills were instantly covered with armed men and a heavy fire opened upon the cavalry, which withdrew. The enemy showed in great force and the cavalry could not dismount to attack. At day-break, after an eight miles' march the open valley was reached and it was found that the hills had been deserted. The men were then marched back to Maidan. The Nagas are rising in large numbers, and Konoma is occupied by 4,000.

Calcutta, 27th November.

Konoma was taken on the 22nd. The Nagas made a desperate resistance. Major Cock and Lieutenant Ridgway and Forbes were wounded and twenty or thirty native officers and men killed. The number wounded is unknown.

Paris, 27th November.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day. M. Gambetta in his opening speech urged a policy of conciliation.

St. Petersburg, 27th November.

The Russian Government is sending reinforcements of troops to Turkistan. The plan for the new route of advance is in preparation.

Aden, 27th November.

The *Bokhara* with the mails of the 14th inst., sailed for Bombay at three this afternoon.

London, 27th November.

The latest advices state that the Chilians have captured the city of Iquique.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Dalkeith, favoured the idea of local autonomy for Ireland. The Hon. R. Bourke, in a speech at Lynn, defended the Afghan policy of the Government and said that the occupation of Kabul had revealed unperceived dangers. He gave it as his opinion that a durable and civilising peace in Afghanistan was by no means impossible.

Consols closed at 98½.

Kuttra, 28th November.

General Baker reports a further gathering of tribesmen on the Bazar road near the villages which were burnt on the 24th. On the Ghuzni road men were also gathering with an idea of a combined movement upon Maidan. As a precautionary measure, two native regiments were warned to be ready to march to Maidan at an hour's notice. Supplies in large quantity have been brought by convoys. Many Ghazis are said to be among the bands near Wardak.

London, 28th November.

The British Government is establishing in Canada a reserve of ten thousand men for active service in Canada and abroad.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at West Calder, said the British policy was helping Russian aggrandisement.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

(From the *London Gazette*.)

PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship, when under way, shall carry :

- (a) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steamship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steamships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steamships are required to carry.

Art. 5. A ship, whether a steamship or sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in tubular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches

in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart ; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter. These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use, and shall, on the approach of or to, other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them both visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern, of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot-vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. A pilot-vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. (a.) Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels : but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side ; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

(b.) A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.

(c.) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(d.) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels, or if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (a) of this Article.

(e.) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.

(f.) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

(g.) All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, &c.

Art. 12. A steamship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article should be used as follows ; that is to say.

- (a.) A steamship under way shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.
- (b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.
- (c.) A steamship and a sailing ship when not under way shall at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

SPEED OF SHIPS IN FOG, &c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steamship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, viz. :—

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship that is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other, in other words, the cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorised or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in a preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate a ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

MADAME DE SAINTE-FOLYE'S BABIES.

(From the *Cornhill Magazine*.)

(Continued.)

One day, as Madame de Sainte-Folye sat in her drawing-room reflecting on the great stupidity and wickedness of the world—which had become a favourite subject for meditation with her of late—she heard an animated colloquy outside the door. Some human being with a voice like a parrot's was talking in the vilest French to the butler and M. de Beantoupet, who, to judge by their excited answers, seemed loth to admit him. At last the door opened, and M. de Beantoupet entered with an abashed countenance, ushering an extraordinary figure—nothing less than a full fledged Chinaman in the strange garb of his country. He had a lemon-coloured face, a pig-tail reaching to his heels, blue baggy breeches, a yellow gown and a devilish leer, and he appeared to be of any age between eighteen and eighty.

"Now, what is this new pleasantry!" cried the Countess, starting up from her sofa in anger, for she was not in an enduring humour just then. "If this be some fresh joke, M. de Beantoupet, I warn you that you may repent it."

"But this is no joke at all," answered the bewildered secretary. "This Chinaman is your godson; his name is *Lætus Marjorie Tung-Tcheek*, and he holds a letter which he says will explain everything."

"Oui, moi filleul à vous, bon chrétien—va à messe, bois vin, aime France et le pape," gabbled the young Chinese in voluble pidgion-French; and, grinning from ear to ear, he handed to the Countess a big envelope with the seal of the Catholic Church Mission in China.

Madame de Sainte-Folye, trembling with excitement, for she still suspected a hoax, tore open the envelope and read this :—

"Œuvre des Petits Chinois, Canton, China.

"The Rev. Father Superior of the Mission to Madame la Comtesse de Sainte-Folye.

"Madam,—You may remember the day when, on the occasion of your first communion, you generously subscribed five hundred francs of pocket-money, which you had saved, towards the 'Œuvre des Petits Chinois,' which has for its object the rescuing of infant Chinese from drowning, and the educating of them as Christians. The bearer of this missive would, but for your bounty, have been drowned like other infants belonging to overgrown families, for such is the method of checking the plethora of population out here; but, thanks be to you, he is now alive and well, and stands in a fair way to becoming a useful member of society. He has been christened with the names you gave him, you having been his god-mother by proxy. He speaks French, says his prayers in Latin, plays on the violin, and is most clever at carrying bones. Hearing, dear and esteemed lady, that you desired to adopt a child, the Church Mission have thought it would be agreeable to you to welcome *Lætus Marjorie Tung-Tcheek*, who owes you so much, and is, we can assure you, becomingly grateful.

"I have the honour to be, madam, your faithful servant,

"Balbus, Father Superior."

When the Countess had perused this epistle, she turned it over for a minute without raising her eyes towards the lad, who will be hereinafter described as Tung-Tcheek. She felt the paper, and saw it was true Chinese tissue, soft as silk; she scrutinised the seal, and found it to be undeniably genuine. Then she glanced at M. de Beantoupet, and seeing his face so ruefully expectant, could not forbear from smiling. As if he had been waiting for some such manifestation of geniality, the young Chinaman at once frisked forward, like a funny young dog as he was, seized the Countess's gown and lifted the hem to his lips.

"Stop, sir! What are you doing?" laughed Madame de Sainte-Folye, as she waved him off. "We shake hands here, that's enough. How old are you?"

"Two hundred and sixteen," answered Tung-Tcheek, bobbing his head gleefully.

"I suppose he reckons by months," suggested M. de Beantoupet; "that would make him eighteen."

"Let him answer for himself," rejoined the Countess, silencing the secretary: "I want to find out what's in the lad. Who is the emperor of your country, sir?"

"The Devil," answered Tung-Tcheek, with a shake of the head, as if it saddened him to confess so startling a fact.

"The Devil: what do you mean?"

"The Devil he rule in the hearts of all men not Christians, and most Chinese no Christians—so Devil he rule in China," saying which Tung-Tcheek winked as if he had got his answers pat.

"Ah, I understand; and since you are a Christian, how do you mean to spend your life?"

"I sin seventy-two times a day," answered Tung-Tcheek. "I tell lies and break all de commandments. Dat is what I shall do to my life's end."

"Well, that is a frank confession at all events," said the Countess, astonished.

"Yes; I try to do better, but it's no use," replied the Chinaman, evidently pleased with the impression he was producing; "Man born in sin, sin all his life long—can't help it. But when I die, I go straight to Heaven; nobody can stop me."

"That's a comforting sort of belief; I think I shall take to it," opined M. de Beantoupet.

"The lad is much more religious than you, for there is no dissimulation in him," said the Countess; "but now one question more, *Lætus*. What is the opinion you have been taught to have of us Franks, as I think you call us?"

"Franks have civilisation—do everything fast: travel by steam, learn fast, forget fast; always think of money; and kill each other

with caanon, saying all men brothers and should love each other."

"Decidedly he's charming, and he will be a most entertaining companion until we can send him back to China," said the Countess with a smile. "M. de Beaumontet, you will make inquiries as to when and how we can restore my godson to his native land."

"You don't mean to keep him here, then?" asked the secretary, rather relieved, for he had begun to fear lest his lemon-coloured friend should become the spoilt child of the Prefecture, and develop into a chartered buffoon.

"No, I have had enough of being laughed at," replied Madame de Sainte-Folye, drily.

But the Countess was not destined to be laughed at, at all events for the present, in connection with Tung-Tcheek. It chanced that there was a dinner-party that evening at the Prefecture, and when the Chinaman appeared at table with the best embroidered habiliments which he had brought in his box, he became an attractive object to the ladies, who, moreover, listened with great interest to the narrative of his life. There is a constantly ebbing and flowing fashion for China, so there might as well be a fashion for Chinese. Several ladies, hearing how their hostess had become godmother to a little Celestial during her girlhood, bethought themselves that it would be a *chic* thing to contribute to the "Œuvre des Petites Chinoises," and to get each of them a pet godson with a pig-tail whom they could show off at their tables for the amusement of their guests. The wondrously correct demeanour of Tung-Tcheek during the dinner, served to promote the excellent opinion that had been conceived of him at first sight. Peering out of the corners of his small eyes to watch what others did, he appeared laudably anxious to copy their manners and make no mistakes. To be sure, he blundered once or twice, as when he helped himself profusely to pepper instead of to salt, and drank desperately out of the decanter to assuage the fire on his tongue that resulted from this error; he also shovelled some hot potatoes into his pocket to eat them cold by and by as he said, because he preferred them that way, and he called rather loudly for champagne several times out of his turn, for the simple reason, as he said, that he liked that beverage. But these were little quips that did no one any harm, and only served to enhance the courivality of the repast.

A lady always feels kindly to those who help her to obtain *kudos* of any sort, so as Tung-Tcheek had ministered to the success of the prefectural banquet, and earned for the Countess a character for sanctity, she was put into a good humour with him. When all the guests had retired, she said:

"Well, Lactus" (for she always called him by his baptismal name), "we are going to give you a good bed now. What did you think of your dinner?"

"Why does your husband wear a pane of glass in his eye?" inquired the Chinaman, staring intently at the Prefect, who sat silent in an arm chair, ogling him as if he were some strange and not very welcome animal.

"To see through, I suppose," laughed the Countess. "Now, what do you think of my husband?"

"He very much afraid of you, dat's what I think," replied the Chinaman with engaging candour.

"Hush, Lactus, you mustn't say those things; they are not polite," said the Countess, amused but colouring.

"Why not, if they're true?" replied Tung-Tcheek, amazed.

"Because all truths are not good to tell."

"Take care, my dear, that's a new education you're beginning," remarked the Prefect with a smile.

"If you make me tell lies to please you, you bear blame of them," remarked Tung-Tcheek, wagging his head, "I tell no more than twenty lies a day to please myself."

"This young man will be quite a treasure to us," said M. de Beaumontet, rubbing his hands as he noticed a new blush rise to the Countess's face.

So the Countess had an adopted child at last, for Tung-Tcheek became definitely installed at the Prefecture as the *fil de la main*.

He was too much lionised for the Countess to care to part with him. His truthful sallies set drawing-room companies in a roar; and he was, besides, a good boy, for he spent most of his days reading good books given him by the missionaries, or carving bones. Out of a shin of beef he would make very pretty crucifixes, and from a leg-of-mutton bone he sculptured statuettes which were remarkable for the intention, if not for the correctness of the design. All this exemplariness of behaviour lasted for three weeks or so. Then Tung-Tcheek began to be thought rather a bore. His self-esteem being stimulated by the applause which his speeches won, he took upon himself to put bars to some of the sallies which he shot. He got to have his likes and dislikes. He loved a certain lady because she was redolent of nice perfumes, and loathed another because she had a red nose—which things he avowed without any reserve in the hearing of all whom it might concern. He told an old dowager that he could see she was wearing a wig; and asked a buxom widow, just on the wrong side of forty, why she painted herself? He expressed his conviction that a highly respected senator, who was a relative of the Count's, had a weakness for telling fibs; and roundly taxed the general in command of the garrison with being too fond of the bottle. But worse than all, he one evening entered into controversy with the bi-hop, and caught that right reverend prelate at fault in his theology. He moreover informed Sa Grandeur that the latter's mode of life was by no means so edifying as that of Catholic bi-hops in China, who flourished mostly on rice and water, and never indulged in strong drink, lest their example should cause others to sin. This kind of thing soon became unendurable, and Madame de Sainte-Folye perceived that she would lose all her friends if she did not pack off Tung-Tcheek to his country. She became the more disposed to do this as she saw no possibility of giving the truthful lad a career in France. His own talents, as he confessed, were limited to sinning but twenty-two times a day (an allowance which he seldom exceeded) and to carving bones. But it would not have

been decent that a godson of the Countess de Sainte-Folye should set up as a bone-seller.

"We will give him a sum of money to open a shop with in Canton, and we will despatch him by the next boat," said the Countess one day, when she had been discussing about her *protégé's* welfare with her husband and M. de Beaumontet.

But Tung-Tcheek, when he got wind of what was brewing, felt far from satisfied. He was too pleased with the civilities shown him in Europe to desire a return to China; and having, with the deep shrewdness of his race, obtained an insight into the position which a French prefect holds, he felt that he was equal to playing, if need were, a game of threats to secure the comfortable berth into which he had fallen. The first time Madame de Sainte-Folye plainly intimated to him her intention of sending him back to China, Tung-Tcheek laid down the bone of a cutlet which he was carving, and said: "No. You saved me from drowning, you bound to make my life happy; and I not happy if I go back."

"Why, but, you little monster, do you think I am bound to listen all my life to your disagreeable language?" exclaimed the Countess, for she was by this time very angry with Tung-Tcheek.

"You no right to complain of truth if you good Christian," answered the Chinaman coolly; "but you no christian. You frivolous woman, and awful liar; I heard your husband say so."

"How dare you!" cried the Countess, white with rage.

"You listen to me," said Tung-Tcheek, taking up his pigtail and combing out the tuft at the end, pensively, with his fingers. "I want marry rich wife, and have nice Government post, as all good French Christians do; if not I join de Opposition."

"Well I never!" ejaculated the Countess aghast; "pray, sir, who has been talking to you about Opposition?"

"In dis country," said Tung-Tcheek, as if he were beginning a speech, "every public man have a thousand enemies to one friend, dat's about the proportion. De thousand enemies push to get him down, and de few, few friends don't care much whether he's down or up—dat's my experience. Now I've lived in your house a month, and know all your secrets and everything about you. If you not do as I tell you, I go and make de Opposition laugh by going and repeating all I know. You not like to be laughed at because you silly woman, very vain and proud. Dat's de truth, my godmother."

"Oh you hilicious little viper!" ejaculated the Countess, but she remembered all the odium and ridicule she had incurred because of the baby Soulot, and she resolved to dissemble. She was not going to furnish the Radicals with a handle for saying that she bullied helpless foreigners as well as juvenile natives. So though she trembled inwardly from exasperation, she patted Tung-Tcheek on the head and pretended to treat his utterances as a joke. "You're a strange boy," said she, "but we will do our best for you. What sort of post should you like?"

"Plenty pay and little work, like your husband and other Christians," replied Tung-Tcheek, volubly, as he resumed the carving of his bone.

"And what sort of wife should you like?"

"One as much like you as possible."

"Ah! there's a compliment at last."

"No, it's truth—you clever woman, keep your husband in his place. He such a doukey that he no keep his place without you. Besides, you tell so many fibs that you save him all trouble on dat score."

"Go on, sir, go on," cried the Countess, who could scarcely realise the audacity of her *protégé*; "have you any more nice truths to tell?"

Tung-Tcheek said nothing for the moment, but quietly scraped his cutlet-bone with his knife. It was a fine summer evening. A perfume of roses streamed through the windows that opened on to a garden, and one could hear the strains of a distant band that was playing on the parade-ground. Suddenly Tung-Tcheek smiled and glanced up at Madame de Sainte-Folye, who had tears in her eyes, for she was growing seriously alarmed at the discovery that she had been fostering such an imp of evil.

"Pardieu me, Madame," said the Chinaman rising with a bow, and speaking in much improved French, "please consider all I have said as jokes."

"Queer jokes!" echoed the disgusted lady. "But what means this change I notice in your accent and manner?"

"I must confess I have been imposing upon you," answered Tung-Tcheek, laughing outright this time. "It is quite true that I am a Chinaman, that you saved me from drowning, and that I am your godson. But at the Church Mission School they teach us better French than I have hitherto spoken to you; besides which, I am the adopted son of a wealthy mandarin who has caused my education to be perfected, and who has now sent me to travel in Europe for my pleasure."

"Ah! that's it!" exclaimed the Countess, very much relieved, though Tung-Tcheek's surprising communication did not greatly endear him in her sight, for women do not love to be fooled; but tell me now why you have been making yourself so offensive. You were so nice during your first days here."

"The Christians who visit us in China and are good enough to bring us opium and brandy, speak to us a great deal of religion and civilization," said Tung-Tcheek, rather bitterly. "I wanted to see whether you would really allow a man to live here according to the principles you preach, and I find not."

"That is rather a paradox," replied the Countess, recovering her self-possession and good humour, "but I suppose you will go back to China with a very poor opinion of us all!"

"Not of you," said the Chinaman, with a grave society bow, which proved that he must have been accustomed to bandy soft words with the yellow beauties of his own land.

"In any case," added the Countess, archly, "I presume you no longer insist upon having a post under Government and a rich wife!"

"Oh no," laughed Tung-Tcheek, "the only favour I will beg is to be admitted once more as a guest at your table. But I will don European clothes for the occasion; they will serve to remind me of the kind of language which Christians are expected to speak amongst each other."

"Out of charity," said the Countess.

"Out of charity," assented Tung-Tcheek, with true Celestial courtesy.

So Tung-Tcheek figured that day at table in a swallow-tail coat and white tie, his pigtail being curled up in a roll at the back of his head, and next day he left Ville Joyeuse. One cannot say he was greatly missed. As for the Countess of Sainte-Folye, she felt, poor woman, that she had had enough of adopting other people's children, and she determined not to renew the dangerous experiment.

CLOUDLAND COLLOQUIES.

V.

THE CAMERA.

INTERLOCUTORS: PHŒBUS-APOLLO AND A PHOTOGRAPHER.

PHŒBUS (*gazing at an assortment of photographic portraits*). A queer collection!

Tis the fate of light
To shine on all things, but this curious sight
Inspires the wish 'twere not its later doom
Follies to limn as well as to illumine.

PHOTOGRAPHER. Your godship's modern function sweetly fits
Society's needs; although our bards and wits—

PHŒBUS. *Have* you such persons?

PHOTOGRAPHER. Please your godship, yea.

PHŒBUS. Pray drop the title; I'm in evening dress,
And so *incog*. Olympus scarce could tell.
Phœbus in mufti as a modern swell.

PHOTOGRAPHER. I'm sure you gods—well, *sir*, the garb you wear
Suits you superbly, and, might I but dare
Sollicit just one sitting, the result
Would add an idol to the current cult
Of focussed notables that should eclipse
The charm of Eveleen's eyes, fair Sarah's lips,
Or the dusky witchery of those Zulu shapes
Which even less superfluous raiment drapes
Than the lax laws of gay Burlesque demand.
Ah! *Sir*, you'd make my fortune!

PHŒBUS (*wrathfully*). Dare you stand
And pray great Phœbus? But, pooh! pooh! I waste
My wrath on you. The turn of modern taste
Is not toward recluse refinement.

PHOTOGRAPHER. No,
Or where were half my fashionable show
Of photographic loveliness?

PHŒBUS. Quite lost
To the free glances of the cockney host
Of cads and crutch-armed swells.

PHOTOGRAPHER. Ah, yea! You see
The pick of British Beauties sit to me.

PHŒBUS. Thrice happy man! Pygmalion never knew
The rapturous privilege reserved for you.

PHOTOGRAPHER. Was *he* a photographic artist?

PHŒBUS. No,
He lived before the camera, and so
His art quite lacked the vital charm which lures
The glances of the coldest eye in *yours*.

PHOTOGRAPHER. Poor fellow, what a pity!

PHŒBUS. Well, your trade
Has not the chance of Aphrodite's aid,
Which somewhat trims the balance. I should like
To show her this collection. It would strike
Venus as vastly funny. Those three dames—

PHOTOGRAPHER (*promptly*). The first is Mrs. —

PHŒBUS (*sharply*). Never mind their names.

I'm Phœbus, not a *féfœur*. But the three
Pose, I suppose, in friendly rivalry.
I wonder how young Paris would decide,
And which would get the apple, maid or bride?
PHOTOGRAPHER. I think the matrons mostly have the pull,
If young and lovely.

PHŒBUS. Ah! how very full
Of pure proud pleasure must their *partners* be!

PHOTOGRAPHER. Did Paris sit in judgment now, not throe,
But thirty, or three hundred would parade
Their charms—of course quite properly arrayed.

PHŒBUS. Propriety's comparative, like grace,
And varies much with person, time, and place.
What Venus thought so, cold Minerva banned
As meretricious. Beauty in your land
Halts midway—say with Juno; and, indeed,
You hint the Junoesque will oft succeed.
Where prudent *l'arche* fails. But you look sad!

PHOTOGRAPHER. Ah! I was thinking if I only had
My camera on Ida, and again
The beauteous Three should come—

PHŒBUS (*huffily*). Rash fool refrain!
Paris was privileged, but dare you think
That even frolic Venus would not shrink
From having her superb, frank-glowing grace
Displayed in a Boeotian market place,
In competition for the herd's acclaim
With that of mime and meretrix?

PHOTOGRAPHER.

You blame
Somewhat severely. These, *sire*, you should know,
Are democratic days, when high and low
Mingle in trade and pleasure, love and sport;
And earth's Olympians are not like the court
Of the high gods as painted by you weird
Wan-looking bard, him of the tangled beard
And Hamlet cloak.

PHŒBUS.

A fine, if sombre face.

But who is she whom next to him you place?

PHOTOGRAPHER. A Modern Muse.

PHŒBUS.

More like a Menad?

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Nay,

Though dress and dress flow free, 'tis but the way
Of our Terpsichore. This is in truth
The favourite goddess of our gilded youth.

PHŒBUS.

Unrivalled by her arch-cynical neighbour there,
She of the Bacchant face and unbound hair!

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Oh, *she* is not *professional*: at 'east,
Not in the sense of those who freely feast
The public with their charms upon the stage
For gloating worship and a golden wage.
She's a Professional Beauty, and, you see,
That term does *not* imply venality.
Like gentlemanly wielders of the bat,
Who play for love and ne'er pass round the bat,
She takes no hire, but enters Beauty's lists
En amateur.

PHŒBUS.

Though somewhat this assists
Clear comprehension, still I wholly fail
To see how even triumph can avail
In such a contest. Victory's worth, methinks,
Is measured by the vanquished. Honour shrinks
From competition with the Siren charms
Which often form Dishonour's aptest arms,
And Pride and Purity are changed indeed
If fired with the ambition to succeed
In rivalry that nought but shame assures
With blushless Phryne's lust-provoking lure.
Patrician 'gainst—"professional" we'll say:
The fight's a curious feature of the day!

PHOTOGRAPHER. Your godship will remember 'twas my art
First made it possible.

PHŒBUS.

Faith, then, its part

Is worthy a new Pandarus.

PHOTOGRAPHER (*slily*).

Indeed

And *yours*, great Phœbus?

PHŒBUS (*darkly*).

Thing of Theban breed

Wouldst wake Apollo's wrath!

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ah! well, they say

That Edison's electric light one day
Will supersede the sun-god at this task.

PHŒBUS.

So be it! Nothing better would I ask.
Faugh! "A god kissing carrion" almost seems
To type the strangest ureting of extremes
But Phœbus acting as unwilling thrall
To art like *yours*, is stranger after all!

exit.

—*Witchall Review.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

When tired of tasks, the schoolboy dull
For rest will often pray,
And anxious wait the welcome morn
That opens his holiday;
And oft, in e'en maturer years,
We long, as well as he,
To fling awhile our work aside
And wander fancy-free!

1.

An ancestor of 'bluest blooded' nobles of Castile;
Right oft in ancient days his foes his warlike pow'r did feel.

2.

Beneath the 'blue Italian skies' there flows a river bright,
Whose name (if you can guess it) may assist you to this light.

3.

'Tis scarce a river;—why? because it hasn't any source;
Perhaps we'd better style it, then, a simple watercourse.

4.

As Mr. Weller, senior, observed with gloomy face,
This might have proved a telling card in Pickwick's famous case.

5.

I am a-weary, for my mind is troubled and distressed;
I fain would seek my couch, and there compose myself to rest.

6.

An inkling, or a happy thought, or e'en a lucky guess,
Will here suffice to put you on the scent, as you'll confess.

7.

When sunk the sun, and in his stead the moon shines o'er the sea,
Then scientific folks derive great benefit from me.

8.

Now, last, a flower that's possessed of quite a classic name,
Though few, perchance, can cite the ancient legend 'bout the same.

HOODLUM.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first of my second is called the shot,
But some of my second my first are not.

1.
Fine, novel, and bright,
Are expressed by this light.

2.
A word from afar
To soften a bar.

3.
This title masonic
Is not histrionic.

4.
A child of the night
Is thus forced into light.

5.
More imposing, I own,
But give me a crown.

6.
Take care when it's dark,
Or your shine you may bark.

7.
Not easy to break,
And I'm said of a steak.

Q.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF DEC. 20TH, BY "HOODLUM."

Christmas Merriment.

C	rea	M
H	iv	E
R	ive	R
I	nterio	R
S	birr	I
T	er	M
M	in	E
A	ntum	N
S	entimen	T

No correct answers received.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 27th December, 1879.)

	Yen Note.			Gold Yen.	Silver.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon	Closing.				
1879.							
Monday.....	Dec. 22	542	541	542	369	326	113
Tuesday.....	" 23	540	541	542	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 24	531	538	539	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 26	535	533	528	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 27	532	527	526	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 28th*
EUROPE, VIA HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Jan. 5th†
EUROPE, VIA HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Jan. 10th
HONGKONG.....	M. B. Co.	Jan. 5th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 31st
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 31st

* Left San Francisco, 6th December, Gaelic.

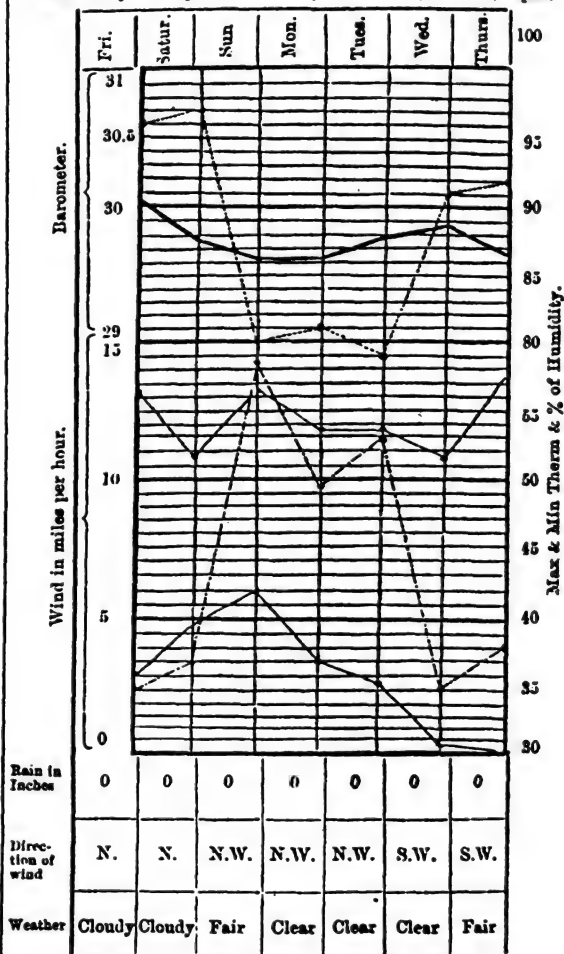
† Left Hongkong, 26th December, Tanaia.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3rd
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
EUROPE, VIA HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Jan. 6th
EUROPE, VIA HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 29th
HONGKONG, VIA KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Jan. 10th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Jan. 31st

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1879,
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujimicho Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind, 28 miles per hour on Sunday, 1 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The maximum barometer for the week was 30.133 inches on Friday at 7 a.m. and the minimum 29.525 on Sunday at 2 p.m. The barometer has been low during the entire week but at the end is rising. The range of temperature has been considerable, amounting to 72° on Thursday, on which day occurred both the minimum and maximum temperature of the week. The record of wind velocity, does not, of course, include the high winds of Friday morning at which time a maximum of about 4 miles per hour at 5 a.m. is recorded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Dec. 20, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Dec. 21, American ship *Sooloo*, Allen, 963, from New York, Kerosene to Smith, Baker & Co.
Dec. 21, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 21, British steamer *Glenorchy*, Hogg, 1775, from London via Shanghai, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 22, British barque *William Manson*, Kindred, 366, from Sydney. Coals and Bran, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peto, 1,010, from Cruise, to Lighthouse Department.
Dec. 24, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wynn, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 24, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 965, from Nagasaki, Coal, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 25, British steamer *Sunda*, Seaton, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Dec. 26, Italian corvette *Vittorio Pisani*, H. R. H. Duke of Genoa, 1,800, 12-Guns, from Yokosuka.

Dec. 26, Japanese steamer *Yupukima Maru*, Hubbard, 916, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 26, Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Thompson, 840, from Yokkaichi, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Colomb, Ogura, Yoochi and Salabelle.
Per Japanese steamer *Ilingo Maru* from Hakodate:—Messrs. A. Grigorieff, 12 Japanese in cabin and 90 in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong:—Mrs. F. A. Cope and child, Mrs. Tehoning, Capt. Fukeri, Messrs. Hill, O. Reimers, T. Watanabe and Sano in cabin; and 104½ in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Thonias Walsh, E. C. Kirby, H. R. Warren, A. C. Woods, F. Walker, H. J. Hawkins, G. A. Morganott, S. Roeder, Val Vose, Ira Brown, Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, Dr. Martin, Dr. G. Wagener, Percy S. Symes, Mr. and Mrs. Takesui and child, Mr. Kitabo, Mr. Morimura, Mr. Isobe, Mr. Nabeshima, and Mr. Y. Sokiguchi. In steerage: 2 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 94½ Japanese.
Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Firkas, Tet Yana and Chu How in cabin; and 5 Chinese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 22, British steamer *China*, Alderton, 1,030, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Kamamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,913, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 22, British barque *Nimrod*, Clark, 697, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Sumiyo Maru*, Frahm, 852, for West Coast, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Thompson, 800, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 23, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for cruise, despatched by the Lighthouse Department.
Dec. 23, German brig *Maid Maria*, Bruckmeyer, 298, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Dec. 24, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 26, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithleisen, 1,133, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 26, British gun-vessel *Grouler*, Com. Willcox, 584, 4 guns, for Kobe.
Dec. 27, British steamer *Glenorchy*, Hogg, 1,715, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine Matheson & Co.
Dec. 27, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, W. Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *China* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Emong, Snay Num, Lye Heng; 2 Europeans and 12 Chinese in cabin.
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Kitagaki Kunimichi (Kochi Ken Rei), Mr. and Mrs. Kasso, Mrs. Yamura, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White, Mr. R. T. H. Hall, Capt. W. C. Pyne, Messrs. Ishibashi, Kanazawa, Godai, Kubo Muriakida, Yoshikawa, Narashima, Wong Sing, Wang, Ohno, MacMichael, A. K. Wylie, Hatta, Kostilef, Hara, Matsumoto, Fujibiyashi, Makeno, Ishio, Naugiyama, J. Bisset and Fenton.
Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Kobe and Hongkong:—Mrs. Nabeshima and child, Mrs. Toyama, Mrs. Kitajima, Mrs. Nabashima, Messrs. Yoshida, Maki, Momotachi, Shibuya, Yamada, Hamma, Kawano and Dojima.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *China* for Hongkong:—
Silk for London... 140 Bales.
" France... 86 "
Total... 226 Bales.
Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure... \$53,807.00
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure... Yen 140,242.00
" " " " " \$ 44,474.00
Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—
Transshipment... 1,241
Locals... 3,766

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Ilingo Maru* reports: Left Hakodate 17th December, 10.30 p.m., arrived at Yokohama 21st at 5.30 a.m. Light and variable winds with heavy easterly swell.
The British steamer *Glenorchy* reports: Left Shanghai on the 19th December, at 1.30 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama on the 21st December, at 8 a.m.
The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports: Left Hongkong on the 13th instant at 6.30 a.m. arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant at 8 p.m. Had strong N.E. winds with high sea to Yokohama, thence to Kobe light variable winds. Left Kobe on the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. arrived on the 22nd instant at 3 a.m. From Kobe to Yokohama had strong N.W. gales with clear weather.
The Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru* reports: Left Hakodate 15th instant at 6.30 a.m. strong variable winds to Sirio Saki: from thence to Kamaishi strong S.E. winds accompanied with very heavy

easterly swell and high confused sea. Left Kamaishi 17th inst. at daylight for Kinkazan, blowing heavy with rain and high sea. Arrived at Kinkazan at 3 p.m. Left Kinkazan 18th inst. at 6 a.m. moderate breeze and cloudy. Steamed 12 miles out from lighthouse to test new fog-bell erected at the lighthouse: heard horn distinctly at that distance. From thence left for Yokohama with strong winds and heavy easterly swell to Cape King when experienced very heavy thunder-storm lasting about one hour: from thence to Yokohama moderately fine weather. Arrived at 3 p.m. 20th inst.

The British barque *Williams Manson* reports: Left Sydney October 20th. Sighted Norfolk Island 20th. Passed Hunter Island Nov. 4th. Crossed Equator 18th. Passed South of Saint Augustine, Dec. 4th. Sighted Cape Sawa 16th. Rounded Rock Island 20th. First part of passage strong N. winds then moderate S.E. trades for a few days succeeded by calm and variable weather. North of Equator strong trades for a week: 4 days calm and again N.E. winds driving the ship as far as Cape Ian. On the coast of Japan had one severe N.W. gale, but the last 14 days have been a continuation of calm and light winds, current setting to West. Also much thunder and lightning.

The American ship *Sandow* reports: Left New York June 14th. Crossed the Equator in the Atlantic in 31° West Longitude, July 27th. Ran the Easting down in 44° South moderate. Meridian Cape of Good Hope Oct. 4th. Java Head Oct. 1st. Anjer Oct. 4th. Came through the Eastern passage into Pacific on the 7th Dec. Experienced a heavy gale from N.N.W. off East point of Nipon, and hove to 12 hours, split sails and did sundry damage. On the 19th Dec. had another gale off Cape Sina. Experienced north easterly current on the coast with a set to the S.W. Took a pilot off Rock Island on the 20th Dec. Have been on the coast 12 days. Arrived at Yokohama at 6 p.m. 21st inst. Passage 190 days.

The Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* reports: Left Shanghai, 1.17 a.m. 17th Dec. for Nagasaki. Arrived at Nagasaki at 7.50 a.m. on the 19th Dec. Left Nagasaki for Shimonoeki, 6 p.m. 19th Dec. Arrived at Shimonoeki, 3.45 a.m. 20th Dec. Left Shimonoeki 11.26 p.m. 20th for Kobe. Arrived at Kobe, 9.42 a.m. on the 21st. Left Kobe for Yokohama, 6 p.m. 22nd. Arrived at Yokohama, 2 a.m. 24th. Experienced light winds and very fine weather from Shanghai to Nagasaki, from Nagasaki to Shimonoeki strong N.W. winds with great deal of rain; from Kobe to Yokohama, fine weather throughout.

The Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru* reports: Left Nagasaki, on the 20th instant at 7 a.m. and had moderate N.W. winds the greater part of the passage to Rock Island on the 22nd instant at 8 p.m. Thence to arrival light East and N.E. winds. At 9 a.m. on the 22nd instant, picked up a small Japanese cargo boat, 46 miles to the South of Kuki Saki with three men on it having been blown off the land with a N.W. gale: took the men and cargo on board and sent the boat adrift; a very heavy sea at the time. Arrived at anchorage at 2 p.m. 24th instant.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports: Left Hongkong on the 15th December at daylight; arrived on the 25th December at 12 noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Nov. 7	Breconshire (s.s.)	London	Japan
" 7	Flintshire (s.s.)	"	"
" 7	Glengyle (s.s.)	"	"
" 7	Killarney (s.s.)	"	"
" 7	Benarty (s.s.)	"	"
Nov. 7	Charles Dennis	New York	"
" 7	Paul Revere	"	"
Oct. 28	Singapore	Hamburg	"
Nov. 7	Laverhouse (s.s.)	Glasgow	"

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30 8.0 10.0

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.00	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30 8.0 10.0

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hiogo Maru	Moore	Japanese steamer	893	Hakodate	Dec. 21	M. B. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	" 24	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13/78	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Seaton	British steamer	1,914	Hongkong	Dec. 23	P. & O. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,728	Hongkong	" 20	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	" 5	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Anna	Davidson	German barque	532	Takao	Dec. 4	Chinese
Don Enrique	B. Cremer	British ship	1,334	New York	" 8	Frazar & Co.
Lotte	Wilson	Dutch schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Sept. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Mary P. Bohm	—	German schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 22	P. Bohm
Matinée	Lenard	American schooner	35	Kurile Islands	" 24	Walsh Hall & Co.
North Star	Janasen	Russian schooner	61	Kurile Islands	Oct. 27	Hohnholz & Co.
Otomi	—	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	" 17	H. J. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo via Hakodate	" 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Sarah Scott	Estall	British barque	668	London	Dec. 15	L. Kniffier & Co.
Sooloo	Allen	American ship	963	New York	" 21	Smith, Baker & Co.
William Manson	Kindred	British barque	550	Sydney	" 22	Adams, Bell & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Hornet	4	584	506	Gun-vessel	Kobe	Com. J.S. Eaton
FRENCH.—Champlain	10	1,901	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Com. Michaud
ITALIAN.—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Yokosuka	H.R.H. Duke of Genoa
RUSSIAN.—Abreck	4	1,000	—	Gun-vessel	Vladivostock	Captain Schance
" Crayasser	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Cruise	Captain Nazimoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	Jan. 5th, daylight.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Dec. 29th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Jan. 10th, at 4 P.M.
Hongkong	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About Dec. 23th.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	January 3rd, at 4 P.M.
Shanghai, &c.	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	December 31st, at 4 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Business has been more or less suspended during the holidays, but *Yarns* are in good demand at firm rates. We leave quotations for all goods unchanged. The dullness and depression in *Woolens* continues in spite of the colder weather.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$26.50 to 32.75
" " Good to Best ... "	\$33.25 to 34.25
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... "	\$29.50 to 31.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$35.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.87½
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.55
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in. "	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.90
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Safes Black 32 in. "	\$0.11 to .14
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.65
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.75 to 1.90

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$9.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffelclasse:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.75 to 2.00

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.25 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 20-30 yds. 31 in. ...	3.75 to 5.00
Lastings ... 20-30 yds. 31 in. ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in. ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 20-30 yds. 22 in. ...	4.00 to 5.00
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.23 to 0.26½
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy. 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 64 in. to 56 in. ...	0.40 to 0.50
Presidents ... 64 in. to 56 in. ...	0.55 to 0.67½
Union ... 64 in. to 56 in. ...	0.32½ to 0.62½
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.35 to 0.41

SUGAR.—Business has been on a very small scale. Stocks are estimated at 14,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Tahao in bag ... per picul...	\$5.00 to \$5.70
" " in basket ... "	\$5.20 to \$5.35
Taiwanfu in bag ... "	\$5.70
do. in basket ... "	\$5.50
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$9.00

China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah, per picul...	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... "	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.60 to \$3.00
Kerosene Oil ... "	\$1.78 to \$1.80
Newchwang Press ... "	\$2.20 to \$2.25

KEROSENE.—We hear of a few sales at last quotations. Stocks held are about 325,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A very good demand has suddenly sprung up. Considerable transactions have taken place at quotations, and prices close now very firm; holders generally are asking still higher rates.

Settlements:—475 bales of Hanks, 115 bales of Oshius and Kakedas, and 650 bales of Filatures, total 1240 bales. Arrivals 520 bales; Stocks 3,400 bales. Total export 12,571 bales against 11,793 bales last season.

	In London at 3/10 per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.85. per kilo.		In London at 3/10. per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.85. per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom...			Kakeda,—Extra	\$720 to 730 24/3 to 24/9	frs. 67 50 to 68 70
" Best	\$650 to 660 22/2 to 22/6	frs. 61 50 to 62 50	" Best	\$700 to 710 23/9 to 24/1	frs. 66 00 to 66 90
" Good	\$630 to 640 21/6 to 21/10	frs. 59 75 to 60 65	" Good	\$670 to 690 22 10 to 23/5	frs. 63 30 to 65 10
" Good Medium	\$610 to 620 20 11 to 21 2	frs. 58 00 to 58 90	" Medium	\$600 to 650 20 7 to 22 2	frs. 57 10 to 61 35
" Medium	\$570 to 590 19 7 to 20 3	frs. 54 40 to 56 20	" Common	\$600 to 650 20 7 to 22 2	frs. 57 10 to 61 35
" Common, Int.	\$520 to 560 18 1 to 19 3	frs. 49 75 to 53 50	Filatures,—Extra	\$750 to 760 25/4 to 25 8	frs. 70 50 to 71 40
Oshius,—Good	\$610 to 650 20 11 to 22 2	frs. 58 00 to 61 55	" Best	\$700 to 730 23 9 to 24 9	frs. 66 00 to 68 70
" Medium			" Good		
Hamatsuki	\$580 19/11	55 30	" Med. & C'n	\$610 to 660 20 11 to 22 6	frs. 58 00 to 62 45
Re-reeled Maibash	\$700 to 730 23 9 to 24 9	frs. 66 00 to 68 70			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/10
" " 6 " " "	3 10¼ nom.
" " Bank Bills on demand	3 9½
" " Private 4 months' sight	3 10¾ @ ¼
" " 6 " " "	3 10¼ @ ¼
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.75
" " Private 6 ms. sight	4.93
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 ½ prem.

ON HONGKONG—Private 10 days' sight	½ prem.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" " Private 10 days' sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90
" " 30 days sight Private	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " 30 days sight Private	92
Kinsatz	544
Gold Yen	369

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The American ship *Sooloo* has arrived from New York with Kerosene, and the *Glenorchy* from London with a general cargo, the latter has gone on to Kobe. The *William Manson* has also arrived from Newcastle (New South Wales) with coal. The *Nimrod* has left for Nagasaki to load coal.

MAIL STEAMERS' REGISTER AND RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA to and from HONGKONG and LONDON via BRINDISI
(January to December, 1879.)

LEAVES YOKOHAMA.	DUE IN H'KONG.	DUE IN LONDON.	LEAVES LONDON.	LEAVES H'KONG.	DUE IN YOKOHAMA.
Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Feb. 24	Feb. 14	Mar. 28	Apr. 5
Feb. 23	Feb. 30	Mar. 24	Mar. 14	Apr. 28	May 5
Mar. 6	Mar. 13	Apr. 21	Apr. 11	May 20	May 27
Apr. 3	Apr. 10	May 19	May 9	June 17	June 24
May 10	May 17	June 26	June 16	July 15	July 22
June 24	June 31	July 29	July 19	Aug. 12	Aug. 19
July 7	July 14	Aug. 28	Aug. 18	Sept. 2	Sept. 9
Aug. 19	Aug. 26	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 21
Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 22	Oct. 12	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Nov. 28	Nov. 18	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Nov. 27	Nov. 4	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26
Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 13	Feb. 20

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA to and from HONGKONG and MARSEILLES.
(January to December, 1879.)

LEAVES YOKOHAMA.	DUE IN H'KONG.	DUE IN M'SEILLES.	LEAVES M'SEILLES.	LEAVES H'KONG.	DUE IN YOKOHAMA.
Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Feb. 15	Jan. 12	Feb. 22	Mar. 1
Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Mar. 1	Jan. 26	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
Feb. 6	Feb. 13	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Mar. 29	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 12
Mar. 27	Mar. 6	Apr. 12	Mar. 29	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Mar. 27	Mar. 20	Apr. 26	Mar. 29	Apr. 30	May 7
Apr. 10	Apr. 3	May 10	Apr. 6	May 14	May 21
Apr. 17	Apr. 24	May 24	Apr. 20	May 28	June 4
May 3	May 11	June 7	May 18	June 11	June 18
May 17	May 25	June 21	June 1	June 25	July 2
June 31	June 8	July 5	June 15	July 9	July 16
June 14	June 22	Aug. 2	June 25	July 23	July 30
July 12	July 6	Aug. 16	July 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
July 26	Aug. 3	Sept. 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
Aug. 9	Aug. 17	Sept. 27	Aug. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8
Aug. 23	Sept. 31	Oct. 11	Sept. 7	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
Sept. 6	Sept. 14	Oct. 25	Sept. 21	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
Sept. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 8	Oct. 5	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Oct. 4	Oct. 16	Nov. 22	Oct. 19	Nov. 29	Dec. 6
Oct. 18	Nov. 30	Dec. 6	Nov. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 20
Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Dec. 20	Nov. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Nov. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Jan. 17	Dec. 14	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
Dec. 18	Dec. 25	Jan. 31	Dec. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 14

* Three days are allowed in the P. & O. Company's Schedule for transit of the Mails between London and Brindisi.

* Two must be allowed in the Messageries Company's Schedule for transit of the Mails between London and Marseilles.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA TO COAST PORTS AND SHANGHAI.
(July to December 31st, 1879.)

LEAVES YOKOHAMA.	DUE IN Kobe.	DUE IN S' MONOSEKI.	DUE IN NAGASAKI.	DUE IN SHANGHAI.
July 2	July 4	July 6	July 7	July 10
July 9	July 11	July 13	July 14	July 17
July 16	July 18	July 20	July 21	July 24
July 23	July 25	July 27	July 28	July 31
Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 14
Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 21
Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 28
Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 4
Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	Sept. 11
Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 18
Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 25
Sept. 24	Sept. 26	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 32
Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 23
Oct. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 30
Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 6
Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 20
Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 4
Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 11
Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 18
Dec. 17	Dec. 19	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 25
Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 32
Jan. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 9

SHANGHAI TO COAST PORTS AND YOKOHAMA.
(July 1879 to January 14th, 1880.)

LEAVES SHANGHAI.	DUE IN NAGASAKI.	DUE IN S' MONOSEKI.	DUE IN Kobe.	DUE IN YOKOHAMA.
July 16	July 18	July 19	July 21	July 24
July 23	July 25	July 26	July 28	July 31
Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14
Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 21
Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 25	Aug. 28
Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 32	Sept. 4
Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 11
Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 18
Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 25
Sept. 24	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 32
Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 23
Oct. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 30
Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 6
Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 13
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 20
Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 31	Dec. 4
Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 11
Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 18
Dec. 17	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 25
Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Dec. 32
Jan. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	Jan. 22

* The dates of Arrival and Departure of the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamers are susceptible of alteration, consequent on the necessity imposed upon the Company—by its contract—of connecting with the steamers of the Pacific Mail, and O. & O. Co.

* No days for Arrival or Departure of the Pacific Mail Company's or Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers having as yet been fixed, we are unable to tabulate them.

THE REVISED TIME-TABLE OF TRAINS RUNNING BETWEEN THE CAPITAL AND YOKOHAMA.

(FROM 1st MARCH, 1879.)

MILES.	STATION.	DOWN TRAINS.												MILES.	STATION.	UP TRAINS.											
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1	Shinjuku	7.15	8.00	9.45	11.0	12.15	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.0	Yokohama	7.15	8.00	9.45	11.0	12.15	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.0	10.15
2	Shinjuku	7.21	8.06	9.51	11.1	12.26	1.41	2.56	4.1	5.26	6.41	7.56	9.11	Yokohama	7.21	8.06	9.51	11.1	12.26	1.41	2.56	4.1	5.26	6.41	7.56	9.11	10.21
3	Shinjuku	7.27	8.12	10.0	11.15	12.30	1.45	3.0	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.0	9.15	Yokohama	7.27	8.12	10.0	11.15	12.30	1.45	3.0	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.0	9.15	10.25
4	Shinjuku	7.33	8.18	10.06	11.21	12.36	1.51	3.06	4.21	5.36	6.51	8.06	9.21	Yokohama	7.33	8.18	10.06	11.21	12.36	1.51	3.06	4.21	5.36	6.51	8.06	9.21	10.31
5	Shinjuku	7.39	8.24	10.12	11.27	12.42	1.57	3.12	4.27	5.42	6.57	8.12	9.27	Yokohama	7.39	8.24	10.12	11.27	12.42	1.57	3.12	4.27	5.42	6.57	8.12	9.27	10.37
6	Shinjuku	7.45	8.30	10.18	11.33	12.48	2.03	3.18	4.33	5.48	7.03	8.18	9.33	Yokohama	7.45	8.30	10.18	11.33	12.48	2.03	3.18	4.33	5.48	7.03	8.18	9.33	10.43
7	Shinjuku	7.51	8.36	10.24	11.39	12.54	2.09	3.24	4.39	5.54	7.09	8.24	9.39	Yokohama	7.51	8.36	10.24	11.39	12.54	2.09	3.24	4.39	5.54	7.09	8.24	9.39	10.49
8	Shinjuku	7.57	8.42	10.30	11.45	13.0	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.0	7.15	8.30	9.45	Yokohama	7.57	8.42	10.30	11.45	13.0	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.0	7.15	8.30	9.45	10.55
9	Shinjuku	8.03	8.48	10.36	11.51	13.06	2.21	3.36	4.51	6.06	7.21	8.36	9.51	Yokohama	8.03	8.48	10.36	11.51	13.06	2.21	3.36	4.51	6.06	7.21	8.36	9.51	11.01
10	Shinjuku	8.09	8.54	10.42	11.57	13.12	2.27	3.42	4.57	6.12	7.27	8.42	9.57	Yokohama	8.09	8.54	10.42	11.57	13.12	2.27	3.42	4.57	6.12	7.27	8.42	9.57	11.07
11	Shinjuku	8.15	9.00	10.48	12.03	13.18	2.33	3.48	5.03	6.18	7.33	8.48	10.03	Yokohama	8.15	9.00	10.48	12.03	13.18	2.33	3.48	5.03	6.18	7.33	8.48	10.03	11.13
12	Shinjuku	8.21	9.06	10.54	12.09	13.24	2.39	3.54	5.09	6.24	7.39	8.54	10.09	Yokohama	8.21	9.06	10.54	12.09	13.24	2.39	3.54	5.09	6.24	7.39	8.54	10.09	11.19
13	Shinjuku	8.27	9.12	11.0	12.15	13.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.0	10.15	Yokohama	8.27	9.12	11.0	12.15	13.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.0	10.15	11.25
14	Shinjuku	8.33	9.18	11.06	12.21	13.36	2.51	4.06	5.21	6.36	7.51	9.06	10.21	Yokohama	8.33	9.18	11.06	12.21	13.36	2.51	4.06	5.21	6.36	7.51	9.06	10.21	11.31
15	Shinjuku	8.39	9.24	11.12	12.27	13.42	2.57	4.12	5.27	6.42	7.57	9.12	10.27	Yokohama	8.39	9.24	11.12	12.27	13.42	2.57	4.12	5.27	6.42	7.57	9.12	10.27	11.37
16	Shinjuku	8.45	9.30	11.18	12.33	13.48	3.03	4.18	5.33	6.48	8.03	9.18	10.33	Yokohama	8.45	9.30	11.18	12.33	13.48	3.03	4.18	5.33	6.48	8.03	9.18	10.33	11.43
17	Shinjuku	8.51	9.36	11.24	12.39	13.54	3.09	4.24	5.39	6.54	8.09	9.24	10.39	Yokohama	8.51	9.36	11.24	12.39	13.54	3.09	4.24	5.39	6.54	8.09	9.24	10.39	11.49
18	Shinjuku	8.57	9.42	11.30	12.45	14.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	Yokohama	8.57	9.42	11.30	12.45	14.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	11.55
19	Shinjuku	9.03	9.48	11.36	12.51	14.06	3.21	4.36	5.51	7.06	8.21	9.36	10.51	Yokohama	9.03	9.48	11.36	12.51	14.06	3.21	4.36	5.51	7.06	8.21	9.36	10.51	12.01
20	Shinjuku	9.09	9.54	11.42	12.57	14.12	3.27	4.42	5.57	7.12	8.27	9.42	10.57	Yokohama	9.09	9.54	11.42	12.57	14.12	3.27	4.42	5.57	7.12	8.27	9.42	10.57	12.07
21	Shinjuku	9.15	10.00	11.48	13.03	14.18	3.33	4.48	6.03	7.18	8.33	9.48	11.03	Yokohama	9.15	10.00	11.48	13.03	14.18	3.33	4.48	6.03	7.18	8.33	9.48	11.03	12.13
22	Shinjuku	9.21	10.06	11.54	13.09	14.24	3.39	4.54	6.09	7.24	8.39	9.54	11.09	Yokohama	9.21	10.06	11.54	13.09	14.24	3.39	4.54	6.09	7.24	8.39	9.54	11.09	12.19
23	Shinjuku	9.27	10.12	12.0	13.15	14.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.0	11.15	Yokohama	9.27	10.12	12.0	13.15	14.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.0	11.15	12.25
24	Shinjuku	9.33	10.18	12.06	13.21	14.36	3.51	5.06	6.21	7.36	8.51	10.06	11.21	Yokohama	9.33	10.18	12.06	13.21	14.36	3.51	5.06	6.21	7.36	8.51	10.06	11.21	12.31
25	Shinjuku	9.39	10.24	12.12	13.27	14.42	3.57	5.12	6.27	7.42	8.57	10.12	11.27	Yokohama	9.39	10.24	12.12	13.27	14.42	3.57	5.12	6.27	7.42	8.57	10.12	11.27	12.37
26	Shinjuku	9.45	10.30	12.18	13.33	14.48	4.03	5.18	6.33	7.48	9.03			Yokohama	9.45	10.30	12.18	13.33	14.48	4.03	5.18	6.33	7.48	9.03			12.43

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the *standard* of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing *quality* and *measure*, and the *strength* also in the case of Spirits.

W. & A. Gilbey's Head Establishments:—

England.—(Offices) Pantheon, Oxford Street, London;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Oval Road, Camden Town, London.

Ireland.—(Offices) Upper Sackville Street, Dublin;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Upper Sackville St., Dublin.

Scotland.—(Offices) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh;
(Warehouses, Duty Paid) Haymarket, West End, Edinburgh.

France.—Principal Establishment, Chateau Loundenne, near St. Estephe, Medoc.

Excise Bonded Stores.—Warehouses, Nos. 1 to 5, North-Western Goods Station, and Bonny Street, Camden Town, London.

Distillery.—James Street, Camden Town, London.

Printing Department.—Poland Street, Oxford Street, London.

J. J. GARGAN,
ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,
No. 38, Creek Side.

Machinery of all kinds overhauled and Repaired.

House Building and Repairs Contracted for.

Yokohama, December 1st, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON the 31st instant, all British Post Offices or Agencies in Japan will be closed, and the Postal business hitherto transacted at such Offices or Agencies will be transferred to the Imperial Japanese Post Office.

F. G. MACHADO,
British Postmaster,
Yokohama.

British Post Office,
Yokohama, December 15th, 1879.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 80, Main Street,

ARE NOW PUBLISHING A NEW

LITHOGRAPHIC MAP

Of the Foreign Settlement and Bluff
of Yokohama.

This Map has been compiled with the greatest care, and is correct according to the best authority.

It will be ready for delivery on Monday the 22nd instant. As the Edition is small, those desiring a copy who have not already subscribed can see an advance copy, and subscribe for same upon application to Publishers.

PRICE:

In Sheets..... \$1.00
Mounted under glass ready for hanging..... \$1.50
Yokohama, December 18th, 1879.

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA, &c.

ADOPTEd by Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Grecco and Chili.

ON SALE IN SHEET FORM.

Price, 25 Cents.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 16, Bund.

And at SARGENT, FARSARI & Co.,
No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, December 24th, 1879.

WANTED,
A Japanese Translator.

Apply to

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, December 20th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAY-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,
Hon. W. Keswick, Adam Lind, Esq., Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.,
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Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

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E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

[Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow,
Saigon,
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

I teres allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 4 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.
Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,
let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and
from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,
for FUJYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,
KIGA,
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

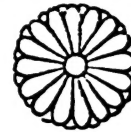
Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

May 3, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of the 12th Year of Meiji, (1879.)

SIRIYASAKI LIGHTHOUSE.

STEAM FOG SIREN.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby gives
notice, that a Steam Fog Siren has been erected at
Si iyasaki lighthouse.

Siriyaaki, at the entrance to the Tanguu Straits, is the
extreme north-eastern point of the Province of Mutsu, in
the Island of Nippon.

The Siren will be sounded during fogs, snow storms or
other causes that may render the outline of the land indis-
tinct during the day, or the light by night.

The blast from the Siren will be of six seconds' duration
with intervals of one minute. During such time as may be
necessary for getting up steam for the Siren, or if from any
accident the Siren cannot be sounded, the Fog Bell, hung
from the balcony of the Lighthouse and rung by machinery,
will be sounded at the rate of fifteen strokes per minute as
before notified.

YAMADA AKIYOSHI,

Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, 20th December, 1879.

14d.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MOTOYAMA BUOY.

SUWO-NADA, INLAND SEA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BUOY
which marked the limit of the MOTOYAMA
SHOAL, in the SUWO-NADA, has broken from its
moorings.

The Buoy will be re-moored in its position on an early
date of which due notice will be given.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,

Benten,

Yokohama, 11th November, 1879.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,
Chemists' and Druggists'
AGENTS.

37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Representative:—Mr. JOHN CHARLES LEGG.

OFFICE:—No. 95, YOKOHAMA,

F. A. COPE,—Agent.

Yokohama, July 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.
Gates. Street Posts.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.
Balusters. Newels.
Creatings. Terminals.Columns. Column Capitals.
Brackets. Gratings.
Windows. Casements.
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**
LONDON.

26 ins.

NOTICE.**T**RANSLATIONS from JAPANESE into ENGLISH or *Vice-Versa* undertaken by the advertiser, a Japanese who is well versed in the English Language, and familiar with Commercial and Legal technicalities.

Enquire at

H. MacARTHUR & Co.'s Office,**NO. 179.**Contracts, Letters, Advertisements, or Legal Documents promptly translated at small cost.
Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

if

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL FOOD	SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS	SAVORY & MOORE'S TATULA INHALATIONS FOR ASTHMA
IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES IT IMPROVES THE APPETITE, Increases Strength and Weight.	SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM.	Asthma & Difficult Breathing promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by Datura Tatula Inhalations.
<p>143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.</p> <p>Notices 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 6s.</p>		

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

HATS AND HELMETS,THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

DINNEFORD'STHE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**
London,**N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.****FLUID
MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

March 30, 1879.

-ly

MISCELLANEOUS

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"
PARIS, 1878.

Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin,
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,

And all other colours, of the finest quality only.

Atkinson's Florida Water,

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S Ethereal Essence of Lavender,

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVYORS TO THE QUEEN,
50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52ins.

H. MacARTHUR & Co.,
No. 179.

LAND, ^{AND}_{OR} SHIP, AND CLEAR
CARGO,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Yokohama, April 5, 1879.

tf

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK

CANONILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.*

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April 6, 1878.

52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

"Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary. H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "KEATING'S Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

April, 1879.

6ins.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1878. tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL].
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 1/2 BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, EMERY DUST, BLACK LEAD, CABINET PAINT, &c.
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund
Yokohama.